Report of the

Woodbury Mill Owners' Association

1898 to 1901

00133714

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.
TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

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REPORT

OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

FOR THE YEAR 1898.

133714

PRESENTED TO THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING HELD ON 22nd MARCH, 1899.

Bombay:
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BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

ESTABLISHED 1ST FEBRUARY 1875.

List of Members.

AHMEDABAD ADVANCE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
AHMEDABAD DYEING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.
AHMEDABAD SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
APOLLO PRESS ESTATE.
BARODA STATE SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.
BECHARDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.
BERAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LD.
BRITANNIA MILLS, LIMITED.
CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
CHINA MILLS, LIMITED.
CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.
CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
CORAL MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.
CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
DAMODHUR LUKHMIDAS MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
E. D. SASSOON MILLS.
EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
GEORGE GAHAGAN AND COMPANY.
GOKAK WATER POWER AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
GOOLAMBABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY, LIMITED.
HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
HINGUNGHAT MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.
HOPE MILLS, LIMITED.
HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
INDO-CHINA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
JAFUR ALEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
JULGAON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
JULGAON COTTON GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.
JAMES GREAVES' MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
JEWRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
JUBILEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
KHATAO MUKANJEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
LAKHMIDAS KHIMJEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
LORD REAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
MADHAVJEE DHARAMSEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.
MADRAS UNITED S. AND W. MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
MADURA MILLS, LIMITED.
MAHALUXMEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.
MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NARANJEE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
NEW EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NICOL MILLS.
ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
PEROO MAHOMED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
RIPON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
SARASWATI MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
SHOLAPORE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
SOONDERDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
SOUTHERN MARATHA S. AND W. COMPANY, LIMITED.
STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
STAR OF INDIA MILLS, LIMITED.
SURAT PRESS FACTORY.
SVADESHI MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
UNION MILLS, LIMITED.
UNION SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
VEERAMGAM SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
WALLACE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY.
WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
WADIA MILLS, LIMITED.

COMMITTEE FOR 1899.

SIR GEORGE COTTON, *Chairman.*
N. N. WADIA, ESQ., C.I.E., *Deputy Chairman.*
BOMONJEE DINSHAW PETIT, ESQ.
S. A. NATHAN ESQ.
AHMEDBHAI HUBIBBHOY, ESQ.
DINSHAW E. WACHA, ESQ.
DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS, ESQ.
K. R. CAMA, ESQ.
GORDHANDAS KHATAW, ESQ.
RUCHORDAS NAROTAMDAS, ESQ.
SASSOON J. DAVID, ESQ.
JOHN R. GREAVES, ESQ.
MANMOHANDAS RAMJEE, ESQ.
JEEJEEBHOY FRAMJEE PETIT, ESQ.
D. C. SHROFF, ESQ.
VITHULDAS DAMODHUR THACKERSEY, ESQ.
JAMSHEDJI ARDASHER WADIA, ESQ.
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGHIR.
GOCULDAS NARANJEE, ESQ.

FREDERICK NOEL PATON, *Secretary.*

RULES AND REGULATIONS
OF THE
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

(*Revised and adopted down to the Annual General Meeting held on* 31*st May* 1892.)

I. (THAT the objects and duties of this Association shall be to encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among Millowners and users of steam and water power on all subjects involving their common good, to promote and protect in any way which may seem best the interests of Millowners and users of steam and water power, especially of those who may be members of this Association, to collect and classify information on all matters of general interest, to obtain the removal, as far as this Society can, by all legitimate means, of all acknowledged grievances affecting Millowners and users of steam and water power as a body, to receive and decide references on matters in dispute which may be laid for arbitration before the Association, and to communicate with the public authorities and with any individual or corporation, when it may be needful to do so, on all subjects of general interest to members of the Association.

II. That all persons owning mills or in any way interested in spinning or weaving concerns within the limits of this Presidency, or any other part of India, as well as any other users of steam and water power, be eligible as members, on payment in advance of the annual subscription, and on signing a copy of the Rules and Regulations. Any member may be expelled by a majority of three-fourths of the members present at any meeting specially called for that purpose.

III. That one-fourth of the members of the Association shall be held a sufficient quorum to form any General Meeting, when due notice of the intention to hold such meeting has been given in manner hereafter set forth. Each individual or firm being a member of the Association shall be represented at any meeting of members by a partner or person signing *per procuration* for the said individual or firm, and each public company being a member of this Association shall be represented at any meeting, either by one of the Board of Directors, by the Agent or Manager of the Company, or by the individual or a member of the firm acting as Secretary and Treasurer or Agent, or by a person authorised by that individual or firm to sign *per procuration.* That if two or more individuals representing or connected with the same firm or joint-stock company be present at any meeting, then only one shall vote.

IV. That the subscriptions for each member shall be—for Spinning and Weaving Companies Rs. 5 for every 1,000 spindles, and Rs. 5 for every 100 looms set up in the factories ; and for other factories at Rs. 5 for every Rs. 50,000 expended on machinery, buildings or land.

V. That the affairs and funds of the Association shall be managed by a Committee of twenty members, consisting of a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman and eighteen members, who shall be appointed annually at the General Meeting of the Association ; and of whom seven members shall retire every year, but be eligible for re-election. The Chairman of the Committee shall preside at all general meetings, as well as at Committee meetings, and in his absence the Vice-Chairman, and failing both these, one of the members of the Committee to be appointed by the members present at each meeting of Committee or at each general meeting. In the event of the death or resignation of any member of the Committee, or his refusal to serve after nomination, then the other members of the Committee shall fill the vacancy.

VI. That the names of the members whom it is proposed to elect as Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and members of Committee for each year be circulated amongst the members at least seven days before the annual meeting, and no two members of any one firm or company shall be eligible to serve on the Committee at the same time.

VII. Each member of the Committee shall have one vote, and in case of a tie, the Chairman for the time being shall have the casting vote.

VIII. The Committee shall meet at least once in each month, or oftener if need be.

IX. Minutes of all proceedings of the Committee shall be made and regularly entered in a minute-book to be kept by a Secretary to be appointed. This book shall be open to the inspection of any member at any reasonable time.

X. The Committee for the time being shall have the control of the funds of the Association, and pay all necessary expenses and generally manage its affairs. They may disburse money from the Association's funds either by way of loan or gifts for the purpose of furthering any of the objects for the carrying out of which the Association is formed. They may advance money either by way of loan or gift to any member of the Association to assist him in defending or filing a law-suit, or carrying on an arbitration if in their opinion the principles involved in the said suit or arbitration affect the interests of Millowners as a body, and they may do all other things calculated to promote the general objects of the Association. Provided always that no one sum exceeding Rs. 2,000 shall be advanced by way of loan or gift by the Committee without the sanction of a majority of the members present at a general meeting to be called to sanction such gift or loan, and that, if at any time during any year the disbursements of the Committee, after providing for ordinary expenditure, such as Secretary's salary, printing, stationery, &c., amount to seven-eighths of the funds remaining in hand, then the Committee shall call a general meeting and lay the accounts before the members of the Association. For every annual general meeting the Committee shall prepare a statement of the accounts of the Association, which shall be circulated amongst the members seven days prior to the date of the meeting.

XI. The Annual General Meeting of the Association shall be held at such time as the Committee may appoint, and the Committee shall at any time call a general meeting for the purposes referred to in clause X, should that be necessary, or if it should appear to them to do so. Seven days' notice of the annual general meeting, and of any other meeting, shall be given by an advertisement in one or more of the English and one or more of the Vernacular newspapers. Any five members may, by a requisition addressed to the Committee, request them to call a general meeting of members, and the Committee, on receipt of such a requisition, shall call a meeting on the earliest convenient day.

XII. All moneys or funds of the Association as received shall be paid into an account to be opened with the Bank of Bombay in the name of the Association. All cheques on that account shall be signed by the Chairman, or, in his absence, by the Acting Chairman and one member of Committee, and countersigned by the Secretary of the Association, unless he be absent.

XIII. That a Secretary be appointed by the members, and that his remuneration be fixed by the Committee. His duties shall be to keep the records and accounts of the Association, to collect subscriptions, paying the same into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Association's account, to consider all proposed legislative measures or the action of any individuals or corporation which may affect the interest of the Association, and generally to act in the Association's interest under the orders of the Committee.

XIV. That Solicitors to the Association be appointed, with whom the Committee may advise in case of need.

XV. That neither the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, nor members of Committee or Secretary, shall be answerable for anything other than his own acts or defaults, nor shall he be answerable for any act done by him for the sake of conformity only, or for any moneys of the Association other than such as shall come into his own hands, or for any collector or receiver of moneys appointed by the Committee, or for any misfortune, loss or damage happening to the Association by reason of any deed done or executed by him as a Chairman, Vice-Chairman or member of the Committee, or by reason of any error in judgment or mere indiscretion on his part in the performance of his duties, or otherwise on any account, except for wilful negligence or fraud. Every person being Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or a member of the Committee, his heirs, executors, or administrators, shall at all times be indemnified and saved harmless out of the funds of the Association from and against all costs, losses, damages, and expenses whatsoever, incurred or sustained by him in the execution of his powers or duties, and every person having been or being a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or member of Committee, or Secretary of the Association, his heirs, executors, and administrators, shall be indemnified and saved harmless, out of the funds of the Association, against all actions, suits, claims, and demands whatsoever, brought or made against him or them in respect of any engagement of the Association, save such as may be incurred by his own personal wilful neglect or default.

XVI. That an annual report of the proceedings of the Association be prepared and printed for circulation amongst the members, and that copies be sent to any similar Association or individuals or corporations whom it may be likely to interest.

XVII. No member of the Association will employ any operative or mechanic while under engagement for a fixed period of time in another mill, also a member of the Association, without such operative or mechanic first producing a certificate in writing from his employers that his application is made with their sanction or that his services have been dispensed with.

XVIII. That the foregoing rules shall be copied into a book, to be kept with the records of the Association, and signed by all members, and that copies be printed and distributed to all the members, and that these rules shall not be altered save and except by a majority of three-fourths of the members of the Association present at any meeting.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS.

(*Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on the 13th February*, 1886.)

"That all the members of this Association agree to register on or before the 1st March, in the books of the Association, all the trade-marks and tickets to which they lay claim, and from this date the following rules shall be adopted for the settlement of any disputes arising in connection with trade-marks :—

(*a*) All disputes arising between members of the Association shall be referred to the arbitration of two disinterested parties, one to be chosen by each disputant.

(*b*) In event of the arbitrators not being able to arrive at a decision, then they shall refer the matter to an umpire, to be agreed upon between them (with the consent of their principals), whose decision shall be final.

(*c*) Should the arbitrators not agree upon the appointment of an umpire, the matter shall be referred to the Committee of the Association, who shall appoint an umpire, whose decision shall be final.

(*d*) No member shall be considered to have any prior right in a trade-mark or ticket unless the same shall have been previously registered in the books of the Association kept for that purpose."

Rules for the Election of a Representative of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association to serve on the Board of Trustees under the Provisions of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898.

(*Adopted at the General Meeting of members held on 22nd September*, 1898.)

1. Candidates shall be nominated in writing signed by one proposer and one seconder, who must be both members of the Association, and the nomination papers must be sent in to the Secretary ten clear days before the day fixed for the election.

2. The Secretary of the Association shall circulate the names of the applicants four clear days before the election.

3. The Committee shall appoint two days, which shall be duly advertised, upon which the balloting shall take place. The ballot box shall be open from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. on each day.

4. Votes may be given either in person or through any one duly authorised by a member of the Association, each subscribing member being entitled to one vote only.

5. The Committee shall appoint two scrutineers who, at 6 p.m. on the second day of the ballot, shall open the box and declare the result.

6. The candidate who has the largest number of votes shall be declared duly elected.

7. In the event of an equality of votes preventing the due election of any of the candidates, the members of the Association shall vote afresh in the manner above laid down, the voting in such case to be confined to the candidates who have secured an equal number of votes.

8. In the event of a casual vacancy the above course shall be followed in the appointment of a substitute.

9. In the event of the temporary absence of a representative of the Association on the Board of Trustees necessitating the appointment of a substitute under Section 13 (2), such appointment shall be made by a majority of the votes of the Committee of the Association at a meeting called for the purpose.

REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

For the period from 1st January to 31st December 1898.

THE Committee have the honour to submit to the members the following report on the more important matters dealt with during their period of office together with an audited balance sheet of the receipts and expenditure of the Association for the twelve months ending 31st December 1898.

BOMBAY BOILER INSPECTION ACT.

INSPECTION OF ECONOMIZERS.

Under date of 12th September 1898, the Collector of Bombay notified that Government having ruled that the term Boiler, as defined in Section 3 of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, included Economizers, all such provisions of the said Act, as applied to Boilers, applied equally to Economizers. Agents and owners of Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills were accordingly called upon, if they desired to use or continue to use an Economizer, to give notice in writing of such intention to the Senior Inspector of Steam Boilers within a month of the receipt of the Notification; whereupon the Economizer would be registered and a number allotted to it. Further that if the inspection of Economizers necessitated the stopping of the Engines, Agents and owners were advised to give intimation, along with the said notice, of a day or days other than Sundays on which their factory would not be working and on which it would be most convenient for the inspection to be made. It was also intimated that no separate fees would be charged for the inspection of Economizers.

Representations were made to the Committee by several members to the effect that the official inspection of Economizers would cause much inconvenience, and possibly loss of money to mills, without achieving any special benefit, and that therefore Government should be asked to withdraw the orders passed by the Collector.

On 7th October 1898, the Committee addressed the Secretary to Government, General Department, Bombay, on the subject. It was submitted that, when the Boiler Inspection Bill was before the Legislative Council, the question of

the inspection of Economizers was fully discussed, and it was generally agreed that Section 3 (*a*) of the Act was not to apply to Economizers, the opinion being that an Economizer was not a " vessel for generating steam or wherein steam is generated under pressure," nor was it an " apparatus *closely* attached " to the boiler. The Committee stated that they did not consider Economizers were at all likely to cause any personal injury, even should a pipe or two burst through neglect, seeing that they were well enclosed and protected by walls. The Association accordingly requested Government to re-consider the matter, with a view to the withdrawal of the Notification under reference.

To this representation a reply was received on 30th November 1898, inviting the Association's attention to paragraph 7 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons published with the Bill which afterwards became the Boiler Inspection Act, 1891. From this, Government stated, it would be seen that in Section 3, clause (*a*), the definition of Boiler had been extended so as to remove a doubt whether it included Economizers. In that Bill the term Boiler was defined as follows :— " Boiler includes any cylinder or vessel for generating steam under pressure or into which steam under pressure is admitted." Government pointed out that this definition was subsequently altered to its present form, but that the intention all along was to include Economizers in the definition, and there had therefore been no new ruling.

Not being satisfied with this explanation, the Committee again addressed Government, on 21st December 1898, stating that the Association had followed too closely the discussion in connection with the Boiler Inspection Act of 1891 to have lost sight of the fact that one of the Objects and Reasons of the Bill, as first drafted, was to extend the definition of Boiler so as to remove a doubt whether it included Economizers. The Committee pointed out that the section as first drafted, defining the term Boiler, and to which exception had been taken by the Association at the time, was subsequently discussed in the Legislative Council, and as the result of that discussion the Select Committee—to whom the Bill had in the meantime been referred—appeared to have accepted the arguments advanced in the Council Meeting, as the section was accordingly amended and became law as follows :—" Boiler includes any cylinder or vessel for generating steam or wherein steam is generated under pressure, and any steam chest or other apparatus closely attached thereto." The meaning of the Section, the Committee submitted, was made clear by the Hon'ble Sir Raymond West at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 8th August 1891 to consider the Bill in detail. In the course of his remarks the Hon'ble Member said : "The words of the Act mean of course only steam-chests which are attached to Boilers." It seemed therefore to the Committee that the section as amended never contemplated the inspection of Economizers or any other apparatus except steam-chests and apparatus attached to Boilers. That this had been the reading hitherto adopted by Government and the officials entrusted with the administration of the Boiler Act was evident from the fact that although the Act had been law for some seven years no rules had been framed for the inspection of Economizers or intimation given of any intention to frame such rules until the 12th September 1898. Under these circumstances the Committee asked Government to reconsider the notification in the light of the additional information placed before them.

Under date of 17th January 1899, the Committee were favoured with a reply to their further representation. It was stated that the intention of Government was to secure the inspection of Economizers which were closely attached to Boilers and not of "steam-chests standing a considerable distance from Boilers," but Government stated that, so far as they were aware, such Economizers, not closely attached, did not exist either in Bombay or in any other part of the Presidency in which the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act was in operation. The Committee were accordingly asked to state whether, to their knowledge, there were in Bombay or in any other parts of the Presidency, Economizers which were not closely attached to Boilers, and if so, in what factories.

In the interests of Millowners, and in view of the importance of the subject, the Committee devoted much time and labour to the preparation of a further reply. Addressing Government under date of 25th January 1899, the Association pointed out that the authorities were apparently under some misapprehension as to the position of an Economizer or Feed-water Heater in connection with Steam Boilers, as, with all deference, it was submitted that no Economizer could be said to be *closely attached to a Boiler*. The fact that an Economizer must be encased in brick-work flues behind a Boiler (or boilers) and connected by a 3-inch diameter (or larger) feed-pipe to supply the heated feed-water from Economizer to front of Boiler, made it impossible, in the Committee's opinion, for any Economizer to be closely attached to a Boiler. The Committee forwarded a plan showing the relative positions of an Economizer and Steam-boilers and the usual arrangement of pipe connections between same, and they pointed out that with Boilers of the lengths generally employed in cotton mills, even were the connections from the Economizer to Boilers taken *direct*, the minimum length of such connection would be over 38 feet, but when ordinarily arranged, as shown in the plan, the connecting pipe between Economizer and Boilers would be over 51 feet to the first Boiler, and even longer to additional Boilers. These distances might, in some instances, be a little more or less, but it would be the exception to find a direct connecting pipe between Boilers and Economizer in cotton mills, less than 38 feet in length. In regard to Sir Raymond West's statement, already alluded to—namely, that "the words of the Act mean of course only steam-chests which are attached to Boilers"—the Committee submitted illustrations of the different types of Boilers with steam domes or chests attached, and to which chests, no doubt, the Act referred, as these were of course closely attached to Boilers. Seeing that no attempts had been made to inspect Economizers during the eight years the Act had been in force, and also the omission of any rules for such inspection in Section 9 of the Act, it was evident that the Act neither provided for nor contemplated the inspection of Economizers, and hence no provision for such inspection was made in the rules. The Committee accordingly requested Government to reconsider the matter with a view to the withdrawal of the Collector's orders.

RULES UNDER THE BOILER ACT.

On 22nd February 1897, the Committee invited the attention of the Bombay Government to Notification No. 373, dated 22nd January 1897, having reference to

the proposed alteration of certain rules under the Bombay Boiler Inspection A
It was pointed out that the substitution of the co-efficients in clause (2c) fr
7,500 and 15,000 to 8,000 and 16,000 respectively, and in clause (4) from 8,0
and 4,000 to 9,000 and 4,500 respectively, did not meet with the approval of t
Association; and the Association accordingly requested Government to eliminate th
portion of the proposed amendments.

To this a reply was received on 22nd November 1898, in which it wa
stated that the question had been referred to the Boiler Commission together wit
a Report from the Boiler Inspector in the matter, and that the following opini
had been expressed by that body :—"The Commission agree with the Seni
Inspector. The Millowners' Association appear to have misunderstood the effe
of the changes under reference, which contemplated a higher working pressur
than that allowed by the present rule. The Association wish to refuse a concession
but it seems unlikely that they will persist in this course to their own detriment."

The Committee thanked Government for the information, and stated tha
they had no further remarks to offer on the subject.

On 20th December 1898, Government notified that the amendments unde
reference had been adopted ; and the Notification on the subject is given in th
Appendix for the information of members. (*Appendix* **B.**)

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT BILL, 1898.

When this Bill was under discussion in the Bombay Legislative Council i
February 1898, the Committee, in view of the importance of the proposed measur
and the serious influence it might ultimately exercise on the leading industrie
of the City, took the opportunity of placing before Government the views whic
the Association entertained in regard to certain of its provisions.

Unfortunately, the very limited period between the publication of th
Bill and its introduction in the Council rendered it impossible for the Committe
of the Association to consider it so exhaustively as its importance demanded,
and they therefore avoided dealing with the financial sections which they con-
sidered would be more appositely and effectively criticised by the Municipal
Corporation. In addressing Government on 10th February 1898, the Committee
stated that with the main objects of the proposed enactment—the improvement of
insanitary areas, the prevention of overcrowding, the provision of improve
dwellings for the poorer classes, and the construction of new streets and ope
places for the better ventilation of congested parts of the City—the Associatio
was in fullest sympathy. On no portion of the community had the terrib
pestilence which had held the City in thrall, with but little intermission, for the pa
sixteen months, fallen with greater severity than on the manufacturing interests
which the Association represented. And while recognising to the uttermost the
exertions which the officers of the Municipality had put forth to cope with the
epidemic, fostered by, if not born of, the insanitary conditions which had grown
up in spite of them, the members of the Association were at one with Government
in thinking that the time had arrived to create an agency with powers greater
than those wielded by the Municipality, to endeavour by quicker and more

direct methods to remedy the insanitary conditions and surroundings of the City. The measure devised to attain this object was no doubt a fresh development of Local Self-Government in India; but the Committee of the Association were aware that similar legislation had been adopted with marked success in several of the large cities and towns of Great Britain, and considered it natural and advisable that the Bill in question should largely follow the lines of English Acts.

With respect to the constitution of the Board, the Committee suggested that provision should be made for a representative of the Association to be elected to the Board in the same way as by the Chamber of Commerce and the Port Trustees. Representing a capital employed in the cotton industry alone of something like ten crores of rupees, out of a total Municipal taxation for General, Water and Halalcore cess, amounting to Rs. 41,58,765, the various industries represented by the Association contributed the large proportion of Rs. 3,33,656. The cost of any schemes, therefore, worked out under the Bill would of necessity be largely contributed to by the manufacturing industries of the City. A still more important reason, the Committee submitted, for a representative of the Association being elected to the Board was that the people depending upon the earnings of the various mills, directly or indirectly, constituted quite a fourth of the entire population of the City, while they were the particular class with whose places and mode of residence the Bill was specially designed to deal. It was, therefore, extremely desirable that the Board should have the advantage in its deliberations of some one elected by such an Association as the Bombay Millowners, who would have full information as to the habits of life, style and locality of the dwelling-houses required by the labouring classes. It was also pointed out that there was every probability that the operations undertaken by the Board would eventuate in a considerable general rise in wages, and in that case the interests which the Association wished to have represented would be mulcted, both as tax-payers and employers of labour.

As regards Section 20, sub-section (3), the Committee pointed out that in their opinion it was exceedingly undesirable that the Board should be authorized to delegate any of their powers to Committees. It was evident that the proposed method of administering the Trust would be by means of Committees supervised by the General Board, but this the Association did not by any means consider a desirable mode of working. It was accordingly suggested that, instead of the opening portion of this clause, namely, "the Board may delegate any of their powers to Committees," should be substituted "the Board may appoint any Committees."

In all contracts above one thousand rupees in value, the Committee of the Association considered that they should be directly approved by the Board or the Chairman on behalf of the Board, and they therefore suggested that provision be made in Section 21 to provide for this.

With regard to powers granted under Section 25, the Committee suggested an amendment to the effect that before evicting any of the poorer classes from houses found to be either in an insanitary or overcrowded condition provision should be made for their accommodation within reasonable distance of the same situation. The experience of the working of a

similar Act in Glasgow showed that, where such provision was not made, over-crowding, instead of being lessened, was, in some districts, increased; thus defeating the very object the promoters of the legislation had in view. In connection with this portion of the scheme, although the Committee were of course aware that it could form no part of the Bill, they drew attention to the steps which had been taken in England for the provision of workmen's trains. If, as seemed probable, a considerable proportion of the labouring population was to be removed to some distance from the place of their employment, great advantage would accrue from cheap, rapid and frequent communication being arranged between their houses and their work. In London special workmen's tickets were issued between stated hours at one-third of the ordinary first-class fare, the city and suburbs being divided into separate zones; and the Committee submitted that a similar system might, with advantage, be introduced here by the Board being empowered to take up the matter with the railways.

Regarding the inadvisability of embarking on any important schemes of reclamation the Committee held very strong views. Doubtless the Port Trust with a special area of the foreshore at their command—room of which was absolutely necessary for the development of the trade and a certain proportion of the population requiring to reside near the Docks—had been able to carry out the reclamation of considerable areas at a cost which had enabled them to lease the ground or otherwise utilize it to a profit. The idea propounded, however, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons and the provisions made in Sections 35 to 37 of reclaiming the foreshores at Colaba and Walkeshwar had, it was pointed out, nothing in common with the real object of the Bill, as land in that locality would be of no service whatever in providing dwelling-house accommodation for the labouring classes. At Colaba any ground reclaimed would probably be absorbed by Government, while at Walkeshwar the situation could only be utilized for dwelling-houses for a superior class; and the Committee were exceedingly doubtful whether even then reclamation would pay as a speculation. Without, therefore, seeking to deprive the Board of the powers of effecting reclamations of small areas where absolutely necessary, the Committee urged that stringent limits should be affixed to reclamation schemes so long as there existed anything like the present amount of vacant ground suitable for labourers' dwellings in more convenient and central positions.

During the further discussion of the Bill in Council the Committee were glad to see that the most important of their suggestions—the representation of the Association in the Trust—had been given effect to. After the Bill became law, the Committee received a communication from Government, under date of 7th September 1898, inviting attention to Section 11 of the [illegible]nd stating that the representative of the Association on the Board of Trust [illegible] be elected not later than the 24th October following. In accordance [illegible]s of the Act, a set of rules for the election of a representative [illegible] the Committee and confirmed at a General Meeting of [illegible] September 1898; and the Committee subsequently appo[illegible] October 1898 for the purpose of balloting for a Memb[illegible] the new Trust. Mr. Sassoon J. David—the only can[illegible] elected; and Government were informed of the ele[illegible] (*Appendix* **C.**)

BILL TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO ARBITRATION.

In a memorial addressed by the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce to the vernment of India, in December 1895, attention was called to the state of the dian Law as to the settlement of disputes by arbitration otherwise than in the rse of a suit, and the memorialists asked that the law on the subject should be ended in such a way as to bring it into accord with the provisions of the English w relating to arbitration. Similar representations were made by the Chambers Commerce at Karachi and Cawnpore. The proposal was in due course circulated the Government of India for opinion, and received the support of public ies including the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Chambers of Commerce and the ish Indian Association. In accordance with the recommendations submitted by e bodies a Bill was drawn up on the lines of the English Arbitration Act, 1889, was introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council in August 1898. The case legislation was based upon the inadequacy of the existing law. The provisions he subject, as embodied in the Contract and Specific Relief Acts, showed that person who had contracted to refer to arbitration any dispute that might arise een him and another refused to do so, his contract would be a bar to his wards bringing a suit in respect of the matter which he originally agreed refer. These provisions, however, were of a negative kind and ineffective ractice, for the recusant party had, as a rule, only to remain inactive in order to be beyond the reach of the other party. It was shown in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, attached to the Bill, that the Code of Civil Procedure aimed at what was required, but that the sections in point were admitted to be defective in that (*a*) they had been held to apply only to disputes which had arisen at the time of the agreement to refer, and not to any which might occur subsequently; and (*b*) they required that the agreement to refer should either name a particular arbitrator, or leave the Court to appoint one. It was further pointed out that the first of these defects had been to some extent removed by a recent Full Bench ruling of the High Court at Bombay, in which it was held that the Code *did* apply to future disputes. At the same time it was considered uncertain whether the other High Courts would follow the Bombay Judges. The new Bill provides for both defects.

Under date of 10th October 1898, the Committee were favoured by the Bombay Government with a copy of the proposed measure together with an intimation that Government would be glad to receive an expression of the opinion of the Association on the provisions thereof. Understanding, however, that the matter was under the consideration of a Special Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, the Committee of the Association deferred taking any action pending the Report of that body. Later on the Association was favoured with a copy of the letter addressed by the Chamber to Government, and as the recommendations submitted by the Chamber were in accord with the views of the Association, the Committee addressed Government in that sense on 8th December 1898. The Chamber's report was as follows :—

With reference to Section 2 (*applications*), the Chamber considered it desirable to extend the operation of the proposed Act, so as to include (besides claims that could be sued on in a Presidency town) claims arising out of agreements in writing in which arbitration was agreed to, and to which it was provided

that this Act should apply, or agreements made subject to any rules (*e.g.*, Tra Associations) which provided for arbitration, and also that this Act should app Because contracts which did not themselves specifically provide for arbitration w stated to be made subject to rules which provided for arbitration in certain cas Section 4 (*definitions*) seemed open to the objection that it precluded utilization the machinery of the Court of Small Causes in a Presidency town, and would entail heavy expenditure on each occasion when an application had to be ma to the Court. The Chamber therefore recommended that "the Court," as to matters of arbitration the claim or award in which did not exceed Rs. 2 000 sho mean the Court of Small Causes. As to Section 7 (*reference to arbitrato appoin by third person*), the Chamber suggested that after the words "by a pers should be inserted the words "or body," thus making the clause read: " parties to a submission may agree that the reference shall be to an arbitrator arbitrators to be appointed by a person or body designated therein." Sectio (*power for the Court in certain cases to appoint an arbitrator, umpire or t arbitrator*) laid down that under conditions specified "any party may serve other parties or the arbitrators, as the case may be, with a written notic appoint an arbitrator, umpire or third arbitrator." This provision, it was poi out, threw upon the party who desired arbitration the obligation of calling the other who might be recalcitrant to appoint an arbitrator, and conferred the said recalcitrant party the advantage of making the appointment. In regard to Section 11 (1) (*award to be signed and filed*), the Chamber suggested that the words "they shall sign it and at the request of any party thereto" should be amended by the insertion of the words "and cost" after "request." This would make the clause read :—"When the arbitrators or umpire have made their award they shall sign it, and, at the request and cost of any party thereto or any person claiming under him, cause it, or a signed copy of it, to be filed in the Court, and notice of the filing shall be given to the parties to the submission." With respect to Section 13 (*power to remit award*), the Chamber was of opinion that it would be expedient to specify in this section, as in Section 520 of the Civil Procedure Code, the conditions of incompleteness, irrelevance, ambiguity or illegality under which the Court should have power to remit an award to the reconsideration of the arbitrators or umpire. Under Section 14 (*award when filed to be enforceable as a decree*) it would, the Chamber considered, be perfectly possible that a fraudulent award might be filed, and be so given all the effect of a decree. It therefore suggested that with a view to greater security, Section 522 of the Civil Procedure Code be reproduced in the Act, and that the conversion of an award into a decree should be made subject to the provisions of the said Code. In conclusion the Chamber pointed out that there was in the Bill no clause corresponding to Section 4 of the English Arbitration Act, 1889, which section provided that if one party to a submission commenced proceedings against the other party in respect of matters agreed to be referred, the Court should have discretionary power to stay proceedings and relegate the parties to their rights under the submission. Otherwise, it was submitted, one party who had succeeded in forestalling his opponent and getting his suit on the file before being definitely called upon to arbitrate, might render Section 5 nugatory and evade arbitration, notwithstanding the prior existence of the submission. (*Appendix* **D.**)

TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

In August 1894, a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation was entered into tween Great Britain and Japan. The Treaty had two different objects—one s personal to the subjects of the two contracting parties, and the other applied commerce and navigation and cognate matters. In the first place it seemed t the subjects of each of the two contracting parties had full liberty to enter and travel or reside in any part of the dominions of the other. They were to have access to the Courts of Justice. In whatever related to the rights of residence travel, the possession of goods and succession to personal estate, &c., the ng and disposal of property and other matters, the subjects of each party to be upon the same footing as native subjects. They were not to pay ual taxes and were to be exempted from military service. There were also clauses which related to reciprocal freedom of commerce between the two tries, the imposition of duties, the importation of tonnage, harbour, lighthouse, and certain other international purposes. The 19th section of the Treaty was llows :—" The stipulation of the present treaty shall be applicable, so far as aws shall permit, to all colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic sty excepting to those herein named." Among the excepted possessions India. There was also a proviso that the stipulations of the Treaty might be made applicable to any of the excepted Colonies by a notice from Her Majesty's representative at Tokio to the Japanese Government within two years from the date of the application of the Treaty, but it appeared that no such notice had yet been given. Replying to a reference on the subject, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, under date 20th June 1898, stated that the Government of India had not deemed it expedient that the new Treaty with Japan should be made applicable to that country. Further, that the Japanese Civil Code provided that foreigners should enjoy all the civil rights enjoyed by Japanese subjects, except such as were expressly denied to them by legislation, as, for instance, the right to hold land in fee simple, and that of owning and publishing newspapers, and that with regard to trade and commerce, the position of India and of non-adhering Colonies would be no doubt affected, since goods from such British possessions would be subject to the Japanese General Tariff instead of the Conventional Tariff under the Treaties with Foreign Powers.

On 2nd August 1898, the Committee received a communication from Messrs. Tata & Sons—Members of the Association—calling attention to the correspondence that had passed between them and the London Foreign Office on the subject and asking that a representation be made to the Government of India with a view to the new Treaty being made applicable to India as well, considering the vast and important interests which many of its subjects held in Japan.

While the matter was under consideration information reached the Committee that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce—who had also been addressed in the matter—had written to Government for information as to the position merchants in India would occupy under the Treaty in question when the same came into force; also whether the time for adhering to the new Treaty had expired, and whether the Government of India had come to a decision on the subject. The Committee accordingly decided to await the reply to this reference before

approaching Government ; but they understand that no communication had be received by the Chamber at the time of compiling this report. (*Appendix* **E.**

PROPOSED EARLY CLOSING OF THE BOMBAY MILLS.

The Special Inspector of Factories, Government of Bengal, in a communic tion to the Association, dated 4th July 1898, desired to be informed whether th was any arrangement between the Bombay millowners to close early on Saturd There was, he stated, a strong desire on the part of the majority of managers assistants in the large mills in Bengal to reduce the present long working ho but that owing to a few mills standing out and refusing to join any agreemen combination, nothing had been done to attain this object. It appeared from correspondence submitted to the Association that the proposal to stop all machi at 3 p.m. on Saturday, and not to re-start till Monday, had been approved b Jute Manufacturers' Association in January 1898 ; although that body expres inability to arrive at a practical arrangement for carrying it into effect by volu agreement. Subsequently the Bengal Chamber of Commerce expressed willingness to close all mills at 2 p.m. on Saturdays, and Sir Alexander Mack communicated to them his pleasure at the prospect of attaining the object de without recourse to legislation. Since then, however, events had shown th arrangement by voluntary co-operation among millowners was unlikely ; a same time the Jute Mill Association had been pressing for a grant of a still larger concession in the shape of the closing of the mills at noon on Saturday and a restriction of the working hours to 15 hours a day or 75 hours a week.

The Committee in their reply, dated 2nd September 1898, informed the Special Inspector of Factories that there was no arrangement between Agents and Owners of Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in Bombay to close early on Saturday ; that mills in Bombay ran on an average (including long and short days) of 71½ hours per week ; and that it was customary in most mills to stop on alternative Saturdays at 4 p.m. The Committee added that the conditions of the Jute industry in Bengal—in connection with which the movement had been set on foot—were quite different to that of the Cotton industry as carried on in Bombay, and the Association therefore saw no necessity for a reduction of the present hours of working in Bombay. Any such proceeding, they considered, would unnecessarily hamper trade. (*Appendix* **F.**)

PROPOSALS TO WORK SHORT TIME IN THE BOMBAY MILLS.

Owing to the depression in the Yarn trade in the China markets said to be brought about by over-supplies from India, the Chinese merchants of Hongkong, dealing in Indian Yarn, cabled to the Association on 8th September 1898, suggesting that the mills in Bombay should work short time with a view to curtailing shipments to the Far East.

The Committee did not see their way to recommend such a movement to members, unless the mills in China and Japan agreed to go on short time also ; and a reply in this sense was communicated by wire on the 9th September.

At the close of the year the Association was again approached on this subject. Messrs. Robinson, Morrison & Co., Agents of the Goosery Cotton Mills

pany, Ld., Calcutta, under date 18th January 1899, addressed the Association uiring to be informed whether, in view of the continued depression in the Yarn kets, the cotton mills in Bombay would, in conjunction with Calcutta, agree to k five instead of six days a week.

The matter having received careful consideration, the Committee replied they were not in favour of the proposal. It was obvious that while mills in na and Japan were in full swing any curtailment of the working hours in India ld enhance the cost of production and thus place mills in Bombay and Calcutta disadvantage in competition with similar institutions in the Far East. The mittee stated that, unless, therefore, China and Japan promised to join the ement, the members of the Association would be strongly opposed to the tion of short time in Bombay. (*Appendix* **G.**)

RATES OF FREIGHT TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

The local representatives of the P. & O. S. N. Company, Austrian Lloyd's . Company, Rubattino S. N. Company, and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, informed Association, under date 1st June 1898, that as the rates of freight on all bale ds were found inadequate, it had been decided to raise them, with effect from July 1898, to Rs. 14 per ton of 40 cubic feet to Singapore and Hongkong and 18 per ton to Shanghai and Japan, with a rebate of 25 per cent. to those ippers who confined all their shipments for China and Japan to the steamers of he respective Companies.

The Committee at once protested against such a serious enhancement of freight, seeing that, at the time, nearly all the cotton mills in Bombay were working at a most serious disadvantage, and the markets in the Far East were in a most depressed condition. In their letter, dated 10th June 1898, to the Steamer Companies concerned, the Committee pointed out that the mills engaged in spinning he counts of twist which were shipped to the East, had been working at a serious loss, and while an increased freight might prove no serious check to trade where a margin of profit was available, it became a much more adverse factor when added to an already existing loss. The effect of such an increase, the Committee considered, would be to restrict shipments, but in any case they pointed out that the short notice given of the advance would fall very adversely on those who had made forward sales, calculating at the time of contract on the charges previously in force. They therefore submitted that, in view of the losses which must thus ensue, an advance of such magnitude should not be made without at least six months' previous notice.

Replying to this representation, on 14th June 1898, the Steamer Companies stated that the increase notified of Rs. 2 per ton, subject to the rebate mentioned, appeared to them a very moderate one, that it was less than one-fortieth of an anna per pound of yarn, an addition to the charges almost infinitesimal, and that, in their opinion, it could hardly have an adverse effect upon the export trade in that article. Regular sailings, it was pointed out, had been maintained by the respective lines in order to meet the demands of trade notwithstanding its fluctuations, that the cost of coal and other expenses connected with shipping had advanced considerably, and that an important factor in the matter was the extreme scarcity of return freights, many of the steamers having to make the

return voyage from China with scarcely more cargo than was sufficient to ba them. Under the circumstances the representatives of the Companies conce regretted their inability to postpone or modify the slight increase of which n had been given, and added that, having regard to the exceptional charact this trade, they could not even consider that a finality had been reached in the m of these freights.

Here the matter was allowed to drop, the Committee, in view of the r received, being of opinion that no advantage was likely to result from fu discussion of the subject. (*Appendix* **H.**)

THE PLAGUE.

In all the measures adopted by Government to guard the welfare of people in the City and suburbs of Bombay, the Committee have rendered e possible assistance. Acting on a suggestion from the Executive Health Off Bombay Municipality, the Committee addressed the members of the Associa in July 1898, and invited their co-operation with the view to getting mill h inoculated. From the information placed before the Association, it seemed mill hands were not indisposed to inoculation provided they could obtain for one or two days without loss of pay; and as it was to the interests of owners that mill hands should be inoculated and thereby protected, the Commi expressed the hope that members would facilitate the movement in the way su gested by the Health Officer.

The Committee also suggested to members the desirability of the appointment by each mill of a medical man for the purpose of visiting the different Departments during working hours and detecting cases of illness among the hands.

The nature of the measures to be adopted in the event of a serious outbreak of plague recurring in Bombay, during the cold weather of 1898, receive the very careful consideration of Government, and on the 17th October 1898, publicity was given to the revised regulations to be brought into force under the Epidemic Diseases Act. The Resolution of Government stated as follows :—

"After very careful consideration Government have decided to make certain changes in the method of dealing, under the Epidemic Diseases Act, with travellers by railway. So far as experience indicates, plague is conveyed by the exodus of infected persons from a plague centre and by infected bedding and clothing; secondly by persons from healthy localities visiting the plague centre and bringing the germ away either in their bodies or clothing. Therefore any system of sanitary administration must aim at preventing or minimizing the spread of disease by infected persons, clothing or baggage. In view, however, of the fact that there is little prospect of a speedy termination to the plague epidemic, the organization of measures for preventing the spread of infectious disease must be of a more permanent character than has hitherto been contemplated. As a permanent feature of epidemic regulations detention camps and passes are impossible. It is evident that it is impracticable over a large area and a prolonged period of time to close the ordinary channels of daily business and intercourse without very sorely trying the patience of the public and jeopardising general prosperity.

Government wish to be understood that railway detention camps and be discontinued and that to replace them a very strict medical examina- ied by disinfection of clothing where necessary will be instituted at ay centres and at places of arrival. Persons coming from infected be submitted to surveillance for ten days after arrival. Govern- o direct that the measures described in this Government Resolu- e system of passes and railway detention camps.

measures are as follows :—

ringent medical examination of each traveller.

eful disinfection of suspicious articles.

rect ascertainment and record of the location of travellers after e been permitted to enter a town.

(*d*) Special regulations for travellers who cannot be depended upon to give a trustworthy account of their residence and movements or are suspicious, whether by reason of their appearance or symptoms, or the dirty condition of their clothes or effects."

Towards the end of the year, the Committee again approached the members with a view to providing accommodation for their hands at or near the mill premises. Last year, it will be remembered, Agents and Owners not infrequently lost the services of workmen, owing to the removal of their families from the infected houses in which they were residing to camps, which might be near or far according to the accommodation at the moment available, and that very often such accommodation was at an inconvenient distance from the mill—in fact so much so as to make attendance almost impossible. In view of the assistance which Government and the Municipal Commissioner were prepared to give, in the way of alloting plots of ground free of rent, the Committee urged upon mill-owners the necessity of erecting huts near the mill premises for the accommodation of such of their hands who wished to avail of it.

The Committee are glad to say that the suggestion has been favorably received by members, and that up to the time of writing this report, a large number of mills had erected temporary huts for the accommodation of their hands.

A Labourers' Hospital and Segregation Camp was opened by the Plague Authorities during the year, and at the suggestion of the Chairman of the Plague Committee the Agents and Owners of Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills were invited to subscribe towards the expenditure to be incurred on behalf of this Hospital and Camp. The total subscriptions received from mills was Rs. 7,200. (*Appendix* **I.**)

COTTON DUTIES AND TARIFF ACTS.

Representations were made to the Association in September 1898 that the tariff values fixed by Government, under the provisions of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896, for the descriptions of cotton goods specified in the Notification of the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 677 S. R., dated Calcutta, 13th February 1897, were not in accord with the prices realized by the local mills in the open

market. Seeing that the prices varied from half-an-anna to one anna
the Committee addressed the Bombay Government on 7th October 1898,
that the Government of India be approached with a view to the revisio
values in respect of the articles mentioned, and that in event of Gov
ing to the request, the Association be allowed the opportunity of e
vised rates prior to their publication. The following are the artic

Description.	Tariff	
Dhooties with colored borders over ¼ inch, but not exceeding 1¼ inches ...		
Blankets and Blanketing (raised), grey	9	
Do. do. colored	10	9
Colored goods, including Checks, Susi with colored weft, Calicut Cloth, Cholis, Charsas, Card Drill, Galatia, Leheria, Saris, Thana Cloth	10	9
Flannelettes	10½	9
Napkins	8	7½
Drills and Jeans, striped or Checked	8	7½
Striped Grey Cloth, Colored Stripes, including ordinary Susi	8	7½
Towels, Turkish	9½	9
Do. other sorts	8	7½
Fents, grey	6½	6
Do. fancy	8	7

The Committee are indebted to Government for a copy of the tables relating to the production of yarn and woven goods in the cotton mills of British India and Native States for 1897-98, which is included in the Appendix.

They were also favoured, towards the end of the year, with a copy of the Report on the Working of the Indian Cotton Duties Act in the Bombay Presidency for 1897-98, from which the following information is extracted :—

" There was a considerable increase in the amount of yarn spun over the
" return for 1896-97 and a slight increase over the return for 1895-96. This increase
" was heaviest in the counts up to 24, and also considerable in the finer counts up
" to 40. On the other hand, in the finest counts from 41 to 80, there was a decrease
" which is attributed not to the discontinuance of weaving fine cloth, but to the use
" of English yarn in preference to importing raw American and Egyptian cotton and
" spinning it here. The figures of cotton goods show only issues from the mills, so
" that it is impossible to ascertain the actual amount woven during the year. The
" total issues, though doubtless considerably less than in 1895-96, appear to have
" slightly exceeded those of 1896-97, but there was a considerable increase in the
" amount of duty collected owing to the large decrease in the issue of free goods
" under Section 41 of the Act. There now remain only about 1,000,000 lbs. of
" duty-free goods in stock ; this should in all probability be all cleared off during

year. The total loss of revenue to Government from the beginning, ption under Section 41 of the Act, may be estimated at two lakhs of king the figures for Bombay and the mofussil separately, the issues in estimated to have decreased by 14 per cent., and in the mofussil to by 4½ per cent. on the previous year's figures. When it is t the previous year's issues in Bombay were considerably less 5-96, it will be seen that the effect of two years of plague on the ay has been serious. It is reported that the duty was realised , and it is satisfactory to note that there was considerable the punctuality with which the mills submitted their returns

n of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association was r 1898 to a notification issued, under date of 15th July 1898, by Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, to the effect that the ment of all draw-backs under rule 28 of the rules under the Cotton Duties , 1894, should in future be paid to the exporters and not to the Agents as etofore. In addressing Government on the subject, the Committee pointed that the practice hitherto had been for the Customs authorities in Bombay to rt in their monthly Bills for Excise Duty an allowance for draw-back on ds exported, or to issue a claim sheet in the name of each exporter and send nder cover to Agents of Mills, who, after obtaining on it the signature of the xporter and an authority from him to receive the amount, collected it from the Excise Office in the usual way. This system worked exceedingly well, and gave eneral satisfaction; but, under the new arrangement, it was pointed out, Agents f Mills would be put to needless inconvenience if the authorities insisted in paying the draw-back direct to the exporter, to say nothing of the confusion and omplication likely to ensue, and the risk to which Agents were likely to be xposed. Under the circumstances, the Committee wished to know the reasons hich induced Government to alter the present system of payment of draw-back, d, pending further consideration of the matter, the Committee requested Govern- t to authorise the Customs authorities in Bombay to revert to the old system ch had worked smoothly and harmoniously.

Under date of 14th January 1899, the Committee received a reply from rnment, accompanied by a communication from the Collector of Land Re- Customs and Opium, explaining the circumstances under which the noti- in question had been issued; and as the matter is of importance to rs, the Committee give below the reasons which induced Government r the procedure in regard to the payment of draw-back to exporters l of the Agents of the Mills. The Collector in his report stated as ws :—

"Under the old system referred to by the Millowners' Association, the cise Office issued a claim sheet in the name of each exporter and sent it under over to the Agents of the Mills, who were then bound to get the exporter's signature on the claim sheet and an authority from him to receive the due amount; nd on this being done, the Agents received the money from this office. The Agents' claims, however, were limited by Section 51 of the Sea Customs Act; that

is to say, they were not allowed to receive any sum due for draw-ba
preferred their claim and produced their claim sheet, *duly signed b*
within six months after the goods were actually shipped. Now, from
the plague epidemic broke out, the Mill Agents experienced gre
preferring their claim for payment within the period of six mont
the exporters, in almost every case, fled from Bombay, and left l
their whereabouts ; and the Agents of Mills, in consequence, we
their signatures to the claim sheets within the proper period.
payment of draw-back consequently became time-barred, a
constantly receiving letters from Mill Agents praying for an e
months period, to enable them to find out the whereabouts of t
tensions were granted in several cases during 1896-97 in view
sustained by Mill Agents in the matter, through no fault of
during the year 1897-98 as the same difficulties were experience
and similar petitions for extension of the six months' period were sent to this o
the whole subject was reviewed by the Collector who decided that this office
no authority whatever to grant extensions of the period laid down in Section 51
the Sea Customs Act, but that, in view of the unmerited loss which would
sustained by Agents, if the rule was strictly enforced, some alteration of
procedure was necessary. In consequence, the new procedure was introdu
which is practically the same as that hitherto existing, with this exception t
whereas formerly the Mill Agents' claim was time-barred after the lapse of s
months from the date of export of the goods, it is now not time-barred till
period of three years has elapsed since the date of preparation of the export
bills. The Mill Agents are really benefitted by the new system, and it is
not apparent in what way they will be subjected to extra trouble or extra
risk. I would also bring to your notice that the Millowners' Association
are in error in stating that this office will, under the new system, pay draw-back t
the exporter only, for they have overlooked the words ' or to his duly authorize
Agent ' in the notification of July 15, 1898, to which they refer, and have therefo
failed to understand that if the Mill Agents receive the requisite authorizati
from the exporter, they can prefer their claim to, and receive the due amount fr
this office, as under the old system. Under the new system, the Mill Agent m
produce his authorization from the exporter at the time he comes to claim
draw-back bill, *i.e.*, before the exporter has had time to disappear in outlying
tricts, and the Mill Agent, if he holds this authorization, must come and
the draw-back bill in person or by Agent at this office. The extra troubl
involved cannot be of a serious nature, and in any case must be considerab
than the difficulties formerly experienced, in which constant applications ha
made to the Collector that the claim might not be time-barred."

In acknowledging receipt of the papers, the Committee thanked Gov
ment for affording them an opportunity of reading the Collector's report, a
stated that it had placed the innovation clearly before the members as
advantage rather than the reverse. The Committee, however, suggested th
with a view to obviating misapprehension in future, it would be an advantage if
the Collector were to communicate to the Association any proposed orders and
regulations in which the members were likely to be interested. (*Appendix* **J**.)

EXCISE DUTIES UPON PIECE-GOODS.

The question of the possible abolition of the import and excise duties upon piece-goods in Bombay has been the subject of renewed deliberation by the members of the Association and retains their most vigilant attention. The expediency of approaching Government on the subject was discussed; but it was felt that as the improved financial outlook offered reasonable hope of Government's spontaneously removing those charges, action might best be postponed till declaration of the budget programme. There can be no doubt that the duties in question press so heavily upon the industries affected as to have virtually arrested from the date of their institution all development in the weaving trade of Bombay. In 1896, when the duties were imposed there were in Bombay 21,335 looms in work. At the present time there are only 21,379. It is believed that Government will recognise the obvious meaning of these figures, but to them must be added a note of the fact that very many of those looms on paper are and have for long been at a stand still.

INDIAN MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

In the report for 1897, reference was made to the method proposed by the Government of India for testing the measurement of imported yarn in the administration of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, and, in reply to an enquiry from the Government of India, dated 11th January 1898, the Committee stated that the proposal had their entire approval. Accordingly, under Notification No. 2887 S. R., dated 30th June 1898, the Governor-General-in-Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 A, Sub-Section (2) of the Sea Customs Act, and Section 20 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, was pleased to direct that the following rules should be substituted for rules 7, 8 and 9 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1430, dated 6th April 1891:—

"(7.) An examination of yarns to test the accuracy of the description of count or length shall be made, in the first instance, up to the limit of one bundle in every one hundred bales or fraction of one hundred bales in the consignment. (8.) If on such examination the difference between the average count or length and the described count or length is in excess of the variations permitted in paragraphs III and IV of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1474 (Judicial), dated the 13th November 1891, the importer may require a further examination to be made up to the limit and on the conditions stated in rule 9. (9.) The test to determine length of yarns shall be applied as follows: From every one hundred bales, or fraction of one hundred bales, in a consignment, one bundle should be selected at random. The hanks in this bundle should then be measured on the wrap-reel, one after the other, in the presence of a representative of the importer, and the lengths noted, the process being continued (within the limit of the bundle) until either the importer is satisfied that the yarn is short, or the average of the lengths noted shows that it is full length. When the importer is dissatisfied with this test, he may, on payment of the cost, require the Customs' Collector to measure more hanks up to ten per cent. of the total number of hanks in the consignment, such hanks being taken at random by an officer of Customs out of any bundles in the consignment."

SMOKE NUISANCE.

The necessity for taking steps to abate the nuisance arising from the dens smoke of the chimneys attached to the mills in Bombay, was again brought to th notice of the Committee, and under date of 5th September 1898, the Executiv Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, informed the Committee that this nuisanc had become so great that he was taking observations with a view to prosecutio under Section 391 of the Municipal Act; adding that he had repeatedly calle attention to the matter, but that no permanent improvement had resulted.

The Committee at once circulated the Health Officer's letter among th Members of the Association, and pointed out the desirability, in the interests o mills, of using every possible care to lessen the evil complained of. The Committee informed the Health Officer of the action taken by them in the matter and expressed the hope that the intimation sent to Millowners by the Associatio would have the desired effect and that it would not be necessary for him to tak legal proceedings. At the same time the Committee pointed out that Bombay wa essentially a manufacturing town and that the conditions were by no means so bad as in any of the smallest manufacturing centres of Great Britain; further tha Indian coal was largely used in the Bombay mills owing to the excessive rise i the price of English coal brought about by the prolonged strike in Wales; also that the mill industry at the time was not in a flourishing condition.

The Executive Health Officer in thanking the Committee for the steps they had taken in the matter, pointed out that the nuisance was in great measure due t the Indian and Japanese coal, but when it was known that this class of coal gav off more smoke during combustion than English coal, he considered it was th duty of all Mill Agents to see that better care was taken of, and more supervisio exercised over, the process of firing. If this were done, he believed the nuisanc complained of would be much lessened. (*Appendix* **K.**)

PRESENCE OF FLUFF IN COTTON MILLS.

The Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents called the attention the Committee on 16th December 1898 to the presence of fluff in cotton m which, it was stated, was not removed daily in accordance with the rule deali with same. From the correspondence submitted to the Committee it appea that the matter had been brought to notice by a Member of the Association question, who reported as follows:—"I observe that rule No. 5 of the Stand Form of Mill specification says 'that all sweepings will be removed daily' wh I presume, includes Flyings or Fluff, Strippings, &c. During a somewhat exten stay I have taken the opportunity of inspecting a number of cotton mills Bombay and have found in the majority of cases that little, if any, attention is to the *total* removal of Flyings or Fluff. To give you an instance I ma that yesterday I personally saw about half a sack full of Flyings and Fluff about the steam-pipes passing through walls or flooring of one of the mills, I had removed and brought away a sample showing how the Fluff is bur scorched by contact for a lengthened period with the steam-pipes; othe are in the same category. I have also noticed cotton wrapped round steam- and covered with sacking (to prevent be bare arms and bodies of the wo

g in contact therewith) and both were burnt through. It will therefore y be admitted that this state of things requires to be brought to the immediate ion of the local Association, for many fires must surely originate from this . I enclose a sample of the Fluff for your inspection, and in the interests of ncerned, I venture to suggest that some measures be taken to ensure the vance of the above rule, which, so far as my experience goes, is honored in reach rather than in the observance. Will you kindly bring this matter e the notice of the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents and oblige."

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Under date of 9th March 1898, the Association communicated to the ay Government, for favour of transmission to the Government of India, the ned resolution unanimously passed at a Special Meeting of the Committee :— eing currently reported in business circles that Government have in contem- n the early introduction of legislative measures in connection with the currency, tion of which will be the imposition of a further duty on imports of silver, mmittee of the Bombay Millowners' Association beg respectfully to state that concur in the views expressed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in its sentation of 2nd March 1898, and would emphatically support the recommend- made by that body that before any decision on a matter of such vital tance to the commerce of this country is arrived at, the whole question of the n Currency and Finance should be made the subject of another full and ex- ive enquiry of the same nature as that instituted by the Herschell Committee."

TOWN DUTIES IN RAJNANDGAON.

The action of the Rajnandgaon Municipality, in August 1898, in imposing a bitive rate of town duty on imported yarn and cloth for the purpose, apparently, tecting the production of the local mill there, led to a memorial's being d to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces by merchants d in the cotton yarn and piece-goods trade of Rajnandgaon, protesting he enhancement of octroi on the ground that it would completely dislocate n goods market and be productive of much loss and suffering to the ding community of the town.

nder date of 16th December 1898, the Committee received a communica- some members calling attention to the subject, but deferred taking any ending the receipt of a reply from the Chief Commissioner to the l alluded to. (*Appendix* **L.**)

TRADE WITH THE SOMALI COAST PROTECTORATE.

hrough the courtesy of the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and ombay, the Association was favored in November 1898 with the following rom the Annual Administration Report of the Somali Coast Protectorate -98 :—" There is a heavy fall in Country Grey Shirting, both at Baila and ; the commodity is being driven out of the market. This may be partly the plague in Bombay, but the probable cause will be found in the in- e of the manufacturers to ascertain the requirements of the people."

he above information was in due course circulated for the information of s of the Association.

PROGRESS OF THE MILL INDUSTRY.

The Annual Statement published by the Association showing the C Spinning and Weaving Mills working and in course of erection in India is giv usual, in the Appendix. On 30th June 1898 there were 161 mills actua work in all parts of the country compared with 154 on 30th June 1897. In ad to these there were 24 concerns in course of erection and 4 others proj during the same period, the major portion being in Bombay and the Presider

It will be noticed that while Bombay City alone had 72 mills at against 69 in the previous year, the total spindle power had only increase 39,557 ; there was a slight increase in the number of looms, and a ma increase in the quantity of cotton consumed as well as in the number of h employed.

The figures are as follows both for Bombay and all India :—

		No. of Mills.	Spindles.	Looms.	Consumption of Cotton (bales).	Hand employe
Bombay ...	1897	75	21,87,425	21,287	7,02,756	69,53
	1898	82	22,26,982	21,379	8,17,328	70,72
All India ...	1897	173	40,65,618	37,584	13,00,936	1,44,33
	1898	185	42,59,720	38,013	14,81,328	1,48,96

From the subjoined table showing the exports of country-made yarn Bombay to China and Japan, it will be seen that the shipments from this port an increase on the previous twelve months of 76,254 bales or 21·07 per cent.

Exports of Country-made Yarn from Bombay to China and Japan:

PERIOD.	To China (Bales 400 lbs. each).	To Japan (Bales 400 lbs. each).	Tot Bal
From 1st January to 31st December 1877.....	28,516	142	
Do. do. 1878.....	45,933	1,745	
Do. do. 1879.....	45,530	4,842	
Do. do. 1880.....	63,194	4,527	
Do. do. 1881.....	61,783	7,378	
Do. do. 1882.....	81,434	9,854	
Do. do. 1883.....	94,982	17,421	
Do. do. 1884.....	127,318	13,846	
Do. do. 1885.....	154,517	19,020	
Do. do. 1886.....	199,407	20,543	
Do. do. 1887.....	205,158	39,730	
Do. do. 1888.....	234,071	52,697	
Do. do. 1889.....	254,697	62,220	
Do. do. 1890.....	325,060	37,722	
Do. do. 1891.....	365,038	10,939	
Do. do. 1892.....	385,771	21,445	
Do. do. 1893.....	297,572	14,198	
Do. do. 1894.....	338,703	10,743	
Do. do. 1895.....	374,119	2,515	
Do. do. 1896.....	471,023	2,467	
Do. do. 1897.....	361,221	645	
Do. do. 1898.....	437,645	475	

On the other hand, there was a material decrease in the exports of Indian ctured Cotton Piece-goods to the Further East, the shipments in 1898 to China aving fallen off to the extent of 1,740,385 yards, or 56·9 per cent. Japan, be noticed, took no goods from Bombay during 1898; in the previous year orts to that country were 21,988 yards. The following are the figures :—

xports of Country-made Piece-goods from Bombay to China and Japan.

PERIOD.	CHINA.		JAPAN.		TOTAL.	
	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.
Jan. to 31st Dec. 1877	10	14,400	...	.....	10	14,400
do. 1878.....	1,206	1,499,334	58	113,528	1,264	1,612,862
do. 1879.....	296	365,640	5	8,400	301	374,040
do. 1880.....	1,553	1,890,685	110	132,000	1,663	2,022,685
do. 1881.....	144	168,139	2	5,250	146	173,389
do. 1882.....	573	718,237	20	36,714	593	749,951
do. 1883.....	1,875	2,183,770	452	565,953	2,327	2,754,723
do. 1884.....	1,595	1,770,662	16	25,187	1,611	1,795,849
do. 1885.....	2,303	3,712,273	6	5,376	2,309	3,717,649
do. 1886.....	2,302	2,988,890	...	.....	2,302	2,988,890
do. 1887.....	1,963	2,584,630	3	4,560	1,966	2,589,240
do. 1888.....	11,320	15,751,688	96	140,321	11,416	15,892,009
do. 1889.....	1,302	1,985,997	26	31,200	1,328	2,017,197
do. 1890.....	3,148	3,660,574	21	23,800	3,169	3,684,374
do. 1891.....	4,564	6,102,250	...	.....	4,564	6,102,250
do. 1892.....	7,416	9,984,335	...	.....	7,416	9,984,335
do. 1893.....	3,598	4,517,445	38	57,312	3,636	4,574,757
do. 1894.....	4,949	6,068,702	...	.....	4,949	6,068,702
do. 1895.....	7,744	10,064,441	7	7,200	7,751	10,071,641
do. 1896.....	7,024	8,638,535	26	30,420	7,050	8,668,955
do. 1897.....	2,368	3,036,875	15	21,988	2,383	3,058,863
do. 1898.....	947	1,318,478	...	.....	947	1,318,478

As regards exports of Cotton Piece-goods and Yarns from the United om to China and Japan, the subjoined statement shows an increase over f 9·68 per cent. in Piece-goods. Compared, however, with the average of n years preceding 1898, the actual increase in shipments was only 3·84 nt. In Yarns there was a falling-off of 4,087,400 pounds, or 11·88 per s compared with 1897; but on the average of the preceding ten years, ual decrease was only 1,175,990, or 3·73 per cent.

Shipments of Cotton Piece-goods and Yarns from the United Kingdom to C and Japan from the year 1877 to 1898.

YEARS.	PIECE-GOODS OF ALL KINDS.			YARNS.	
	To China (including Hongkong).	To Japan.	Total.	To China (including Hongkong).	To Japan.
(1st Jan. to 31st Dec.)	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1877...	367,329,900	27,150,300	394,480,200	17,962,200	15,105,700
1878...	340,097,800	42,232,400	382,330,200	11,058,200	25,409,600
1879...	462,303,800	61,617,500	523,921,300	14,343,400	24,607,700
1880...	447,271,900	61,464,500	508,736,400	19,514,200	26,911,600
1881...	523,852,300	63,325,100	587,177,400	19,149,400	28,329,800
1882...	401,958,300	52,990,500	454,948,800	15,226,700	19,144,200
1883...	370,659,200	45,006,000	415,665,300	13,370,700	20,148,500
1884...	394,583,600	45,354,200	439,937,800	15,724,300	23,134,800
1885...	523,927,000	45,412,400	569,339,400	20,378,900	12,687,200
1886...	455,823,000	34,628,500	490,451,500	10,598,200	16,332,200
1887...	552,742,700	65,403,300	618,146,500	11,882,200	23,472,500
1888...	574,547,500	77,856,400	652,403,900	17,474,000	27,168,600
1889...	474,426,100	82,578,000	557,004,100	8,828,900	26,832,600
1890...	570,297,300	63,309,400	633,607,200	14,956,900	23,100,500
1891...	534,129,400	61,120,100	595,249,500	13,144,800	14,826,500
1892...	497,485,200	75,180,500	572,665,700	8,501,300	23,384,900
1893...	365,425,500	68,307,800	433,733,300	8,778,500	18,963,000
1894...	425,340,200	71,603,900	496,944,100	9,769,500	14,638,800
1895...	528,187,300	99,035,600	627,222,900	11,226,100	21,266,000
1896...	542,993,400	105,507,100	648,500,500	9,076,400	22,787,400
1897...	445,182,100	94,056,700	539,238,800	11,246,000	23,142,600
1898...	486,496,200	104,966,000	591,462,200	13,109,700	17,191,500
Average for 10 years	486,996,320	82,566,510	569,562,830	10,363,810	20,613,360

DEATH OF Mr. JOHN MARSHALL.

Mr. Marshall, who had for nearly fourteen years filled the of of Secretary to the Association, died on 24th August 1898. The C mittee placed the following resolution on record :—

"The Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association de to place on record their appreciation of the services rendered by the Mr. John Marshall, who had for nearly fourteen years filled the offic Secretary to the Association, with ability and diligence, and the he loss the Association has sustained by his death."

APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY AND ASSISTANT SECRETA

After the death of Mr. Marshall, the Committee decided to Mr. Frederick Noel Paton Secretary and Mr. C. J. Michael Assistant Sec

l these appointments were in due course approved by the sociation.

NT OF DAILY WAGES TO MILL HANDS.

nce to the remarks in the Report for 1897, the Committee, under 1898, informed Agents and Owners of Cotton Spinning and in Bombay that the necessity for any special arrangement regarding f daily wages to mill hands having ceased to exist, the Committee l that the agreement in that connection was no longer in force.

HOLIDAYS FOR 1898.

e Committee have, as in previous years, furnished members with a list of ys recommended to be observed by the cotton spinning and weaving ing 1898, and their thanks are due to their Deputy Chairman, Mr. N. N. .I.E., for so kindly assisting them in the preparation of this list.

STOCKS OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

cordance with the practice observed in previous years, the Committee, ing returns from agents and owners, informed the members, by a n the usual way, that the total quantity of cotton held by the spinning ing mills in Bombay on 30th June 1898 was 112,304 candies.

STATISTICS.

e usual comparative statements are published in the Appendix, showing ts and exports of piece-goods and yarns for a series of years, together nnual statement of cotton spinning and weaving mills working and in erection in India on 30th June 1898. The members of the Association regularly supplied during the year with the monthly statistical returns by the Committee, together with the weekly list of quotations of piece- l yarns. (*Appendix* **M**.)

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conclusion, the Committee tender their thanks to the members of the n for their ready attention to all matters submitted to them, and to eir acknowledgments to His Excellency the Governor General of India l and to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council for the nd attention which their representations have at all times received.

APPENDIX A.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

From 1st January to 31st December 1898.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Office rent	720 0 0		By Balance at the credit of the Association on 31st December 1897 :—		
„ Officer Salaries	3,420 0 0		General Fund	26,783 6 4	
„ Printing	1,223 12 0		Travelling Agency Fund	3,257 6 3	
„ Advertisements	145 12 0				30,040 12 7
„ Miscellaneous Expenses, Telegrams, Stationery, &c.	266 0 5		„ Subscriptions for the year ending 31st December 1898	12,723 5 11	
„ Association's contribution to the Chamber of Commerce Statistical Department	1,200 0 0		„ Miscellaneous Receipts	213 9 0	
„ Auditor's Fee	50 0 0		„ Interest on Government Paper and Fixed Deposits of General Fund and Travelling Agency Fund	1,025 8 6	
		7,025 8 5	„ Donation from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.	300 0 0	
„ Association's contribution to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute for 1898-99	.....	2,000 0 0			14,362 7 5
„ Expenses incurred in connection with the stoppage of daily payments to mill hands	.....	214 10 0			
Balance as under :—					
Government 3½ per cent. Promissory Notes for Rs. 14,000—cost.	14,251 14 0				
Fixed Deposit with the National Bank of India for 3 months at 4 %	10,000 0 0				
Cash in the Bank of Bombay	7,907 7 8				
Balance of Subscription for Membership	92 2 0				
	32,251 7 8				
Less—Amount due for wages for December and Auditor's Fee.	546 1 0				
		31,705 6 8			
Government 3½ per cent. Promissory Notes for Rs. 3,000 of Travelling Agency Fund Account ... ... Cost	2,934 6 0				
Cash in the Bank of Bombay do.	423 4 11				
		3,357 10 11			

Appendix B.

Inspection of Economizers.

NOTICE.

...t having ruled that the term Boiler, as defined in Section 3 of the Bombay ...tion Act, includes Economizers, it is hereby notified that all provisions of the said ...pply to Boilers, apply equally to Economizers.

. . . . . are accordingly hereby ... if they desire to use or continue to use an Economizer, to give notice in writing of ...ion to the Senior Inspector of Steam Boilers within a month of the receipt of this ...reupon the Economizer will be registered and a number allotted to it.

...f the inspection of their Economizer will necessitate the stopping of the engines, ...re advised to give intimation, along with the said notice, of a day or days other ...s on which their factory will not be working and on which it would be most ... the inspection to be made.

... separate fee will be levied for the inspection of Economizers.

...OLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
...ILER DEPARTMENT,
September 1898.

W. T. MORISON,
Collector of Bombay.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *7th October* 1898.

...TARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY.

...ttention of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association has been drawn ...ing Notification published by the Collector of Bombay (Steam Boiler Department) ... 12th September 1898 :—

...ernment having ruled that the term Boiler, as defined in Section 3 of the Bombay ...ion Act, includes Economizers, it is hereby notified that all provisions of the ...ich apply to Boilers, apply equally to Economizers . . . . . are accord... called upon, if they desire to use or continue to use an Economizer, to give ...writing of such intention to the Senior Inspector of Steam Boilers within a month ...ipt of this notice; whereupon the Economizer will be registered and a number ...t. If the inspection of their Economizer will necessitate the stopping of the engines ...are advised to give intimation, along with the said notice of a day or days other than ... which their factory will not be working, and on which it would be most con... the inspection to be made. No separate fee will be levied for the inspection of ...."

My Committee are not aware of any reasons which have induced Government to ...resh ruling under the Act. They would respectfully submit that when the Boiler ...ills were before the Legislative Council, the question of the inspection of Economi...lly discussed and it was held that Section 3 (*a*) of the present Act was clear enough to ...xamination of Economizers, the opinion being that an Economizer was not a ...enerating steam or "wherein steam is generated under pressure," nor was it an "ap... attached" to the boiler; and that therefore the provisions of the Section in ques...ot be held to apply to the examination of Economizers.

3. I am further to state that my Committee do not consid
likely to cause any personal injury, even should a pipe or two burst
that they are well enclosed and protected by walls; also that the official i
would only cause extra trouble and expense (both to Government and
achieving any special benefit.

4. Under these circumstances, I am respectfully to ask that the matter
dered by Government with the view to the withdrawal of the Notification under refer

I have, &c.,
C. J. MICHAEL
Acting S

No. 6545 OF 1898.

GENERAL DEPARTM
BOMBAY CASTLE, 30*th No*

To

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

In reply to your letter, dated the 7th ultimo, on the subject of the inspection
mizers in factories, I am directed to invite your attention to paragraph 7 of the Stat
Objects and Reasons, published * with the Bill which afterwards became the Bo
Inspection Act, 1891, from which it will be seen that "in section 3, clause (*a*), th
of 'boiler' has been extended so as to remove a doubt whether it includes Econo
that Bill the term 'boiler' was defined as follows:—

"'Boiler' includes any cylinder or vessel for generating steam un
or into which steam under pressure is admitted."

This definition was subsequently altered to its present form but the
along was to include Economizers in the definition and there has, therefore, been no

I have, &c.
R. B. STEW
Acting Secretary to G

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIA
BOMBAY, 21st *December*

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

By order of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, I have th
reply to your letter No. 6545 of 30th November 1898 as follows:—

The Committee followed too closely the discussion in connection with
Boiler Inspection Act of 1891 to have lost sight of the fact that one of the objects and
the Bill, as first drafted, was to extend the definition of Boiler so as to remove a do
it included Economizers. And section 3 clause (*a*) was first drafted as follows:—

"Boiler includes any cylinder or vessel for generating steam und
into which steam under pressure is admitted."

* *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1891, Part v, page 10.

The Association took exception at the time, and one of their leading members spoke in the Legislative Council as follows :—

> "Coming now to the examination of appurtenances and attachments of a Boiler, and more particularly Economizers, which are only heaters of water and contain vapour in a semi-liquid state, I consider their being kept in order and good condition is greatly to the interest of the steam user, and will not involve any serious risk, in case of failure, to life or property. Explosions have not been known and cannot be caused through this. I am quite willing that all direct attachments to a boiler which may be enumerated, such as stop-valves, blow-off and scum-cock, feed-valves, mountings, man-holes and mud-holes, steam water-gauge fittings, may be examined; but I strongly object to all connections or appurtenances under a general heading, or attachments into which steam under pressure is admitted, being classed as appurtenances liable for inspection, because the failure of such appliances will not lead to serious calamity, though it is possible, now and then, that it may injure life or limb. During the last 21 years in which the Act has been in force, I believe not more than six lives may have been lost through this cause, while the serious hindrance to trade would be incalculable. Indeed, I doubt if these articles are to be examined, whether the staff of the Boiler Inspector would not require to be increased manifold, and it is questionable whether even such a step would prevent mishaps."

The Select Committee in reporting upon the Bill appear to have accepted Mr. Wadia's arguments, as in their report they write :—

"In section 3 (*a*) we have introduced an amendment intended to limit the objects of "examination under the Bill to those negligence with regard to which constitutes a real "danger of serious consequences to the persons employed about them."

> The section was accordingly amended and became law as follows :—"Boiler includes any cylinder or vessel for generating steam or wherein steam is generated under pressure and any steam-chest or other apparatus closely attached thereto."

The meaning of the section was made clear by the Hon'ble Sir Raymond West at the Council Meeting held on 8th August 1891 to consider the Bill in detail. Sir Raymond West said :—

> "The words 'and any steam-chest or other apparatus closely attached thereto' were placed there after a good deal of discussion. Mr. Wadia as an expert had special influence and authority in the Committee, and it was after discussion with him that the words were introduced in the particular connection in which they are now used. *The words of the Act mean, of course, only steam-chests which are attached to boilers.* It being a particular species of the genus apparatus, it is only in cases of steam-chests attached to the boiler that the clauses were applied, and for that purpose the expression was approved with the consent, at the time, of Mr. Wadia, although afterwards he thought that it would be better to leave out the words steam-chest. If it were removed, grammatically the clause would be the same; but it being there, some argument might be founded on its omission, and it might be said that there was some meaning in its being struck out. It is better that the words steam-chest, having been introduced with the assent of the best expert that could advise us on the subject, should remain where they are, and there cannot be any apprehension after the explanation I have given of its being misinterpreted to steam-chests standing a considerable distance from boilers.

It is, my Committee submit, evident that the Hon'ble Mover of the Bill accepted Mr. Wadia's suggestion and that the section as amended never contemplated the inspection of Economizers or any other apparatus except steam-chests and apparatus attached to boilers. That

this has been the reading hitherto adopted by Government and the officials entrusted with the administration of the Boiler Act is evident from the fact that, although the Act has been law for some seven years, no rules have been framed for the inspection of Economizers or intimation given of any intention to frame such rules until the 12th September 1898.

Under these circumstances, my Committee respectfully ask that Government may be pleased to re-consider the Notification issued by the Collector of Bombay with a view to its withdrawal.

I have, &c.,
C. J. MICHAEL,
Acting Secretary.

No. 217 OF 1899.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 17*th January* 1899.

To

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

With reference to your letter, dated the 21st ultimo, I am directed to state that the intention of Government is to secure the inspection of Economizers which are closely attached to boilers and not of "steam-chests standing a considerable distance from boilers." There may possibly be Economizers which are not closely attached to boilers; but, so far as Government are aware, such Economizers, not closely attached, do not exist either in Bombay or in any other part of the Presidency in which the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act is in operation. I am, accordingly, directed to enquire whether to your knowledge there are in this City, or in other parts of this Presidency, Economizers which are not closely attached to boilers, and, if so, in what factories.

I have, &c.,
R. B. STEWART,
Acting Secretary to Government.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 25*th January* 1899.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

By order of the Committee of the Millowners' Association, I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 217, dated 17th instant, and to reply to same.

2. My Committee cannot help but think that Government are under some misapprehension as to the position of an Economizer or feed-water heater in regard to steam-boilers, as, with all deference, in my Committee's opinion, no Economizer can be said to be "*closely attached to a boiler.*" The fact that an Economizer must be encased in brick-work flues behind a boiler (or boilers) and connected by a 3" diameter (or larger) feed-pipe to supply the heated feed-water from Economizer to front of boiler, makes it impossible for any Economizer to be "closely attached to a boiler."

3. My Committee beg to submit the accompanying plan showing the relative positions of an Economizer and steam-boilers and the usual arrangement of pipe connections between same, and to point out that with boilers of the lengths generally employed in cotton mills, even were the connections from Economizer to boilers taken *direct*, the minimum length of such connection would be over 38 feet, but when ordinarily arranged, as shown by accompanying plan, the connecting pipe between Economizer and boilers would be over 51 feet to the first boiler, and even longer to additional boilers. These distances may be in some instances a little more or less; but it would be the exception to find a direct connecting pipe between boilers and Economizer in cotton mills less than 38 feet in length.

4. Sir Raymond West, at the Council meeting held on 8th August 1891, said:—

"The words of the Act mean, of course, only steam-chests which are attached to boilers," and what is alluded to by such attachments Government will at once understand by an examination of the enclosed illustrations which show different types of boilers with steam domes or chests attached, and to which chests, no doubt, the Act refers, as these are, of course, closely attached to boilers.

5. It is evident, my Committee respectfully submit, from Sir Raymond West's explanation, from the fact that no attempts have been made for the inspection of Economizers during the eight years the Act has been in force, and also the omission of any provision for such inspection in section 9 of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, that the Act neither provided for nor contemplated the inspection of Economizers, and hence no provision for such inspection was accordingly made in the Rules.

6. Under these circumstances my Committee again respectfully request that Government may be pleased to reconsider the notification, issued by the Collector of Bombay, with a view to its withdrawal.

I have, &c.,
C. J. MICHAEL,
Officiating Secretary.

RULES UNDER THE BOILER ACT.

No. 6389 OF 1898.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 22*nd November* 1898.

To

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 22nd February 1897, communicating the remarks of your Committee with reference to Government Notification No. 373, dated 22nd January 1897, published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 28th idem, I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the opinion of the Boiler Commission on the subject, and to request that you will be good enough to state for the information of Government if the Association has anything more to say in the matter.

I have, &c.,
J. M. ANTIA,
For Acting Secretary to Government.

MEETING OF THE BOILER COMMISSION HELD AT BOMBAY ON THE 26TH OCTOBER 1898.

Present.

MR. J. WILLCOCKS ..... President.
MR. W. W. WILSON, M. I. M. E. } Members.
MR. D. M. FORBES, M. I. M. E. }

Agenda.

To consider the various points raised in letter No. B. I. 2861, of 27th September 1898, from the Collector of Bombay. These points are entered seriatim below with the opinions of the Commission thereon.

(1). Letter, dated the 22nd February 1897, from the Secretary, Bombay Millowners' Association, with the Senior Inspector's reply thereto, No. 955, dated the 10th March 1897.

Opinion—The Commission agree with the Senior Inspector. The Millowners' Association appear to have misunderstood the effect of the changes under reference, which contemplate a higher working pressure than that allowed by the present rule. The Association wish to refuse a concession ; but it seems unlikely that they will persist in this course to their own detriment.

J. WILLCOCKS, ...President
W. W. WILSON, M. I. M. E. } Members.
D. M. FORBES, M. I. M. E. }

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
9th December 1898.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 6389 of the 22nd ultimo, together with a copy of the opinion of the Boiler Commission with reference to this Association's communication to Government, dated 22nd February 1897.

2. In thanking you for these papers, I am to say that my Committee have no further remarks to offer on the subject.

I have, &c.,
C. J. MICHAEL,
Acting Secretary.

No. 6954 A of 1898.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *20th December* 1898.

To

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter of the 9th instant, I am directed to forward for the information of the Association copy of Government Notification No. 6954 of this date.

I have, &c.,
J. M. ANTIA,
For Acting Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 20*th December* 1898.

No. 6954.—With reference to Government Notification No. 373, dated the 22nd January 1897, published at page 95 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1897, Part I, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to vary, with effect from the 16th January 1899, the rules made under Section 35 (*a*) of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891, for settling the duties of Inspectors under the said Act with respect to the inspection of steam boilers and published as noted in the margin,* by modifying Rules 4, 5, 7 and 9 of the said rules in manner hereinafter appearing :—

* Notification No. 1877A, *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1894, Part I, pp. 459—465.

(1) In Rule 4 in place of the three lines after the words " thickness of girder in inches " substitute the following, viz.:

N = Number of supporting bolts.

$C = \frac{N \times 1000}{N + 1}$ when the number of bolts is odd.

$C = \frac{(N + 1)\,1000}{N + 2}$ when the number of bolts is even.

(2*a*) In Rule 5 in line 1 of para. 2 of the note to the words " C = 100, &c.," substitute the words " strips " for " plates," and after the words " may be increased to 160 " add the following:

" When doubling plates cover the whole of the flat surface, the case should be submitted for the consideration of the Senior Inspector."

(2*b*) In the same rule after the words " the Senior Inspector " insert the following, *viz.*:

" When a circular flat end is bolted or rivetted to a cylindrical shell, S in the formula may be taken as the area of the square inscribed in the circle passing through the centres of the bolts or rivets securing the end, provided the angle ring or flange is of sufficient thickness."

(2*c*) In the same rule in place of the figures 7,500 and 15,000, respectively, substitute the figures 8,000 and 16,000.

(3) In Rule 7 after the words " circumstances of each case " add the following, *viz.*:

" If the iron be tested and the elongation measured in a length of 10 inches is not less than 14 per cent. width and 8 per cent. across the grain, and the Inspectors otherwise satisfied as to the quality of the plates and rivets, then 4·5 may be used instead of 5, and the minimum actual tensile strength of the plates used in calculating the working pressure."

(4) In Rule 9 in place of the figures 8,000 and 4,000, respectively, substitute the figures 9,000 and 4,500.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

R. B. STEWART,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Appendix C.

City of Bombay Improvement Bill, 1898.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

There is no city in India, and there are probably few in the Empire, in which the population is so densely packed as in Bombay, and the overcrowding, both of localities and buildings, is a standing menace to health, and is specially dangerous on the occasion of any outbreak of sickness of an epidemic character.

2. As long ago as in 1864, Dr. A. H. Leith, in a report on the sanitary state of the Island, recommended that advantage should be taken of the health-giving sea-breezes to ventilate the town by opening up avenues, from 80 to 100 feet wide, running from the sea-shore on the west towards the east, and he pointed out that several such avenues might be made with great benefit to health. Similar views were from time to time expressed in annual Municipal Administration Reports. More recently the Extension Committee which reported in 1887 made a series of recommendations for roads in their opinion necessary, "so that the town and island may be traversed with the least possible interruption and that the prevailing winds may sweep freely through the whole fort, town and island."

3. Up to the present, however, hardly any such new roads have been made, and in the densely-populated localities, where the evil is most serious, nothing has been done except such widening of existing streets as could be effected by the necessarily slow process of "set-backs". The subject has from time to time been discussed, but financial considerations have proved a bar to action and time and the resources of the Corporation have been devoted principally to the important matters of water-supply and drainage.

4. In the meantime the evil has become intensified. Between 30 and 40 per cent. of the population is concentrated in areas forming together between 3 and 4 per cent. of the area of the Island, and the density of the population in these areas is double and in parts more than three times that of the most crowded areas in London. The mortality per thousand of population in these districts from all causes in 1896 varied from 52·15 to 68·09, the rate for the whole City being 40·71. Over a large section of these districts the ground area per person is under 10 square yards and the overcrowding and consequent air pollution are appalling. The Health Officer records that the six sections of highest mortality are the six most densely-populated sections, containing the darkest and dampest buildings, and that five out of the six are the sections of the worst drainage and soil pollution.

It may be added that the improved facilities for communication, especially by sea with the coast ports, has largely increased the visiting population, which is now enormous and tends to greatly intensify overcrowding. At the docks and the native passenger wharf alone over 1¼ millions embark and disembark annually.

5. In the early part of 1896 the overcrowded condition of the City attracted the special attention of His Excellency the Governor, who made a personal inspection of several of the localities and found a condition of things of which any real description would seem incredible.

6. Later on the outbreak of bubonic plague occurred and soon became epidemic. This besides being the cause of a heavy mortality had a disastrous effect on trade and commerce. It was found that the chief condition influencing its occurrence in localities was defective ventilation, the incidence of the disease being greatest in the worst ventilated and most densely populated areas. Overcrowding made inspection, the detection of cases, and the proper application of sanitary remedies almost impossible. The searching investigation into the sanitary conditions which followed brought prominently to notice a very large number of dwellings, which besides being dangerously overcrowded were highly insanitary, being defective in ventilation and so shut in as to be deprived of light and air and in many cases wholly unfit for human habitation.

The Presidency Police for the most part at present receive house-rent allowance and are allowed to make their own arrangements for quarters. These allowances are shared between Government and the Corporation in the proportion of 1 to 3. The European members of the force find the utmost difficulty in securing accommodation and the Natives live in overcrowded tenements in slums where the sanitary conditions are almost as bad as they can possibly be. The force in consequence is not nearly so efficient as it would be if properly distributed and suffers from a very high rate of mortality, and the provision of proper quarters is an urgently necessary city improvement.

7. With a view to effectually remedying these conditions, the Bill provides for the improvement of the City by forming new and altering existing streets, by removing or altering insanitary buildings, by providing open spaces for better ventilation and for recreation, and by constructing new sanitary dwellings for certain classes of the inhabitants of the City and for the Presidency Police.

8. It is found on investigation that it will be possible by suitably aligning the new streets, so urgently necessary for the improved ventilation of the densely populated parts of the City, to take up a large proportion of the insanitary dwellings in certain localities as either a part of the street or as frontage lands abutting thereon. The principle of adopting the alignment which will secure this in the largest degree is obviously one that will regulate the conception of projects of this class.

9. These projects, primarily designed, as explained, for the improvement of the ventilation of densely crowded localities, but involving also the acquisition of a large number of insanitary and other dwellings, will displace a considerable portion of the population. To provide for this it is proposed to fill in and lay out by constructing roads, &c., extensive tracts of vacant land to the north of the City including certain Municipal lands, and to provide thereon either at the expense of the proposed Trust or by private agency or both, improved sanitary *chawls* and dwellings. The lands referred to are situated in the vicinity of the lines of the existing railways and the one proposed by the Port Trustees, and can be also served by extensions of the tramway, so as to possess easy means of communication with both business and industrial centres.

10. During the last twenty-five years a very large area of land in the aggregate has been occupied for building purposes and there has been an enormous development in the provision of dwellings of a superior class. The privately owned frontage at Chaupati, the Hornby Road and the Colaba Causeway frontages, the Mody Bay Imperial Estate, the Mody Bay and Elphinstone Port Trust Estates, the Apollo reclamation, both the frontages on the road leading up Malabar Hill, frontages at Colaba on the Wodehouse Road, and a very large number of sites at Walkeshwar, Cumballa Hill and Breach Candy have all been built over in the period referred to. This activity still continues, and it is remarkable that in a great many instances costly residences are being erected on sites which are undeniably unsuitable, restricted in area badly situated, and shut in. With these facts in view, it is proposed to lay out certain vacant lands, the property of Government, suitable for the purpose, and to reclaim and lay out such portions of the foreshore on the west side of Colaba Point and at Walkeshwar as can be reclaimed at no great expenditure owing to the natural level being considerably above low-water mark. The sites thus made available will be well adapted for residential purposes and will extend over long reaches of sea front with a westerly aspect, those at Colaba being in proximity to the business centres and those at Walkeshwar being no further removed than the sites recently taken up in such numbers in the same locality. The experience of the Port Trustees has shown that reclamations under such circumstances can be effected at remunerative cost; that sites made available on such reclamations, when properly laid out command a ready market and are profitable for the investment of capital in building.

11. The draft Bill accordingly makes provision for the future expansion of the City by acquiring and laying out vacant lands and by reclaiming and laying out parts of the foreshore of the Island.

12. Lastly, the Bill provides for the appointment of a Board of Trustees endowed with special powers to carry out the objects of the scheme. The reasons for this proposal are explained in a letter addressed by Government to the Municipal Corporation in the following terms:—

"3. The cost of a scheme of this comprehensive character will be very considerable, and that aspect of the question will, it is apprehended, be regarded by the Corporation as a very serious one. The balance of their borrowing powers will no more than suffice to meet the cost of essential sewerage and storm-water drainage schemes, extensions of the water-supply mains and other requirements of a more or less obligatory nature, which are incidental to the sound municipal administration of every large city. A scheme which will effectually remedy the serious evils referred to and render the City immune, as far as is sanitarily possible in these respects, from the devastation of epidemic attacks of disease, is in facts as entirely beyond the financial means of the Corporation as it is outside the range of duties for the discharge of which the provisions of the Bombay Municipal Act have been specifically designed and adapted. The Municipal Executive admittedly have a sufficiently burdensome task in administering the general affairs of the City, and it is felt that for the measures now in contemplation it is imperative, both for general management and prompt executive action, that there should be a special agency with a separate staff at liberty to devote their entire energies to the particular task before them.

"4. The Governor in Council, I am to say, fully recognizes the success of municipal administration in Bombay, as exemplified, for instance, by the magnificent water-supply works which constitute an achievement of which any city might be proud; but he is of opinion that a scheme of the character now in contemplation, requiring persistent and long-sustained efforts on systematic lines, involving so many varied purposes, with the prospect of an almost infinite number of questions of detail, both in management and execution, and in which, moreover, large proprietary interests of Government will be involved, is essentially one that should be entrusted to a small administrative body, with special powers to raise funds, acquire property and execute the necessary works.

"5. The proposal which most commends itself to the Governor in Council to carry out the scheme, the main features of which are indicated in this letter, is that a Board of Trustees be constituted, on which the Corporation shall be strongly represented. It is intended that this Trust shall, in constitution and powers, very closely follow the lines on which the Port Trust was formed. In practical working that body has most deservedly earned cordial approbation, both official and public, and it may be said that there is a general feeling of confidence in this form of administration. The idea of such a Trust is not, I am to add, a new one, a prominent precedent being the City of Glasgow Improvement Trust, which was constituted for similar purposes, and has been most successful in its results."

The proposal has received the approval of the Municipal Corporation as well as that of the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trustees for the Port of Bombay.

13. Part I, (Sections 1 and 2) *Preliminary*, requires no explanation.

14. Part II, (Sections 3 to 24) dealing with the *Constitution of the Board*, follows closely the lines of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879. Section 5 provides for the representation of the Corporation and other interests.

15. Part III, (Sections 25 to 44) dealing with *Duties and Powers*, including the sections relating to land acquisition, follows generally the lines of the English Housing the Working Classes Act. With regard to the acquisition of land or buildings (Sections 42—44), the pro-

visions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, have (with a few exceptions noted in Schedule A of the Bill) been made applicable. Sub-section (6) of Section 43 provides for constituting a Tribunal of appeal to perform the functions of the Court under the Land Acquisition Act. Sub-section (7) of the same section of the Bill explains the further matters to be considered in determining compensation, *i.e.*, in addition to the matters set forth in Section 23 (except sub-section (2)) of the Land Acquisition Act.

16. Part IV, (Sections 45 to 52) relating to *Borrowing Powers*, follows the lines of the City of Bombay Municipal Act and the Port Trust Act, and includes provision for the institution of sinking funds to extinguish debts created by raising loans for the purposes of the Act.

17. Part V, (Sections 53 to 62) vests in the proposed Board the several *properties* with which they are to be empowered to deal, and specifies their *liabilities* in respect to such properties. Section 59 (2) (*a*) provides that no interest shall be charged on the capital debt on account of certain areas specified in Part I of Schedule C which are to be reserved as open spaces for recreation. These areas are the absolute property of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and are available for sale in the interests of the tax-payers generally. Any permanent acquisition of these lands for local purposes without consideration would be at the expense of the tax-payers; but until they are acquired and reserved, there is always a risk of their being appropriated to other purposes. The design is to secure them to the perpetual use of the citizens under the administration of the Trust by an annual payment sufficient to liquidate their capital value in a term of sixty years, but such payment will not begin to be made until the Board accounts show a clear net credit balance.

Provision is made for the resumption by Government and the Coporation, respectively, of any of their lands vested in the Board required for public or for Municipal departmental purposes respectively, and for the reversion in both cases to the respective owners of all lands on the expiration of the period for which the Board is empowered to lease them.

The Schedules referred to in this Part of the Draft Bill may still require some alteration in respect of items, areas, values and description.

18. Part VI, (Sections 63 to 79) *Revenue and Expenditure.*—Section 63 relates to the sum which the Corporation are to contribute annually to meet the cost of the improvements. The rate of 2 per cent. on the total rateable value has been determined by calculations based on careful estimates of the probable receipts and expenses of the Board extending over a period of twenty-five years, taking into account the provision made in Section 69 (2) for charging any debit balances to capital up to a certain maximum.

Section 69 refers to the disposal of balances and makes equitable provision for a division of profits so soon as the scheme shall become remunerative.

Sections 70—72 provide for a formal guarantee of the several loans to be raised. Constituted and controlled as proposed, the Board will not be in a position to incur liabilities not fully covered by their resources.

Section 79 makes provision for a half-yearly official audit of the accounts and for their due publication.

19. The remaining chapters (VII to X, Sections 80 to 94) deal with the officers and servants of the Board, Bye-laws, Penalties and Miscellaneous provisions. They contain formal provisions which require no separate explanation. They follow generally the lines of the Port Trust Act, 1879.

(Signed) SANDHURST.

29*th January* 1898.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 10*th February* 1898.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction, to solicit the favour of your submitting to His Excellency the Governor in Council some observations on the "City of Bombay Improvement Bill" published in the *Government Gazette* of the 29th ultimo and notified to be read for the first time at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 14th instant.

2. The opinions of this Association on the Bill have not been requested by Government, but the Committee trust that the importance of the proposed measure to, and the serious influence it may ultimately exercise on, the leading industries of the City, of which the Association is the only representative body, will be held to justify the submission of their views, more especially as the Association has no representative on the Legislative Council.

3. Unfortunately, the very limited period between the publication of the Bill and its introduction in the Council renders it impossible for the Committee of the Association to consider it in detail so exhaustively as its importance demands, and for the present, therefore, they have been constrained to avoid dealing with the financial sections which may perhaps be more appositely and effectively criticised by the Municipal Corporation. My Committee venture to hope, however, that, should they on further deliberation find matter calling, in their opinion, for additional criticism, they may be permitted to again approach Government before the Bill is brought up for second reading.

4. With the main objects of the proposed enactment—the improvement of insanitary areas, the prevention of overcrowding, the provision of improved dwellings for the poorer classes, and the construction of new streets and open places for the better ventilation of congested parts of the City—the Association is in fullest sympathy. On no portion of the community has the terrible scourge which has held the City in thrall, with but little intermission for the past sixteen months, fallen with greater severity than the manufacturing interests which the Association represents. And while recognising to the uttermost the exertions which the officers of the Municipality have put forth to cope with the epidemic, fostered by, if not born of, the insanitary conditions which have grown up in spite of them, the members of the Association are at one with Government in thinking that the time has arrived to invoke additional agency to the powers at the disposal of the Municipality, to endeavour by quicker and more direct methods to remedy the insanitary conditions and surroundings of the City. The measure devised to attain this object is, no doubt, a fresh development of Local Self-Government in India, but the Committee of the Association are aware that similar legislation has been adopted with marked success in several of the large cities and towns of Great Britain, and that the Bill under discussion should largely follow the lines of English Acts is natural and advisable. Indeed, the comparatively few suggestions the Association has to tender for the present, is more to assimilate the provisions of the Bill to those which have found favour at Home—allowing for different conditions—than to alter it in principle.

The following are the detailed observations I am directed to submit:—

CHAPTER II.

Section 5.—I am directed respectfully to suggest that the Bill should provide for a representative of this Association being elected to the Board in the same way as by the Chamber of Commerce and the Port Trustees. Representing a capital employed in the cotton industry alone of something like ten crores of rupees, out of a total municipal taxation for General, Water and Halalcore cess, amounting to

Rs. 41,58,765, the various industries represented by the Association contribute the large proportion of Rs. 3,33,656. The cost of any schemes, therefore, worked out under the Bill would of necessity be largely contributed to by the manufacturing industries of the City. But in the opinion of my Committee a still more important reason for a representative of the Association being elected to the Board lies in the fact that the people depending upon the earnings of the various mills, directly or indirectly, constitute quite a fourth of the entire population of the City, while they are the particular class with whose places and mode of residence the Bill is specially designed to deal. It is, therefore, extremely desirable that the Board should have the advantage in its deliberations of some one elected by such an Association as the Bombay Millowners, who would have full information as to the habits of life, style and locality of the dwelling-houses required by the labouring classes. It is also to be borne in mind that there is every probability that the operations undertaken by the Board will eventuate in a considerable general rise in wages, and in that case the interests which the Association seek to have represented would be muleted, both as taxpayers and employers of labour.

Section 20, *Sub-section* (*a*) 2.—Evidently by mistake the heading of this clause in the margin intimates that an ordinary meeting of the Board shall be held "once a fortnight" instead of as in the body of the Bill "once at least in every month." I am directed to suggest that the ordinary meetings of the Board should not be less frequent than once a fortnight, and indeed they anticipate that even more frequent meetings would be necessary to keep pace with the regular work and be thoroughly in touch with the current business of the Board.

Section 20, *Sub-section* (3).—The Association would respectfully point out that in their opinion it is exceedingly undesirable that the Board should be authorized to delegate any of their powers to Committees. It is evident that the proposed method of administering the Trust will be by means of Committees supervised by the General Board, but this the Committee of the Association do not by any means consider a desirable mode of working; and they would therefore suggest that, instead of the opening portion of this clause, namely, "the Board may delegate any of their powers to Committees," should be substituted "the Board may appoint any Committees."

Section 21.— In all contracts above one thousand rupees in value, the Committee of the Association are of opinion that they should be directly approved by the Board in addition to the Chairman on behalf of the Board, and they would accordingly suggest an alteration being made to provide for this.

Chapter III.

Section 25.—I am directed to suggest the addition under this section of a provision, to the effect that before evicting any of the poorer classes from any dwelling-houses found to be either in an insanitary or overcrowded condition, due provision should be made for their accommodation within reasonable distance to the same situation. The experience of the working of a similar Act in Glasgow shows that, where such provision was not made, overcrowding, instead of being lessened, was, in some districts, increased; thus defeating the very object the promoters of the legislation had in view. In the amendment of the Glasgow Act, therefore, 29 Victoria, Cap. 85, Section XXVIII, runs as follows:—"The Trustees shall not "eject or displace, within any period of six months, any number of the labouring "classes exceeding five hundred, without a certificate from the Sheriff of Lanark-"shire, that other and suitable accommodation has been provided or exists within "this city or in its immediate neighbourhood."

In connection with this portion of the scheme, although my Committee are of course aware that it could form no part of the Bill, they would desire to draw attention to the steps which have been taken in England for the provision of workmen's trains. If, as seems probable, a considerable proportion of the labouring population is to be removed to some distance from the place of their employment, great advantage would accrue from cheap, rapid and frequent communication being arranged between their houses and their work. In London special workmen's tickets are issued between stated hours at one-third of the ordinary first-class fare, the city and suburbs being divided into separate zones ; and this system might, with advantage, be introduced here by the Board being empowered to take up the matter with the railways.

Section 25 (*a*).—The words "or are likely to be" inserted before the word "unfit," in the third line seem requisite, to be in conformity with the first portion of the clause.

Sections 35 *to* 37.—Of the inadvisability of embarking on any important schemes of reclamation the Committee of this Association hold very strong views. Doubtless the Port Trust with a special area of the foreshore at their command—room on which was absolutely necessary for the development of the trade and a certain proportion of the population requiring to reside near the Docks—have been able to carry out considerable areas of reclamation at a cost which has enabled them to lease the ground or otherwise utilize it to a profit. The idea propounded, however, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of reclaiming the foreshores at Colaba and Walkeshwar has nothing in common with the real object of the Bill, as land in that locality would be of no service whatever in providing dwelling-house accommodation for the labouring classes. At Colaba any ground reclaimed would probably be absorbed by Government, while at Walkeshwar the situation could only be utilized for dwelling-houses for a superior class ; and the Committee are exceedingly doubtful whether even then reclamation would pay as a speculation. Without, therefore, seeking to deprive the Board of the powers of effecting reclamations of small areas where absolutely necessary, my Committee would respectfully urge that stringent limits should be affixed to reclamation schemes so long as there exists anything like the present amount of vacant ground suitable for labourers' dwellings in more convenient and central positions.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE COTTON,
Chairman.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

No. 4993 OF 1898.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *7th September* 1898.

To

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to invite your attention to Government Notification No. 4992, dated the 7th September 1898, and to point out that under the provisions of Section 11 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, the representatives of the Association on the Board of Trustees should be elected not later than the 24th October next, *i.e.*, a fortnight before the date fixed in the Notification.

I have, &c.,
R. B. STEWART,
Acting Secretary to Government.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *27th September* 1898.

THE MEMBERS OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN,

With reference to the subjoined rules passed at the General Meeting of members held on the 22nd instant, I am directed to state that the Committee of the Association have appointed Saturday and Monday, 15th and 17th October 1898, for the purpose of balloting for a representative of the Association to serve on the Board of Trustees under the provisions of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898.

In accordance with rule I, nomination papers are required to be sent in to the Acting Secretary before 5th October 1898.

A list of the candidates, together with voting papers, will be issued in due time.

I am, gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
C. J. MICHAEL,
Acting Secretary.

Rules for the Election of a Representative of the Bombay Millowners' Association to serve on the Board of Trustees under the Provisions of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898.

1. Candidates shall be nominated in writing signed by one proposer and one seconder who must be both members of the Association, and the nomination papers must be sent in to the Secretary ten clear days before the day fixed for the election.

2. The Secretary of the Association shall circulate the names of the applicants four clear days before the election.

3. The Committee shall appoint two days, which shall be duly advertised, upon which the balloting shall take place. The ballot-box shall be open from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. on each day.

4. Votes may be given either in person or through any one duly authorised by a member of the Association, each subscribing member being entitled to one vote only.

5. The Committee shall appoint two scrutineers who, at 6 p.m. on the second day of the ballot, shall open the box and declare the result.

6. The candidate who has the largest number of votes shall be declared duly elected.

7. In the event of an equality of votes preventing the due election of any of the candidates, the members of the Association shall vote afresh in the manner above laid down, the voting in such case to be confined to the candidates who have secured an equal number of votes.

8. In the event of a casual vacancy the above course shall be followed in the appointment of a substitute.

9. In the event of the temporary absence of a representative of the Association on the Board of Trustees necessitating the appointment of a substitute under Section 13 (2), such appointment shall be made by a majority of the votes of the Committee of the Association at a meeting called for the purpose.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 17*th October* 1898.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

Referring to your letter No. 4993 of the 7th ultimo, I am directed to hand you a return showing the name of the gentleman elected to represent the Association on the Board of Trustees under the provisions of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898.

I have, &c.,
C. J. MICHAEL,
Acting Secretary.

RETURN showing the name of the gentleman elected by the Bombay Millowners' Association to represent the Association on the Board of Trustees under the provisions of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898.

Date of Election.	Name of Gentleman Elected.
17th October 1898	Sassoon J. David, Esq., (of the firm of Messrs. Sassoon J. David & Co., Agents of the Standard Mills Co., Ld., and the David Mills Co., Ld.)

C. J. MICHAEL,
Acting Secretary.

BOMBAY, 17*th October* 1898.

No. 6074—A OF 1898.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 4*th November* 1898.

To

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 17th ultimo, I am directed to forward herewith for the information of the Association, a copy of Government Resolution No. 6074 of this day's date.

I have, &c.,
R. B. STEWART,
Acting Secretary to Government.

City of Bombay Improvement Trust—
Constitution of the Board of Trustees.

General Department. Bombay Castle,
No. 6074. 4th November 1898.

Government letter No. 4993 of September 7th, 1898, to the President of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay, the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, the Secretary of the Port Trustees, and the Secretary of the Millowners' Association—

Inviting attention to Government Notification No. 4992, dated the 7th idem, and pointing out that under the provisions of Section 11 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, their respective representatives on the Board of Trustees should be elected not later than 24th October 1898.

Letter from the President of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay, No. 6026 of the 3rd October 1898—

Reporting, in reply to Government letter No. 4993, that the following gentlemen have been elected Trustees by the Corporation :—

The Honourable Mr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, L.M.
Mr. Dinsha Edalji Wacha.
Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola.
Mr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, L.M. & S.

Letter, dated the 17th October 1898, from the Secretary of the Millowners' Association—

Reporting, in reply to Government letter No. 4993, dated the 7th September 1898, that Mr. Sassoon J. David has been elected a Trustee by the Association.

Letter No. 4447, dated the 18th October 1898, from the Secretary of the Port Trustees—

Reporting, in reply to Government letter No. 4993, dated the 7th September 1898, that the Honourable Mr. C. T. Burke, B.E., M.INST.C.E., has been elected by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay to be a member of the Board of "the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay."

Letter, dated the 19th October 1898, from the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce—

Reporting, in reply to Government letter No. 4993, dated the 7th September 1898, that the Honourable Mr. R. H. Macaulay has been elected a Trustee by the Chamber.

RESOLUTION.—The following Notification should be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* :—

"Upon returns made under Section 7 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, by the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, the Secretary of the Port Trustees and the Secretary of the Millowners' Association, it is hereby notified that the following gentlemen have been elected Trustees under the said Act :—

By the Corporation.

The Honourable Mr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, L.M.
Mr. Dinsha Edalji Wacha,
Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola,
Mr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, L.M. & S.

By the Chamber of Commerce.

The Honourable Mr. R. H. Macaulay.

By the Port Trustees.

The Honourable Mr. C. T. Burke, B.E., M.INST.C.E.

By the Millowners' Association.

Mr. Sassoon J. David.

"Under Section 9 of the said Act the following gentlemen are appointed by Government as nominated Trustees :—

Mr. G. A. Anderson,
Mr. T. Blaney, C.I.E.,
Mr. P. B. Savile,

and Mr. W. C. Hughes, M.INST.C.E., is appointed Chairman of the Board."

2. The Board of Trustees as fully constituted will therefore consist of the following gentlemen :—

Chairman.

Mr. W. C. Hughes, M.INST.C.E.

Ex-officio Trustees.

The General Officer Commanding Bombay District.
The Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay.
The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Elected Trustees.

The Honourable Mr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, L.M.
Mr. Dinsha Edalji Wacha.
Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola.
Mr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, L.M. & S.
The Honourable Mr. R. H. Macaulay.
The Honourable Mr. C. T. Burke, B.E., M.INST.C.E.
Mr. Sassoon J. David.

Nominated Trustees.

Mr. G. A. Anderson.
Mr. T. Blaney, C.I.E.
Mr. P. B. Savile.

R. B. STEWART,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To

W. C. Hughes, Esq., M.INST.C.E.,
Playford Reynolds, Esq., M.INST.C.E.,
The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
The General Officer Commanding Bombay District,
The Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat (Railway),
The Financial Department of the Secretariat,
The Revenue Department of the Secretariat,
G. A. Anderson, Esq.,
The Chairman, Bombay Port Trust,
The President, Municipal Corporation, Bombay,
The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay,
The Secretary, Millowners' Association, Bombay,
T. Blaney, Esq., C.I.E.,
P. B. Savile, Esq.
} By letter.

Note.—The City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, was published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* (Part IV) dated Tuesday, 30th August 1898.

Appendix D.

Bill to amend the Law relating to Arbitration.

No. 6797 OF 1898.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 10*th October* 1898.

FROM C. G. H. FAWCETT, ESQ., I.C.S.,
UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
BOMBAY;

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

I am directed to forward to you the accompanying copy of a Bill (introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India) to amend the Law relating to Arbitration, together with a copy of the statement of objects and reasons, and to state that the Governor in Council will be glad to receive by the 15th November 1898, an expression of the opinion of the Bombay Millowners' Association on the provisions of the Bill.

I have, &c.,
C. G. H. FAWCETT,
Under Secretary to Government.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

This Bill has been drawn on the lines of the English Arbitration Act of 1889, and is the outcome of certain representations received from the Chambers of Commerce at Rangoon, Karachi and Cawnpore. The proposal thus made has been circulated for opinion and has elicited very general support, including that of the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Chambers of Commerce, the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and the British Indian Association.

2. The case for legislation is based upon the inadequacy of the existing law. The provisions on the subject, which are now to be found in the Contract and Specific Relief Acts, amount to this, that, if a person who has contracted to refer to arbitration any dispute that may arise between him and another, refuses to do so, his contract will be a bar to his afterwards bringing a suit in respect of the matter which he originally agreed so to refer. These provisions are however, of a negative kind and ineffective in practice, for the recusant party has, as a rule, only to remain inactive in order to be beyond the reach of the other party. The Code of Civil Procedure, no doubt, aims at what is required, but the sections in point are defective in that—

(1) they have been held to apply only to disputes which have arisen at the time of the agreement to refer, and not to disputes which may arise in the future ; and

(2) they require the agreement to refer either to name the particular arbitrator or to leave the Court to appoint one.

3. The first of these defects has been to some extent removed by the recent Full Bench ruling of the Bombay High Court in the case of *Fazulbhoy Mehrali Chinoy* V. *The Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, Limited*, I. L. R., 20 Bom., 232, in which it was held that the Code *does* apply to future disputes. But the second defect remains, with the result that the case of an agreement to refer, for example, " to the arbitration of a person to be nominated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce," is apparently unprovided for. Moreover, it is uncertain whether the other High Courts will follow the Bombay Judge's while the ruling of the latter

itself shows that the provisions of Chapter XXXVII of the Code which it is proposed to supersede, require revision in view of the many conflicting decisions regarding them which are to be found in the Law Reports.

4. The measure is drawn so as to apply in the first instance to the Presidency-towns alone and to be capable of further extension should that be deemed desirable.

M. D. CHALMERS.

The 31st August, 1898.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *8th December* 1898.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am instructed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 6797 of the 10th October 1898, forwarding a copy of the Bill to amend the Law relating to Arbitration, and stating that the Governor in Council will be glad to receive by the 15th November 1898, an expression of the opinion of the Bombay Millowners' Association in the provisions of the proposed measure.

2. The Committee regret the delay which has occurred in replying to your communication.

3. The papers have received their careful consideration, and I am now directed to say that this Association supports the recommendations made to Government by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, under date of 11th November 1898, in regard to the Bill under reference.

I have, &c.,
C. J. MICHAEL,
Acting Secretary.

Appendix E.

Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and Japan.

BOMBAY, *2nd August* 1898.

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.,
SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

We beg to enclose herewith a copy of the correspondence that has taken place between our Mr. R. D. Tata and Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and trust that you will be so good as to place it before your Committee for consideration. We beg also to draw your attention to the remarks that have appeared on the subject in the local papers.

The question involved appears to us to have a very important bearing on the trade of Bombay with Japan. We have no doubt, therefore, that after giving it serious consideration your Committee will take the necessary steps to approach Government in the matter.

We are, &c.,
TATA & SONS.

CORRESPONDENCE REFERRED TO.

Copy of a letter from Messrs. Freshfield and Williams, Solicitors to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, 27*th April* 1898.

SIR,

We are requested by our client, Mr. Tata, a subject of Her Majesty, as Empress of India, as he is a Parsee merchant resident in Bombay, to ask your opinion in the following circumstances :—

In August, 1894, a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation was entered into between Her Majesty the Queen as Queen and Empress of India of the one part and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan of the other part. The Treaty appears to have two different objects—one is personal to the subjects of the two high contracting parties, and the other applies to Commerce and Navigation and such like. In the first head it appears that the subjects of each of the two high contracting parties have full liberty to enter in, travel or reside in any part of the dominions of the other. They are to have free access to the Court of Justice. In whatever relates to the rights of residence and travel, the possessing goods and the succession to personal estate, &c., the holding and disposal of property and other matters, the subjects of each party are to be upon the same footing as native subjects. They are not to pay unequal taxes, and are to be exempt from military service. There are other clauses of a similar personal nature to this. There are also other clauses which date to reciprocal freedom of commerce between the two countries, the imposition of duties, the importation of tonnage, harbour light-house duties, &c., and certain other international purposes.

The nineteenth section is as follows :—"The stipulation of the present Treaty shall be applicable, so far as the laws shall permit, to all colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty excepting to those herein named."

Among the excepted possessions is India. There is also a proviso that the stipulations of the Treaty may be made applicable to any of the excepted colonies by a notice from Her Majesty's representative at Tokyo to the Japanese Government within two years from the date of the application of the Treaty. As far as Mr. Tata knows no such notice was given.

Upon this state of things Mr. Tata wishes to know what is his position as the subject of Her Majesty as Empress of India, travelling and trading personally in Japan, and whether he would be entitled to hold land in his own name as is specified in the Treaty, or whether the exception of India excepts also all the subjects of Her Majesty the Queen as Empress of India, and, if so, what would be his position in Japan?

It seems to us that most probably the fact that he is the subject of the Queen would entitle him to all those parts of the Treaty that are personal, and that the object of the exception was to exclude from the Treaty the Government of India and not the individual inhabitants; but we should esteem it a favour if you would inform us what the view taken by H. M. Foreign Office is upon this question.—We have, &c.,

FRESHFIELD & WILLIAMS.

Copy of letter from Messrs. Freshfield and Williams to R. D. Tata, Esq.

LONDON, 8*th June* 1898.

DEAR SIR,

We beg to inform you that as we have not heard from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, we again sent up to him to ascertain the cause. We are informed that the officials having been unable to satisfy themselves upon the point raised in our letter, have written out to India for certain information, and that, therefore, there will yet be some little delay—We are, &c.,

FRESHFIELD & WILLIAMS.

Copy of letter from Messrs. Freshfield and Williams to R. D. Tata, Esq.

LONDON, 21*st June* 1898.

DEAR SIR,

We have this morning received an answer from the Foreign Office respecting the question we put to them, and we send you a copy of it.

We fear from the nature of the answer that the Government are of opinion that by reason of your being a resident in India, you are only entitled to such rights in Japan as are enjoyed by all foreigners under the Civil Treaties and not to any special advantage which may come by reason of the Treaty between this country and Japan. In other words, that all foreigners travelling or resident in Japan have equal personal liberties, and that the commercial advantages of the Treaty are only enjoyed by the inhabitants of such part of the Empire as had adhered to it.—We are, &c.,

FRESHFIELD & WILLIAMS.

Copy of letter from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to Messrs. Freshfield and Williams.

LONDON, 20*th June* 1898.

GENTLEMEN,

With reference to your letter of the 27th April respecting the position of Mr. Tata, an Indian subject of the Queen, when travelling and trading in Japan, I am directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to inform you that the Government of India have not deemed it expedient that the new Treaty with Japan should be made applicable to that country.

The Japanese Civil Code, as at present worded, provides that foreigners shall enjoy all the civil rights enjoyed by Japanese subjects, except such as are expressly denied to them by legislation, as, for instance, the right to hold land in fee simple, and that of owning and publishing newspapers.

As regards trade and commerce, the position of India and of non-adhering Colonies will be no doubt affected, since goods from such British possessions will be subject to the Japanese General Tariff instead of the Conventional Tariff under the Treaties with Foreign Powers.—I am, &c.,

FRANCIS BERTIE.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 3*rd September* 1898.

MESSRS. TATA & SONS,

DEAR SIRS,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd ultimo, respecting the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Japan, and to say that the matter is receiving the attention of the Committee of the Association.

I am, &c.,
C. J. MICHAEL,
Acting Secretary.

Appendix F.

Proposed early closing of the Bombay Mills.

No. 299.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
DATED CALCUTTA, THE *4th July* 1898.

FROM

C. A. WALSH, ESQ., A.M.I.C.E.,
SPECIAL INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES,
22, WRITERS' BUILDINGS,

To

J. MARSHALL, ESQ.,
SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honor to enquire whether there is any arrangement between the Millowners in Bombay to close early on Saturday. There is a strong desire on the part of the majority of managers and assistants in the large mills in Bengal to reduce the present long working hours, but unfortunately, owing to a few mills standing out and refusing to join any agreement or combination, nothing has been done to attain this object.

The Government of Bengal has requested me to formulate proposals which will attain the object in view, meeting, as far as possible, the views of persons interested ; also wishing to be informed whether there is any agreement in Bombay or elsewhere where the early closing on Saturday is observed. I shall be glad if you could assist me in any way in obtaining the opinion of the Bombay Millowners on the subject. The following extract from the Government letter in question will be of interest :—

"As you are perhaps aware the proposal to stop all machinery at 3 P.M., on Saturday, and not to restart till Monday, was approved by the Indian Jute Manufactures Association in January last. Although they expressed their inability to arrive at a practical arrangement for carrying it into effect by voluntary agreement. Subsequently in February the Chamber of Commerce expressed their acceptance to close all Mills at 2 P.M. on Saturdays, and Sir Alexander Mackenzie communicated to them his pleasure at the prospect of attaining the object desired without recourse to legislation. Since then, however, events have shown that an arrangement by voluntary co-operation among Millowners is unlikely, and at the same time the Jute Mill Association have been pressing for a grant of a still larger concession in the shape of the closing of the Mills at noon on Saturday, and a restriction of the working hours to 15 hours a day or 75 hours a week."

I have, &c.,
C. A. WALSH,
Special Inspector of Factories.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *2nd September* 1898.

C. A. WALSH, Esq., A.M.I.C.E.,
SPECIAL INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES,
GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,
CALCUTTA.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th ultimo, which has been submitted to and considered by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

2. In reply I am to say that there is no arrangement between Agents and Owners of Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in Bombay to close early on Saturday. These concerns run on an average—including long and short days—of 71½ hours per week, and it is customary in most mills to stop on alternate Saturdays at 4 P. M.

3. The Committee direct me to add that the conditions of the Jute Industry in Bengal—in connection with which this movement has been set on foot—are quite different to that of the Cotton Industry as carried on in Bombay, and that they do not see any necessity for a reduction in the present hours of working. To do so would, they consider, be to unnecessarily hamper trade.

I have, &c.,
C. J. MICHAEL,
Acting Secretary.

Appendix G.

Proposal to work short time in the Bombay Mills.

Telegram, dated 8th September 1898, *from Mr. H. M. Mehta, Hongkong, to the Secretary, Millowners' Association, BOMBAY*:—Chinese merchants unitedly urge necessity mill working short time. Rebellion Kwangsi, Kwangtung seriously interfering closing outlets Stocks sold unsold one lac Hongkong half Shanghai. Urgency retarding shipments extreme.

Telegram, dated 9th September 1898, *from the Secretary, Millowners' Association, BOMBAY, to Mr. H. M. Mehta, Hongkong*:—

Committee will consider question of short time provided China and Japan Mills co-operate.

HONGKONG, *22nd September* 1898.

To

THE HONOURABLE MR. N. N. WADIA, C.I.E.,
PRESIDENT, BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

The Chinese Merchants of this Colony dealing in Indian Yarn having unitedly come to the conclusion, in order to tide over the present exigencies of the Yarn trade in this market, chiefly brought about by over-supplies from India, Japan, and other sources, without the usual outlets open for their ordinary consumption, that a representation should be made by wire to the

mills affiliated with your Association to urgently impress upon them the necessity of adopting for the time being a short-time movement, with a view to bring about curtailment of production and consequently of shipments, conveyed to me the request of sending a wire to your Association to the effect of their views.

A copy of their letter conveying the request I beg to enclose with this in order to place the views of the Chinese merchants in their full entirety as to the present overladen juncture before your Association and I hereby beg to confirm the transmission of the following message on the 8th instant :—

" Chinese merchants unitedly urge, necessity mills working short-time. Rebellion Kwangsi, Kwangtung seriously interfering—closing outlets. Stocks sold and unsold one lac Hongkong—half Shanghai—urgency retarding shipments extreme."

Your reply to this message was duly to hand on the 9th instant reading :—

" Committee will consider question of short time provided China and Japan mills co-operate—Millowners."

Believe me, I cannot sufficiently express to you the thanks of the Chinese merchants for so promptly voicing to them the views of your Association at the present momentous urgency.

Personally, considering the present position of the yarn industry in India, Japan, and in China, I am not much in accord with the views of the Chinese merchants as to the feasibility of the remedy they advocate to relieve the present congestion. The figures that they set forth as to sold and unsold stocks in this market and in Shanghai are beyond dispute. They are verifiable by various tests and comparisons, but the one test of heavy accumulation in the godowns of importers is of a very crucial nature, and it goes to show in a very concrete manner and beyond the shadow of a doubt that the present accumulations are unprecedentedly heavy, and that they have very momentous bearings if taken in conjunction with importations of the outturns of the mills of Japan and those of the North. That the over-loading is at the present moment a result of the rebellion in the two Kwangs is also certain. It is not only that the markets of these two large consuming provinces have been temporarily shut off, but other larger markets, for instance, those of the distant province of Yunan have also been shut off, inasmuch as Kwangsi being the high-road for conveyance of commodities to Yunan, that province though not at present affected with rebellion, has, by the very closure of Kwangsi, been likewise barred against supplies from the distributing centres. But the closure of these important outlets cannot but be temporary in its duration. The latest advices received by the Chinese merchants themselves from the interior of the country lend a hope that the suppression of the rebellion is not far distant now, and that it will not be very long before a clear line can be announced. If the cause of the rebellion as to heavy stocks stood alone, one may even look for a reaction in the matter of demand, and to some extent in the matter of prices as well. But the difficulties that truly beset the yarn trade and the spinning industry of India are not of a short-lived character. Though at the present moment they are shrouded under the cover of the rebellion of the two Kwangs, the duration of the competition that has of late been set rolling by the mills in Japan and China, cannot for a moment be doubted. Despite all disadvantages as to prices and difficulties as to disposal, the working of the 75 mills of Japan running 973,423 spindles, and of the 15 mills in Shanghai and at outports running at present 292,440 spindles, to be brought to their full complement of 460,200 spindles, distinctly evinces that the competition against the mill industry of India will have a permanent tenure, and that competition is daily gaining so much in strength and intensity that any such ephemeral measure as a short-time movement, if adopted exclusively by the India mills, and without the co-operation of the mills of China and Japan, would, instead of relieving the present congestion, at the least

keep intact, if not enhance present difficulties of over-supply, inasmuch as any curtailment of production brought about by the Indian mills would instantly be replaced by the mills of Japan and of China. To instance a result of the competition ; for the fortnight ended 10th September last, whilst Shanghai took 4,200 bales of Indian threads, the off-take of Japanese threads was 3,000 bales, and of local threads about 2,200 bales. Had there been no competition, and if the mills of Japan and China had been working on different lines for finer threads as at first contemplated and not for coarser counts, the result of the fortnight's operation in Shanghai would have been sales of about 9,000 bales of Indian thread. The figure of 9,000 bales would have had its own value, and the present outcry about the rebellion of the two Kwangs shutting off large outlets would hardly have been recognized, and such a deterioration as of $10 to $15, or of well nigh 20 per cent. in the matter of prices within the short space of about two months would scarcely have been experienced. The present experience, as affecting sold and unsold stocks, affects holders, both foreigners and Chinese, and certainly lends a justification to the urgency of the Chinese representation, but unfortunately, the remedy advocated does not cover present and impending difficulties of a permanent character, and consequently puts it out of the pale of feasible practicability. I am sure the Chinese merchants will not fail to see and scan the inevitable as the competition progresses. It may be said that the remedy for the present state of the trade must come to a greater extent from within. The exercise of economy recommended in working is very desirable, but it can hardly change the relative positions of the trade and industry in India, Japan, and China, as, given the mills, the same principle of economy is not past recognition or enforcement by any of the competitors. The Bombay mills, having a central location in the midst of cotton producing districts, have an immense advantage and superiority over Japan and China. The latter can hardly come up in the point and in the extent of having suitable raw material ready at hand, and however much they may compete, they have to rely for the chief portion of their raw material for manufacturing coarser counts on India, and India alone, and the one feature that is not to be neglected is, that, whatever the extent of the competition, the opposition from the mills of India, possessing the indicated natural and permanent advantage, can hardly be extinguished. In this connection the margin of difference between importations in the Far East of the raw material and the manufactured stuff is a vital factor. If the margin of difference is a small quantity, the superiority and natural advantage of the proximity of the raw material are in a great measure minimized. The Japanese mills, seeing the nearness of their parity with India on that score, instituted movements in their country for the abolition of import duty on cotton and export duty on yarn. Having succeeded therein the competition has assumed a formidable shape for the Indian mills. Lancashire acted in an analogous manner before. To support and maintain her industry it had been one long struggle with her to get the Indian manufacturing industry fettered. Is it not incumbent on the Bombay mills, under the present changed circumstances of the industry, to work on the same lines ? There is much more reason for them to do so. To stem the torrent of *foreign* competition there is much more reason that the Bombay mills should agitate and institute a movement for the imposition of export duty on raw material to the Far East. The mills in Shanghai are for the most part owned by foreigners, not Britishers. If there was justification for the prolonged struggle of Lancashire against the industry of an allied country, there would be much more justification on the part of India to go in for a movement to protect her industry against for the most part an alien competition. Work the oracle for the imposition of export duty on cotton shipped to the Far East, and as soon as that impost is established, the Indian mills will at once see a return of their former prosperity.

I am, &c.,

H. M. MEHTA,

C/o Messrs. Framjee Hormusjee & Co.

Copy.

HONGKONG, *8th September* 1898.

To
H. M. MEHTA, ESQ.,
PRESIDENT.

DEAR SIR,

We, the undersigned Chinese Merchants dealing in Indian Yarn and Cotton, request you to send a telegram on our behalf to Millowners' Association at Bombay, asking them urgently to work the Mills affiliated with the Association short time. Our reasons for making this request to the Association are :—

Unprecedentedly large stocks—sold and unsold—in this market and in Shanghai without adequate outlets for their immediate consumption. We estimate—

Unsold stock in Hongkong		55,000	Bales
Sold	„ „ „	42,000	„
Unsold	„ „ Shanghai	32,000	„
Sold	„ „ „	18,000	„

The rebellion in Kwangsi and Kwangtung has to answer for this unprecedentedly heavy accumulations, and as the uncertainty of its duration and course increases, the demoralization in the two principal markets is ever on the increase, and unless some curtailment of arrivals transpires, the probability is the markets will further get into demoralization, to the serious detriment of the yarn trade in India and China.

The urgency of the present position is evident here from the figures given above, as also from the accumulations of Japanese and local threads in the principal markets, and the neccessity of short-time has been recognized both by Japanese and Chinese Mills, and we trust it will also be recognized by the Bombay Spinnings.

We propose your sending the following telegram :—

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

Chinese Merchants unitedly urge necessity Mills working short-time. Rebellion Kwangsi, Kwangtung seriously interfering closing oulets. Stocks sold, unsold one lac Hongkong, half Shanghai. Urgency retarding shipments extreme.

We are, &c.,
KHAN HING & 16 others.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *3rd November* 1898.

H. M. MEHTA, ESQ.,
C/o MESSRS. FRAMJI HORMUSJI & Co., HONGKONG.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your letter of the 22nd September, suggesting the adoption of short-time by the Bombay Mills, owing to the present condition of the yarn trade in your market.

I am, &c.,
C. J. MICHAEL,
Acting Secretary.

Telegram dated 18th January 1899, from Messrs. Robinson, Morrison & Co., Calcutta, to Sir George Cotton, Chairman, Millowners' Association, Bombay :—

"Will Bombay Mills agree to work five in place of six days a week, if Mills here do the same. Please wire reply and write fully."

Telegram dated 19th January 1899, from Sir George Cotton, Chairman, Millowners' Association, Bombay, to Messrs. Robinson, Morrison & Co., Calcutta :—

"Will circulate your telegram for opinion Committee, but personally am strongly opposed working short-time whilst Mills China Japan working full."

CALCUTTA, 18*th January* 1899.

SIR GEORGE COTTON,
CHAIRMAN OF THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

A meeting is to be held at the Chamber of Commerce on Monday next to consider the advisability of Cotton Mills here going on short-time, *viz.*, working 5 in place of 6 days a week, and to-day we wired you as follows :—

"Will Bombay Mills agree to work five in place of six days a week if Mills here do the same. Please wire reply and write fully."

In the present depressed state of the yarn market, it appears to us if some agreement could be come to with the Bombay Mills and the Calcutta Mills to work five days a week, it would benefit the Cotton Mill industry in both cities.

We shall be glad to hear your views on the subject, and as there is no time for you to reply to this, we telegraphed and asked you to wire your reply; also kindly write us fully on the subject.

Yours faithfully,
ROBINSON, MORRISON & Co.,
Secretaries,
Goosery Cotton Mills Co., Ld.

CALCUTTA, 26*th January* 1899.

SIR GEORGE COTTON,
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

Referring to our respect of the 18th instant, we await your reply.

A meeting was held at the Chamber of Commerce on Monday, the 23rd January 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider the advisability in the present depressed state of the Cotton Mills industry of working 5 in place of 6 days a week, and your telegram laid on table.

The feeling of the meeting was in favour of short-time provided the whole of the local mills agreed to work only 5 days a week, and it was decided to postpone the meeting until letter from your goodself was received stating if the Bombay Mills would agree also to go on short-time.

Yours faithfully,
ROBINSON, MORRISON & Co.,
Secretaries,
Goosery Cotton Mills Co., Ld.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 26*th January* 1899.

MESSRS. ROBINSON, MORRISON & Co.,
SECRETARIES, GOOSERY COTTON MILLS CO., LD.,
104, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

DEAR SIRS,

I am instructed to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram, dated 18th instant addressed to the Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association, namely :—

"Will Bombay Mills agree to work five in place of six days a week if Mills here do the same. Please wire reply and write fully."

and to confirm the following message sent to you, in reply, on the 19th idem :

"Will circulate your telegram for opinion Committee, but personally am strongly opposed working short time whilst Mills China Japan working full."

Since these messages were exchanged your letter of the 18th instant, addressed to Sir George Cotton, the Chairman, has come to hand, and I am now directed by the Committee to say that the matter having received their careful consideration, they are not in favour of the adoption of short-time in Bombay. It is obvious that while Mills in China and Japan are in full swing any curtailment of the working hours on this side would enhance the cost of production and consequently place the Bombay Mills at a disadvantage in competition with similar institutions in the Far East. Unless, therefore, Mills in China and Japan promise to co-operate, I am to say that the members of this Association would be strongly opposed to a movement such as you suggest.

I am, &c.,
C. J. MICHAEL,
Offg. Secretary.

Appendix H.

Rates of Freight to China and Japan.

BOMBAY, 1*st June* 1898.

THE CHAIRMAN,
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

We beg to inform you that the present rates of freight on all bale goods to China being found inadequate it has been decided to raise them as follows:—

To Singapore and Hongkong Rs. 14 per ton of 40 c. ft.
„ Shanghai and Japan „ 18 „ „ „

with a rebate or 25 per cent. to those shippers who confine all their shipments for China and Japan to the steamers of our respective Companies.

The above rates will be introduced on and after the 1st July next.

We are, &c.,
I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.
E. BACHRACH,
Actg. Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Co.
F. BALDOVINO,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Co.
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 10*th June* 1898.

I. M. SHIELDS, ESQ.,
SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY (AND OTHERS).

DEAR SIR,

I have laid before the Committee of the Millowners' Association your letter of 1st June, addressed to the Chairman, in which you intimate that rates of freight from 1st July will be advanced to Rs. 14 per ton to Singapore and Hongkong and Rs. 18 per ton to Shanghai and Japan.

My Committee would respectfully protest against such a serious enhancement of freight at a time like the present, when all the cotton mills in Bombay are working at a most serious disadvantage, and the Markets in the Far East are in a most depressed condition. At present, and for some time past, mills engaged in spinning the counts of Twist which are shipped to the East, have been working, almost without exception, at a serious loss; and while an increased freight, such as you intimate, might prove no serious check to trade where a margin of profit was available, it becomes a much more adverse factor when added on to an already existing loss. Such mills as are under contract will, of course, have to go on shipping to fill their outstanding orders; but after these are at an end, my Committee are of opinion that shipments will be very much restricted; and they trust that you will reconsider the matter before actually bringing your proposed new rates into force. In any case, I am to point out that the short notice which you have given of the advance falls very adversely on those who have made forward sales, calculating at the time of contracting on your previous current rates. Seeing the losses which must thus ensue, the Committee do not think that an advance of this magnitude should be made without much longer notice, say four or six months.

I am, &c.,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 14*th June* 1898.

To
THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

We have to acknowledge your letter of 10th June, and note with regret that your Committee protest against the so-called "serious enhancement" of the rate of freight on Yarn to China.

The increase notified of Rs. 2 per ton of 40 cubic feet, subject to a rebate of 25 per cent., *i.e.*, Rs. 1½ per ton net, appears to us a very moderate one, and we would point out this is less than 1/40th of an anna per pound of yarn, an addition to the charges almost infinitesimal, and which we venture to think can hardly have an adverse effect upon the export trade in that article.

We would point out that regular sailings have been maintained by our respective lines in order to meet the demands of trade notwithstanding its fluctuations, but the cost of coal and other expenses connected with shipping have recently advanced considerably, and an important factor in this matter is the extreme scarcity of return freights, many of our steamers having to make the voyage back from China with scarcely more cargo than is sufficient to ballast them.

We regret, therefore, that we cannot see our way to postpone, or modify, the slight increase of which notice has been given, and having regard to the exceptional character of this trade, we cannot even consider that a finality has been reached in the matter of these freights.

We are, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

E. BACHRACH,
Actg. Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Co.

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

T. KUSUMOTO,
The Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Appendix I.
The Plague.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *3rd March* 1898.

THE AGENTS AND OWNERS OF
COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS IN BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed to wait upon you with the accompanying copy of a Notification issued by the Collector of Bombay and circulated by that official among Agents and Owners of Mills in Bombay.

The Committee have no doubt that there are difficulties in the way of giving effect to the first suggestion in the manner stated, but they would suggest, for your consideration, the desirability of a medical man being appointed by each mill for the purpose of going round the different departments during working hours and detecting cases of illness among the hands; and they trust you may be able to see your way to adopting this course.

I remain, &c.,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

(NOTIFICATION REFERRED TO).

There are signs that the plague is extending to the north of the Town, among the mill population, and it is for the millowners' own interest that nothing should be left undone which can help to check the spread. Some of the millowners already have a daily inspection of their mill-hands. The Plague Committee have suggested that each millowner be asked—

(1) To arrange for a careful inspection by the Medical Officer of the Mill or other competent Doctor, of all their mill-hands twice a day on coming to work in the morning and leaving in the evening.

(2) To give immediate information if any plague case, or suspicious case, occurring in their premises or among their employés to the District Plague Office.

The undersigned hopes that each millowner will at once make arrangements as above.

W. T MORISON,
Collector of Bombay.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE,
28th February 1898.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 6*th July* 1898.

I am directed to circulate, for the information of members, the following copy of a letter from the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, and to say that the Committee would be glad if Agents and Owners of Mills would endeavour to facilitate the movement in the way the Health Officer suggests.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

(LETTER REFERRED TO, No. 1391, DATED 5TH JULY 1898.)

I have the honour to inform you that as some mill-hands seem to be not indisposed to inoculation, provided that they could obtain leave for one or two days without loss of pay, and as it is to the interests of the millowners that mill-hands should be inoculated and thereby protected, I have to suggest that millowners should be approached on the subject in order to persuade them to give leave for two days without loss of pay to all mill-hands who are inoculated. I feel that I can offer this suggestion best through your Association.

Plague.—

Re-organization of railway medical inspection, surveillance, and other plague measures in the Bombay Presidency.

General Department (Plague).

No. $\frac{5772}{5864\text{-P.}}$

Bombay Castle,
17*th October* 1898.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

After very careful consideration Government have decided to make certain changes in the method of dealing under the Epidemic Diseases Act with travellers by railway. So far as experience indicates, plague is conveyed by the exodus of infected persons from a plague centre and by infected bedding and clothing; secondly, by persons from healthy localities visiting the plague centre and bringing the germ away either in their bodies or clothing. Therefore any system of sanitary administration must aim at preventing or minimizing the spread of disease by infected persons, clothing or baggage. In view however of the fact that there is little prospect of a speedy termination to the plague epidemic, the organization of measures for preventing the spread of infectious disease must be of a more permanent character than has hitherto been contemplated. As a permanent feature of epidemic regulations detention camps and passes are impossible. It is evident that it is impracticable over a large area and a prolonged period of time to close the ordinary channels of daily business and intercourse without very sorely trying the patience of the public and jeopardising general prosperity.

2. Government wish it to be understood that railway detention camps and passes will be discontinued, and that to replace them a very strict medical examination accompanied by disinfection of clothing where necessary will be instituted at convenient railway centres and at places of arrival. Persons coming from infected localities will also be subject to surveillance for ten days after arrival. Government are pleased to direct that the measures described in this Government Resolution shall replace the system of passes and railway detention camps.

3. These measures are as follows :—

(*a*) Stringent medical examination of each traveller.

(*b*) Careful disinfection of suspicious articles.

(*c*) Correct ascertainment and record of the location of travellers after they have been permitted to enter a town.

(*d*) Special regulations for travellers who cannot be depended upon to give a trustworthy account of their residence and movements, or are suspicious whether by reason of their appearance or symptoms, or the dirty condition of their clothes or effects.

4. *First, as to medical examination.*—The organization of the revised measures will be entrusted to a selected Medical Officer. A list of the places at which the medical examination will be conducted will be published with the least possible delay and due notice will be given to the public of any subsequent alterations that may be found necessary. At each examining station the examination should be conducted in the same way as for passengers departing by sea from Bombay. The following instructions are to be observed in the medical examination of travellers.

5. At all places where medical examination is established, there must be stationed women who are qualified to make the examination of travellers of the female sex. First and second class passengers and *parda* ladies should not ordinarily be required to leave the carriages and the usual pulse examination will suffice unless they exhibit suspicious symptoms. If such passengers are detained for any reason, they should as far as possible be provided with accommodation suitable to their status and habits of life.

6. Third class passengers except *parda* ladies must be required to detrain. The details of the system of examination and general arrangements must be left to the Supervising Medical Officer to settle, but it will be his duty to maintain one standard of strictness everywhere. The examination, as already stated, will follow the lines of the examination made at the port of Bombay, that is, the salient feature will be the thermometer test, the thermometer being placed under the arm and not in the mouth. It will not be necessary to apply this test to persons coming from places at a distance from an infected area, and it may be postponed till after departure of the train in the case of all those who would in any case be detained for the purpose of having their clothing or baggage disinfected. But it should be applied as far as possible to all travellers from an infected locality or its neighbourhood. Ordinarily it is hoped that travellers whom it is not necessary to detain for other reasons will after examination be allowed to continue the journey in the train by which they arrived. It may be however that during rapid exodus from an infected town large numbers may have to be dealt with. In this event the examination must not be hurried so as to become lax and the passengers must be detained till another train. The more thorough the examination the less likelihood there is of persons knowing themselves to be infected attempting to travel. Any individual whose temperature exceeds the normal even by a fraction may, subject to the discretion of the Medical Officer as hereinafter provided, be detained, until after the train has left, for further examination and the record of full particulars. The Medical Officer will thus have full leisure to decide whether the individual may be allowed to proceed or must be detained under observation or sent into the plague hospital. Persons detained under observation on account of a suspiciously high temperature will be examined twice daily while such detention lasts, and if found to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer to be suffering from disease other than plague, cholera or small-pox will be allowed to proceed on their journey without further delay. Persons travelling with a certificate signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer or by a medical practitioner specially authorized in this behalf by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay certifying the illness from which the person is suffering and that the person is free from suspicion of plague will be permitted to travel to destination without any detention. The certificate must be signed and dated not earlier than one day previous to the commencement of the journey and must describe the individual sufficiently for purposes of identification by the entry of one or more indelible marks. Persons travelling with certificates of inoculation, provided

the date of such inoculation is certified to be within the last six months, but not within ten days immediately preceding and the identity of the holders is not open to doubt, will ordinarily be allowed to pass with the examination prescribed for first and second class passengers except that they will probably be required to detrain. The examining Medical Officer shall have full discretion to permit an individual with a temperature in excess of normal to proceed. The fact and the reason for the permission must be intimated to the Plague Authority of the place of destination by telegraph, and this can only be allowed where the destination of the traveller is a place where a second medical examination can be made. In such cases the individual must be placed in charge of the guard and not allowed to alight till arrival at the place indicated. If, however, the Medical Officer is satisfied that the excess of temperature is not due to plague, he shall give a certificate stating the cause of illness and permitting the individual to alight anywhere. Whenever any person is detained it shall be at the option of members of the same family or party travelling in the same train to remain with such person.

7. No subordinate will be empowered to order detention or to decide as to the results of examination. At each examining station a staff of Mahomedan, Brahmin and other suitable employés, trained to handle the thermometers, will be entertained. The thermometers will invariably be read and the temperature noted by the Medical or other Commissioned Officers in charge or by specially approved Assistants. The examining stations will be as few as possible.

8. *Secondly, as to the disinfection of clothing and bedding by steam.*—The importance of this precaution cannot be overrated, and to be effective it must be thorough, but it will be exercised only in the case of persons who are, either as coming from a plague-stricken locality and having lived with people amongst whom plague has been prevalent, or from the sordid condition of their clothing or baggage, believed to be likely to carry infection. Persons free from suspicion on this account will not be detained for the purpose of disinfection, and there will ordinarily be no necessity to put the great majority of travellers to any inconvenience. Detention for the process of disinfection will not occupy more than a few hours.

9. The name and address and destination of each person whose temperature has been taken or whose effects have been disinfected will be recorded on a ticket bearing a consecutive number of that day's issue. Presentation of this ticket, under precautions as to identity and as to verification of residence, will procure for the traveller entrance into any town, subject to a second test of the temperature should the authorities of the town consider it necessary and subject to the provisions of paragraph 13. The ticket will ordinarily be operative for 24 hours only.

10. *Thirdly, as to the surveillance of the individual for* 10 *days after arrival or during any shorter period of his residence.*—To this Government attach the very highest importance, and the plan is already working well in several of the more important towns. But the organization requires close attention and within the lines that Government prescribe the Collector and District Magistrate is responsible for the maintenance of strict watch over new arrivals. Under no circumstances will any respectable healthy person who can give a reference either in the place he came from or in the place at which he has arrived be detained. If necessary, the authority at the station can send the individual to one of the Ward Superintendents or other Plague Authority whose duty it will be to ascertain where the individual finds lodging and, if necessary, to arrange for some watch over his movements.

11. Arrivals will be registered in a book and be numbered consecutively. The book will show the usual particulars of name, age, caste, &c., and in addition to the station of departure the place whence the traveller started and the address to which he is proceeding will be entered. The book will also show to whom this address has been communicated and whether observation for ten days has been recommended. In the remarks column, the purpose of the journey and the length of stay as stated by the passenger and any

remarks about the medical examination will be recorded. If observation is not recommended the reason for exemption will be recorded. The passenger will be furnished with a printed notice bearing the same serial number as in the arrival register and directions showing exactly what the passenger is required to do. For example, that he must reside at the address indicated, appear at stated dates and hours at an indicated place and not change his residence up to a certain date without intimation to an officer named. At Poona a certain number of trustworthy Native gentlemen have been enrolled as volunteers who attend at the railway station by roster and who are responsible that the person they vouch for will present himself for surveillance and that the address given is the correct one. Persons who cannot get a volunteer to vouch for them, deposit their baggage whilst they seek lodgings.

12. Special effort will be made to render the obligation to report themselves from time to time as little irksome as possible to the persons under surveillance. As soon as the traveller is discharged from surveillance he will be given a health certificate under precautions as to identification.

13. *Fourthly, as to special regulations for travellers who cannot be depended upon to give a trustworthy account of their residence and movements or are suspicious whether by reason of their appearance or symptoms, or the dirty condition of their clothes or effects.*—Under this head a discretion must be left to local authorities to issue such orders as may be necessary consistent with the general instructions and declared policy of Government, particularly as enunciated in paragraph 10.

A. WINGATE,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Appendix J.

Cotton Duties and Tariff Acts.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *7th October* 1898.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

SIR,

Referring to the notification of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 677 S. R., dated Calcutta, 13th February 1897, fixing, under the provisions of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896, tariff values for the descriptions of cotton goods therein specified, it has been brought to the notice of the Committee of the Association by several members that the rates fixed by Government for certain goods are not in accord with the prices now realized by the local mills in the open market, as will be seen from the following figures :—

Descriptions.	Tariff Values per lb.	Average price realized in the Market.
	annas.	annas.
Dhoties with colored borders over ¾ inch but not exceeding 1½ inch ...	8	7¾
Blankets and Blanketing (raised) Grey...	9	8
Do. do. colored	10	9
Colored goods including checks susi with colored weft, Calicut cloth, Cholis, Charsas, Card drill, Galatia, Leheria, Saris, Thana cloth... ...	10	9
Flannellettes...	10½	9
Napkins	8	7¾
Drills and Jeans striped or checked	8	7¾
Striped grey cloth colored stripes including ordinary susi	8	7¾
Towels Turkish	9½	9
Do. other sorts	8	7¾
Fents, Grey	6½	6
Do. Fancy...	8	7

Under these circumstances, I am directed respectfully to suggest that H. E. the Governor in Council may be pleased to approach the Government of India with a view to the revision of the present tariff values in respect of the articles mentioned, and they would be further pleased if the Government of India would, in the event of their acceding to this request, allow my Committee the opportunity of seeing the revised rates before they are finally published.

I have, etc.,
C. J. MICHAEL,
Acting Secretary.

No. 6956 OF 1898.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 1*st November* 1898.

To
THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

As desired by the Government of India I am directed to forward for the information of the Association copy of the tables relating to the production of yarn and woven goods in the cotton mills of British India and Native States for 1897-98.

I have, &c.,
H. S. LAWRENCE,
Under-Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

I.—Abstract Statement of the quantity (in lbs.) of Yarn produced in the Cotton Mills in India.

PROVINCE.	1894-95.*	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.				
				1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.	Whole year.
British India.								
Madras	6,740,507	28,953,160	29,319,326	8,080,648	8,648,979	8,212,444	7,578,374	32,515,445
Bombay	73,310,689	320,384,698	302,294,963	69,322,964	89,049,137	85,192,595	81,084,488	324,649,184
Bengal	9,942,319	38,392,556	42,106,993	11,578,776	12,095,284	10,520,803	10,611,812	44,806,625
North-West Provinces and Oudh†	5,363,233	20,385,272	22,548,473	6,378,831	6,962,218	6,116,122	7,289,682	26,746,853
Punjab	935,655	4,361,015	5,314,334	1,580,971	1,633,296	1,636,057	1,756,595	6,606,919
Central Provinces	3,866,560	17,995,301	17,611,311	4,866,855	4,785,126	4,353,402	4,328,937	18,334,320
TOTAL ...	100,158,963	430,472,002	419,196,400	101,809,045	123,168,990	116,031,423	112,649,888	453,659,346
Foreign Territory.								
The Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda and Naudgaon‡	417,010	1,880,118	3,988,427	1,964,702	2,270,661	2,271,429	2,429,692	8,936,484
GRAND TOTAL ...	100,575,973	432,352,120	423,184,827	103,773,747	125,439,651	118,302,852	115,079,580	462,595,830

* From December 1894 to March 1895. † Includes Ajmere-Merwara. ‡ The figures for the first three years are incomplete.

IA.—Quantity (in lbs.) of Yarn produced in the Cotton Mills in British India.

Counts of yarn.	MADRAS.								BOMBAY.							
	1894-95.*	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.					1894-95.*	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.				
				1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.	Whole year.				1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.	Whole year.
1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....			39,215	1,884	19,634	26,126	30,271	77,765
2	26,280	....	....	....	....	....	1,865	1,865			814	....	....	....	....	....
3	19,060	....	4,000	....	....	....	.....	.....			21,627	....	....	....	....	....
4	32,791	173,855	133,133	34,488	49,848	42,133	47,520	173,784			43,952	29	272	....	1,735	2,036
5	.....	1,797	11,008	....	....	....	.....	.....			17,540	1,359	10,811	16,027	24,273	52,470
6	105,526	254,061	235,488	123,304	257,232	165,135	195,251	740,972			5,742,863	1,366,474	1,996,086	2,494,281	2,373,764	8,230,605
1/8	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....			7,837	....	....	....	....	....
2/6	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....			....	....	2,349	....	....	2,349
7	.....	5,894	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....			156,365	43,719	25,325	74,989	....	144,013
8	41,129	180,112	261,448	99,534	108,396	152,958	148,472	508,310			3,241,561	725,978	1,140,644	748,269	923,704	3,548 595
9	.....	....	854	....	....	....	....	.....			366,356	154,185	80,012	186,804	57,271	478,242
10	394,107	1,754,010	1,495,509	561,049	593,379	480,043	518,029	2,152,500			55,930,480	14,530,591	20,014,572	18,461,039	20,424,615	73,420,817
11	15,773	129,947	80,704	18,910	36,525	31,203	11,040	97,678	† 67,025,688	† 283,025,279	4,280,838	1,043,383	1,134,582	1,731,763	417,475	4,327,153
12	227,527	1,578,735	1,751,327	337,646	337,463	415,906	371,174	1,502,189			13,117,374	4,161,190	4,889,906	3,928,992	3,942,977	16,871,071
13	8,998	20,519	55,915	12,194	49,444	37,216	5,476	104,330			4,103,050	623,714	862,583	1,614,941	782,572	3,883,810
14	458,731	1,522,802	1,528,230	360,574	523,181	570,629	473,559	1,927,943			1,259,488	297,229	201,947	556,328	487,324	1,542,848
15	42,134	784,226	630,474	208,792	108,469	224,634	146,969	689,064			286,709	133,334	134,352	167,657	103,465	538,808
16	1,521,975	7,013,083	5,230,532	1,490,134	1,508,554	1,551,105	1,583,953	6,133,746			31,465,504	6,868,391	10,089,269	6,444,069	5,808,180	28,506,849
17	....	182,940	344,888	180,169	158,380	175,585	168,846	853,229			4,587,779	503,435	1,028,987	954,237	879,221	3,376,880
18	209,289	667,366	800,182	380,234	620,081	208,234	114,076	1,302,625			7,907,314	2,701,476	2,915,855	2,586,927	2,255,948	10,459,706
2/18	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....			793	....	....	....	....	....
19	496,967	1,690,695	1,748,011	475,394	383,380	339,459	408,980	1,607,190			6,175,277	1,372,535	1,797,749	1,765,776	1,649,326	6,585,386
20	2,766,998	11,636,298	11,489,341	2,440,941	2,874,276	2,937,293	2,775,739	11,178,249			116,305,470	24,006,541	28,095,966	26,147,694	29,187,790	109,387,991
2/20	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....			147,128	18,904	59,890	75,606	94,849	244,049
2 20	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....			175,996	5,317	29,028	25,804	5,386	85,537

21	170,691	421,023	1,833,573	3,91,856	439,462	474,632	292,815	1,523,512	1,097,552	3,613,142	15,024,730	5,226,167	3,398,948	5,416,544	3,615,466	15,657,145
22	19,063	226,385	473,238	202,598	206,848	152,428	100,836	661,705	1,178,213	5,833,330	8,091,416	29,42,277	3,812,815	3,364,072	2,646,903	12,765,767
2/22	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	400	.....	.....	....	....	....	....
23	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	10,879	292,257	603,707	129,164	158,756	153,445	137,383	578,748
24	24,175	153,855	183,692	53,586	61,888	56,708	34,709	203,840	1,512,068	8,383,178	6,540,353	1,199,585	2,427,921	2,279,738	1,813,369	7,720,613
2/24	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	44,840	729	....	.....	.....	....	....
25	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	17,358	522,308	375,615	29,801	89,471	106,920	65,510	291,502
26	27,297	61,492	44,413	55,613	58,390	13,282	30,871	156,158	499,447	3,188,205	2,948,755	779,931	699,462	868,566	768,670	3,316,629
2/26	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	4,540	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....
27	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24,854	347,991	826,969	106,628	168,196	152,192	254,123	681,339
28	....	3,321	....	....	....	....	....	....	179,074	2,061,217	2,453,979	422,519	702,864	522,850	499,365	2,147,598
2/28	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	14,597	.....	....	.....	....	....	....
29	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	17,444	86,366	28,095	11,238	32,438	17,005	....	60,731
2/29	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	400	.....	....	400
30	29,566	263,280	348,070	252,579	96,390	131,994	39,391	522,854	666,162	4,040,225	4,318,186	997,296	1,319,569	1,150,389	1,230,226	4,697,480
2/30	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	11,200	140,414	.....	.....	2,475	456	....	2,931
31	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15,719	540,045	279,955	79,006	50,089	14,220	18,279	162,274
32	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	192,380	1,047,021	2,108,120	679,618	770,083	686,016	685,172	2,820,884
2/32	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	14,953	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17,201	120,236	148,797	9,389	8,395	5,151	8,382	31,327
34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	51,174	485,753	578,365	155,235	350,791	164,685	142,432	812,143
2/34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	49,623	... ..	....	....	....	.....	....
35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8,108	2,584	.....	....	....	....	....
36	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17,916	512,352	586,851	91,914	108,394	126,158	124,674	451,140
2/36	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12,730	....	.....	....	....	....	....
37	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	598	....	....	.....	....	.....	....
38	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	10,252	44,534	2,061	4,056	1,950	.....	8,067
39	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....
40	27,410	183,420	249,537	103,506	83,939	1,372	107,359	295,176	133,904	606,465	511,385	51,043	190,611	127,936	111,992	481,582
Counts over 40	....	....	5,780	....	....	....	968	968	47,766	371,215	337,178	57,739	58,164	50,782	52,724	219,409
TOTAL..	6,742,507	28,953,160	29,319,328	8,080,648	8,643,979	8,212,444	7,578,374	32,515,445	73,210,689	320,384,698	302,294,963	69,322,964	89,049,137	85,192,595	81,084,488	324,649,184

* From December 1894 to March 1895.

† Details are not available.

IA.—Quantity (in lbs.) of Yarn produced in the Cotton Mills in British India—contd.

Counts of yarn.	BENGAL.								N.-W. P. & OUDH.†							
	1894-95.*	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.					1894-95.*	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.				
				1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.	Whole year.				1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.	Whole year.
1	1,663	4,964	10,143	4,415	130	1,768	3,225	9,538	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	....	....	327,117	129,881	183,654	128,519	76,014	463,018	....	16,730	87,894	....	....	....	573	573
3	....	71,906	48,825	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,610	....	....	....	....	....
4	....	7,704	1,202	....	....	....	474	474	....	32,851	116,636	....	....	....	....	....
5	....	....	....	....	....	....	725	725	....	....	....	20,528	33,667	28,876	24,360	117,433
6	37,549	91,329	95,012	11,111	3,895	791	2,610	18,307	3,205	53,981	38,611	12,781	48,884	27,808	2,890	2,890
7	....	31,607	38,301	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9,389	8,416	....	1,242	1,742	125,721
8	57,290	162,588	149,413	21,588	31,307	22,212	17,622	92,727	69,423	229,378	150,418	21,202	77,426	76,078	54,281	110,930
9	....	....	68,777	....	....	4,312	....	4,312	133,347	288,191	288,488	69,102	7,765	9,793	14,731	298,947
10	3,283,474	10,007,220	12,227,541	4,153,788	4,976,026	4,204,129	3,656,153	16,988,046	358,948	2,828,932	3,525,782	1,004,447	1,047,420	1,023,321	1,481,544	101,391
11	891,674	2,871,419	2,739,390	447,816	445,682	389,147	526,359	1,808,514	65,182	321,549	220,508	110,084	55,794	50,469	132,217	4,548,742
12	1,303,350	5,771,537	5,480,953	2,079,908	1,941,486	1,955,135	1,622,702	7,599,181	413,513	1,890,751	2,765,736	665,774	754,072	501,792	777,481	339,644
13	842,081	2,224,292	2,080,414	332,936	227,552	182,544	165,805	1,108,837	101,316	860,540	610,869	78,806	25,051	126,006	155,008	2,69.,126
14	456,685	1,961,199	1,558,358	342,495	399,434	504,947	687,963	1,934,339	397,172	1,717,428	2,212,231	719,322	592,642	698,896	1,145,857	605,870
15	53,984	137,561	155,959	6,120	....	52,478	42,452	101,050	123,488	163,408	687,726	184,791	123,118	67,654	187,022	2,156,718
16	858,980	5,164,806	7,383,518	2,104,902	2,273,474	1,193,937	1,492,243	8,063,895	1,564,253	6,381,537	4,553,942	1,513,593	1,718,529	1,448,906	1,266,689	622,585
17	976,423	3,284,974	2,128,175	100,508	342,816	510,974	897,625	1,851,923	681,291	2,921,444	3,359,170	985,393	809,306	480,38	979,724	5,937,461
18	252,880	1,112,804	1,529,348	127,600	294,075	373,890	818,653	1,814,218	96,552	442,670	430,917	414,073	594,225	642,498	681,115	3,304,808
19	....	5,214	....	....	....	....	29,940	29,940	190,752	716,631	698,215	272,390	181,130	61,106	29,475	2,236,911
20	881,344	4,698,939	4,744,881	831,183	780,682	601,026	916,977	2,798,867	546 854	2,354,348	1,726,189	376,526	471,987	358,075	236,700	606 1 1
21	10,550	134,475	237,016	142,805	135,439	92,910	46,519	407,792	52,587	142,809	429,342	59,578	57,667	44 642	....	1,382,267
22	2,534	238,451	338,798	27,662	76,788	74,624	22,922	202,997	55,843	32,412	238,436	103,467	84,925	87,468	84,058	161,682
23	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8,779	958	....	....	....	....	....	3 9,916
24	4,113	152,044	474,728	69,084	49,073	65,397	37,302	220,856	12,891	94,369	196,547	54,703	25,905	8,811	19,878	109.397
25	5,215	65,003	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15,686	2,649	1,510	....	....	....	1,510
26	....	80,148	97,403	7,983	1,603	....	4,068	13,654	....	10,113	8,174	....	4,492	8,962	....	13,454
27	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,978	33,022	21,127	14,930	5,928	18,089	9,857	48,804
28	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,100	81,073	25,285	9,077	16,823	684	838	27,372
29	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,283	....	....	....	....	....	....
30	....	35,426	106,266	47,872	1,128	26,894	17,690	93,584	488	6,748	16,265	1,183	4,451	....	....	5,634
31	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
32	....	26,953	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
36	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8,357	....	....	....	....	....	....
37	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
38	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
39	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,038	924	....	....	....	924
Counts over 40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,341	31,814	45,531	17,356	16,417	13,747	22,317	69,437
TOTAL ..	9,942,319	38,392,556	42,106,993	11,878,776	12,096,234	10,520,803	10,611,812	44,806,625	5,363,233	20,385,272	22,548,473	6,378,231	6,962,218	6,116,122	7,289,682	26,746,853

* From December 1894 to March 1895.

† Includes Ajmere-Merwara.

IA.—Quantity (in lbs.) of Yarn produced in the Cotton Mills in British India—contd.

Counts of yarn.	1894-95.*	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.					1894-95.*	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.				
				1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.	Whole year.				1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.	Whole year.
	PANJAB.								CENTRAL PROVINCES.							
1	....	6,557	37	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	....	12,683	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4	....	8,540	429	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	26,403	15,661	26,682	21 025	4,472	67,840
5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6	....	4,546	3,491	1,622	877	1,068	1,827	5,292	146,058	947,823	347,632	258,931	297,110	281,433	23,1612	1,079,086
7	....	171	....	....	....	....	630	630	....	13,078	....	....	....	....	....	....
8	2,063	4,960	2 632	31	100	523	54	708	61 752	387,666	506,134	146,607	170,785	278 355	191,178	786,925
9	....	490	9,140	....	....	8,595	8,515	12,110	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10	10,026	85,291	93,594	23,575	27,289	23,373	19 975	103,063	463,843	2,135,0 3	1,999 108	771 440	744,183	482,132	632,278	2,630,033
11	75,178	478,475	649 831	115,892	238,293	452,222	305,150	1,112,257	43,70	195,149	274,862	72,933	7 056	42,98	21,048	142,935
12	10,610	35,832	42.114	492	16,731	26,622	4,738	48,573	1,288,474	4,479,898	4,463 985	1,335,662	1,291,293	1,045 068	1,064,015	4,736,038
13	228,813	1,414 209	1,467.255	493.419	497,107	432,509	635 652	2,055,978	25,092	225 698	294,401	95,814	87,396	125,972	94 313	411,495
14	22 755	107,322	45,921	75.534	97,767	60,062	25 081	258,444	2:9,937	869,683	932 306	134,185	211,394	188,419	208 889	742 791
15	99 201	414,139	559,778	289,781	32,443	171,038	257,954	843 216	....	10,180	5,865	2,096	1,901	4,608	732	9 137
16	140,713	602,846	699,856	83 344	134,181	161,353	78,244	447,122	812,691	2,063,769	1,929,862	417,896	307 607	458 735	391 924	1,575,962
17	141,721	584 202	864,694	265,039	237,051	226,961	252,959	1,022,010	49,219	138,307	243,869	83 031	88,520	99 008	88,183	359,352
18	1,422	118,909	44,972	....	....	....	....	....	62,802	247,385	417,969	85,563	60 876	135,922	118,770	404 136
19	....	701	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20	106,041	455,467	580,441	151,772	176,205	33,144	49,631	419,752	903,953	4,678,382	2,258,013	790,458	765,114	585,134	630,156	2,770 862
21	....	9,696	....	6 260	17,402	....	....	23,662	....	187,935	168 285	17,149	64 239	1 110	801	83,719
22	26,035	41,033	18,710	17,755	10,288	4,408	....	32,446	....	293,115	1,801,897	433,260	459,605	430,271	434,698	1,757,834
23	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
24	28,155	64,311	57,028	6,482	3,095	....	13,320	24,897	....	109,431	102,795	14,652	34,1 3	8,483	27,281	84 529
25	....	1,360	4,614	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
26	5,012	6,321	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	168,490	124,793	40,942	14,444	14,897	42,221	112,504
27	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
28	1,551	14,002	29,413	454	....	....	....	454	....	11,673	13,114	4,310	908	205	....	5,421
29	....	....	309	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
30	7,140	22,265	44,413	41,370	34,492	31,889	12,777	120,428	....	149,521	70,976	14,468	28,397	8,537	3,024	55,426
31	2,670	4,158	21,432	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
32	1.633	21,509	1.480	....	....	....	....	....	....	206,785	440,490	111,930	121,976	113,572	108,905	456,384
33	9,037	11,870	27,045	....	....	4,251	160	4,411	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	360,563	4,029	....	....	....	....	....
36	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
37	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
38	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
39	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
40	15,878	48,504	24,282	5.623	....	....	....	5.623	....	84,200	81,411	18,882	11,515	16,487	14,893	61,757
Counts over 40	....	....	3,018	1,726	....	....	37	1,763	....	1,454	1,143	....	....	....	44	44
TOTAL ..	955,655	4,361,015	5,314,834	1,580,971	1,633,296	1,636,057	1,756,595	6,606,919	3,866,560	17,095,301	17,611,811	4,836,855	4,765,126	4,353,402	4,328,937	18,334,320

* From December 1894 to March 1895.

IB.—Quantity (in lbs.) of Yarn produced in the Cotton Mills in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and in the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda and Nandgaon.

Counts of yarn.	*1894-95.	*1895-96.	*1896-97.	1897-98.				
				1st quarter	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.	Whole year.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	858	8,344	8,330	17,532
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	10,164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	292	.....	15,035	30,768	86,966	73,182	40,562	231,478
7	.....	.....	.....	15,780	2,932	76,219	84,072	179,003
8	.....	.....	51,403	39,818	112,480	86,985	167,693	406,975
9	.....	.....	.....	19,798	7,943	.....	899	28,640
10	37,335	209,697	475,867	279,650	349,304	342,132	417,108	1,388,194
11	.....	8,529	50,524	5,717	50,109	59,184	84,457	199,467
12	29,629	176,123	481,011	192,906	197,326	124,436	198,771	713,439
13	.....	.....	2,527	8,800	27,537	23,173	13,421	72,931
14	443	18,786	45,210	19,422	17,465	32,828	27,205	96,920
15	.....	.....	37,030	8,402	.....	10,971	13,378	32,751
16	23,435	113,308	168,807	142,655	52,776	143,721	81,539	420,691
17	419	.....	49,442	67,753	79,020	54,918	47,111	248,802
18	7,348	31,392	241,362	166,989	185,098	149,445	126,693	628,225
19	.....	.....	349	2,390	419	.....	.....	2,809
20	254,057	1,069,976	1,716,891	621,379	728,805	756,318	796,904	2,902,806
2/20	.....	5,934	21,484	5,395	7,433	3,512	4,437	21,377
21	5,060	.....	105,976	102,382	112,754	108,864	108,077	432,577
22	.....	5,451	221,935	134,439	110,504	109,608	94,681	449,232
23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	.....	2,864	58,373	24,416	21,441	40,433	9,374	95,664
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	1,351	14,377	52,731	12,205	32,806	27,514	57,011	129,536
27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	1,339	3,339	4,342	7,082	4,586	1,903	3,496	17,067
29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	3,312	4,580	15,383	15,411	28,299	7,985	15,638	67,333
31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	46,456	215,183	162,931	40,145	54,300	29,754	28,836	153,035
33	5,984	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Counts over 40 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL ...	417,010	1,880,118	3,988,427	1,964,702	2,270,661	2,271,429	2,429,692	8,936,484

* Incomplete.

II.—Abstract Statement of the quantity (in lbs.) of Woven Goods produced in the Cotton Mills in India.

Province.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.				
	February and March 1896.	Whole year.	1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.	Whole year.
British India.							
Madras	747,190	5,285,169	1,602,730	1,317,031	1,201,189	1,199,831	5,320,781
Bombay	7,533,189	67,023,766	17,190,096	16,373,790	23,695,048	16,222,630	73,481,564
Bengal	14,214	282,271	25,427	21,992	15,112	735	63,266
North-Western Provinces and Oudh * ...	586,461	2,888,824	746,777	791,838	730,540	773,836	3,042,991
Panjab	91,264	873,146	246,257	235,547	317,618	208,111	1,007,533
Central Provinces ...	747,010	5,061,882	1,226,499	1,348,912	1,289,326	1,245,055	5,110,292
Total ...	9,719,278	81,415,058	21,037,786	20,089,110	27,249,333	19,650,198	88,026,427
Foreign Territory.							
The Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda and Nandgaon †	70,694	1,517,746	803,318	717,774	909,512	830,613	3,261,224
Grand Total ...	9,789,972	82,932,804	21,841,104	20,806,884	28,158,852	20,480,811	91,287,651

* Includes Ajmere-Merwara.

† The figures for the first two years are incomplete.

IIA.—Quantity of Woven Goods produced in the Cotton Mills in British India.

MADRAS.

Specification of Goods.	1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.									
	February and March 1896.		Whole year.		1st quarter.		2nd quarter.		3rd quarter.		4th quarter.		Whole year.	
	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.
Part I.—*Grey Goods*—														
Chadars	46,742	106,884	511,946	1,134,284	285	1,030	2,306	9,400	8,927	15,340	13,110	49,920	19,528	75,690
Dhutis	70,295	287,546	265,435	1,148,883	49,964	166,033	152,447	563,017	86,360	364,377	81,240	257,318	370,011	1,450,745
Drills and jeans	141,458	413,623	710,928	1,951,177	168,738	317,544	218,189	613,743	98,464	262,853	69,040	187,180	554,431	1,381,570
Jaconets	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madapollams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mulls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shirtings and longcloths	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
T. Cloths, domestics, and sheetings ...	427,150	1,555,864	3,139,355	11,942,326	1,097,905	4,214,878	497,789	1,752,015	373,603	1,355,773	422,325	1,475,123	2,391,572	8,697,789
Other grey goods...	40,486	*	269,435	*	185,159	412,308	149,714	393,273	257,259	674,262	264,852	617,664	856,964	2,097,607
TOTAL... ...	726,131	.....	4,897,099	.....	1,502,051	5,111,793	1,020,295	3,331,448	819,613	2,572,705	850,547	2,587,455	4,192,506	13,703,401
Part II.—*Fancy Goods*	9,516	.....	7,244	.....	73,916	.....	288,759	.....	352,301	.....	337,412	.....	1,052,388	.....
„ III.—*Hosiery*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ IV.—*Goods of other descriptions* ...	11,543	*	380,826	*	26,763	.....	7,977	.....	29,275	.....	11,872	.....	75,887	.....
TOTAL MADRAS... ...	747,190	.....	5,285,169	.....	1,602,730	.....	1,317,031	.....	1,201,189	.....	1,199,831	.....	5,320,781	.....

* Information not complete.

II.A.—Quantity of Woven Goods produced in the Cotton Mills in British India—contd.

BOMBAY.

Specification of Goods.	1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.									
	February and March 1896.		Whole year.		1st quarter.		2nd quarter.		3rd quarter.		4th quarter.		Whole year.	
	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.
Part I.—*Grey Goods*—														
Chadars	391,867	1,121,315	6,131,777	16,203,571	1,365,073	3,405,208	2,129,098	5,637,690	2,841,442	7,154,292	1,393,824	3,516,990	7,529,437	19,714,180
Dhutis	1,346,934	5,881,777	12,164,807	53,668,568	4,088,765	18,100,501	2,441,199	11,369,096	4,639,245	20,786,169	3,717,799	16,748,607	14,837,008	67,004,373
Drills and jeans	134,551	495,297	723,543	2,612,286	33,788	116,224	11,501	36,429	79,387	256,875	52,791	183,342	177,467	592,870
Jaconets	9	44	27,901	169,458	149	1,005	391	1,980	960	4,576	944	4,488	2,444	12,049
Madapollams	93,230	408,560	441,188	1,978,534	448,465	2,337,749	229,082	1,213,036	419,404	2,206,829	443,673	2,280,263	1,540,624	8,037,877
Mulls	.....	.....	51,414	236,265	786	3,063	536	3,883	1,007	7,082	1,229	8,816	3,558	27,844
Printers	54,241	237,572	603,294	2,703,354	16,458	115,527	27,200	136,156	29,401	143,296	32,414	173,358	105,473	568,337
Shirtings and longcloths	2,815,324	10,074,760	22,816,609	85,389,222	5,722,431	21,611,281	4,936,910	18,815,651	7,695,774	28,394,549	5,695,665	21,696,065	24,050,780	90,517,546
T Cloths, domestics, and sheetings ...	1,743,866	7,628,133	14,311,590	65,071,466	3,653,413	16,399,365	3,918,323	18,470,578	4,475,997	20,693,372	2,665,640	13,403,831	14,913,373	68,967,646
Other grey goods	117,009	374,158	3,375,664	13,012,356	879,279	3,492,387	1,087,233	4,157,458	1,085,545	3,804,567	962,082	3,835,332	4,014,139	15,289,744
TOTAL ...	6,697,031	26,221,616	60,647,787	241,639,980	16,058,607	65,587,810	14,781,473	59,341,957	21,268,162	83,451,607	15,066,061	61,851,092	67,174,303	270,732,486
Part II.—*Fancy Goods*	321,126	.....	5,977,299	.....	1,079,039	.....	1,509,669	.....	2,290,343	.....	1,106,546	.....	5,986,087	.....
„ III.—*Hosiery*	12,717	.....	245,465	.....	42,024	.....	73,418	.....	97,782	.....	42,665	.....	255,889	.....
„ IV.—*Goods of other descriptions* ...	2,265	.....	155,215	.....	10,436	.....	9,230	.....	38,361	.....	7,358	.....	65,285	.....
TOTAL BOMBAY ...	7,533,139	.....	67,025,766	.....	17,190,096	.....	16,373,790	.....	23,695,048	.....	16,222,630	.....	73,481,564	.....

IIA.—Quantity of Woven Goods produced in the Cotton Mills in British India—contd.

BENGAL.

Specification of Goods.	1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.									
	Feb. and March 1896.		Whole year.		1st quarter.		2nd quarter.		3rd quarter.		4th quarter.		Whole year.	
	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.
Part I.—*Grey Goods*—														
Chadars	893	2,031	85,447	243,170	.....	.....	2,589	5,500	7,120	15,606	249	544	9,958	21,650
Dhutis	5,750	19,852	122,994	500,925	17,783	90,195	8,949	41,725	1,473	5,241	.....	.....	28,205	137,161
Drills and jeans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	102	.....	.....	57	102
Jaconets	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madapollams	.....	.....	2,447	25,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mulls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shirtings and longcloths...	7,571	29,787	62,539	324,770	3,194	19,600	3,074	14,400	3,205	14,100	.....	.....	9,473	48,100
T Cloths, domestics, and sheetings ...	.....	.....	115	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other grey goods	.....	.....	2,713	6,621	1,193	800	3,451	31,460	1,331	2,388	.....	.....	5,975	34,648
TOTAL ...	14,214	51,675	277,305	1,100,879	22,170	110,595	18,063	93,085	13,186	37,437	249	544	53,668	241,661
Part II.—*Fancy Goods*	.....	.....	1,527	.....	2,863	.....	3,751	.....	1,822	.....	486	.....	8,822	.....
,, III.—*Hosiery*	.....	.....	3,439	.....	394	.....	178	.....	404	.....	.....	.....	976	.....
,, IV.—*Goods of other descriptions* ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL BENGAL ...	14,214	.....	282,271	.....	25,427	.....	21,992	.....	15,112	.....	735	.....	63,266	.....

IIA.—Quantity of Woven Goods produced in the Cotton Mills in British India—contd.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES & OUDH.*

Specification of Goods.	1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.									
	Feb. and March 1896.		Whole year.		1st quarter.		2nd quarter.		3rd quarter.		4th quarter.		Whole year.	
	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.
Part I.—*Grey Goods*—														
Chadars	5,186	14,186	23,063	65,379	1,715	4,288	1,724	4,480	8,804	25,133	10,091	30,022	22,334	63,923
Dhutis	(a) 412,688	(a) 1,320,715	1,077,313	3,891,608	160,220	669,894	116,822	485,101	163,336	649,441	168,013	666,418	608,391	2,470,854
Drills and jeans	.....	.....	209	359	21,985	52,605	55,816	141,244	39,590	92,478	71,291	199,358	188,682	485,585
Jaconets	6,048	17,609	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madapollams	(b) 8,536	(b) 52,915	12,275	75,200	3,177	20,8[illegible]	4,076	25,536	784	5,304	654	4,440	8,691	56,112
Mulls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printers	Included	in (b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shirtings and longcloths...	42,526	163,161	219,674	938,800	79,929	355	57,518	280,437	71,851	325,104	59,281	270,874	268,579	1,231,936
T Cloths, domestics, and sheetings ...	Included	in (a)	434,269	1,192,819	129,071	3[illegible] 36	109,281	266,409	98,530	250,071	126,287	339,118	463,169	1,269,912
Other grey goods	107,655	†	1,122,016	†	350,630	0	446,601	†	347,645	†	338,219	†	1,483,145	†
TOTAL ...	582,589	.....	2,688,824	.....	746,777	.....	791,838	.....	730,540	.....	773,836	.....	3,042,991	.....
Part II.—*Fancy Goods*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
,, III.—*Hosiery*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
,, IV.—*Goods of other descriptions* ...	3,872	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL N.-W. P. & OUDH ...	586,461	.....	2,688,824	.....	746,777	.....	791,838	.....	730,540	.....	773,836	.....	3,042,991	.....

* Includes Ajmere-Merwara. † Information not complete.

II.—Quantity of Woven Goods produced in the Cotton Mills in British India—contd.

PANJAB.

Specification of Goods.	1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.									
	February and March 1896.		Whole year.		1st quarter.		2nd quarter.		3rd quarter.		4th quarter.		Whole year.	
	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.
Part I.—*Grey Goods*—														
Chadars	.....	.....	26,465	59,166	7,034	22,191	11,175	30,918	1,732	3,911	13,883	27,161	33,814	84,181
Dhutis	30,768	98,576	310,735	974,127	105,633	337,992	46,813	141,423	57,106	168,732	99,244	321,857	308,296	959,984
Drills and jeans	5,343	13,260	46,851	141,124	6,044	20,166	5,802	19,677	13,809	41,616	1,378	4,240	26,428	85,699
Jaconets	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madapollams	.....	.....	1,524	9,144	49	220	103	430	13	60	... ...	.....	165	760
Mulls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	293	231	2,268	259	2,561
Printers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shirtings and longcloths...	96	325	55,103	214,705	29,365	106,533	10,974	38,999	5,649	21,342	7,977	31,088	53,965	197,862
T Cloths, domestics, and sheetings ...	41,580	128,183	310,004	936,483	49,339	167,632	31,875	126,635	84,407	300,879	64,305	223,557	230,986	818,693
Other grey goods	13,527	*	122,464	*	48,279	160,771	129,305	*	155,384	*	20,638	*	353,606	*
TOTAL ...	91,264	.....	873,146	.....	246,343	804,495	236,547	.....	317,618	.....	208,111	.....	1,007,519	.....
Part II.—*Fancy Goods*	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
„ III.—*Hosiery*	.....	.....	... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ IV.—*Goods of other descriptions* ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL PANJAB ...	91,264	.....	873,146	.....	246,357	.....	236,547	.....	317,618	.....	208,111	.....	1,007,533	.....

* Information not complete.

IIA.—Quantity of Woven Goods produced in the Cotton Mills in British India—contd.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Specification of Goods.	1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.									
	February and March 1896.		Whole year.		1st quarter.		2nd quarter.		3rd quarter.		4th quarter.		Whole year.	
	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.
Part I.—*Grey Goods*—														
Chadars	63,489	165,715	605,335	1,578,635	36,370	75,752	115,359	288,345	101,759	259,018	74,325	180,321	327,813	803,936
Dhutis	97,275	454,416	1,015,890	4,724,601	282,941	1,298,341	234,847	1,184,931	243,771	1,169,778	213,301	1,015,867	1,004,860	4,668,917
Drills and jeans	25,442	71,594	151,552	460,360	31,129	90,288	15,876	44,211	30,087	86,814	20,673	59,946	97,765	281,259
Jaconets	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madapollams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mulls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shirtings and longcloths...	196,272	649,778	1,173,564	4,365,681	464,113	1,898,791	366,997	1,364,873	355,760	1,411,539	381,716	1,599,732	1,568,586	6,269,935
T. Cloths, domestics, and sheetings ...	101,107	453,336	633,784	3,138,915	100,649	489,270	140,720	659,803	199,632	1,017,493	185,333	977,208	626,334	3,143,714
Other grey goods...	86,454	*	410,724	*	211,738	*	290,121	*	171,142	*	185,977	*	858,978	*
TOTAL... ...	570,039	.....	3,990,849	.....	1,126,940	.....	1,193,920	.....	1,102,151	.....	1,061,325	.....	4,484,336	.....
Part II.—*Fancy Goods*	172,560	.....	1,004,945	..... *	61,253	.....	121,285	.....	142,119	.....	150,075	.....	474,662	.....
„ III.—*Hosiery*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ IV.—*Goods of other descriptions* ...	4,411	.....	66,088	.....	33,306	.....	33,777	.....	45,556	.....	33,655	.....	151,294	.....
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES ...	747,010	.....	5,061,882	.....	1,226,499	.....	1,348,912	.....	1,289,826	.....	1,245,055	.....	5,110,292	.....

* Information not complete.

IIB.—Quantity of Woven Goods produced in the Cotton Mills in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and in the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda and Nandgaon.

Specification of Goods.	1895-96.*		1896-97.*		1897-98.									
	February and March 1896.		Whole year.		1st quarter.		2nd quarter.		3rd quarter.		4th quarter.		Whole year.	
	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.
Part I.—*Grey Goods*—														
Chadars	92	150	102,144	218,394	48,952	106,826	68,333	139,603	70,322	150,344	68,776	142,921	256,383	539,694
Dhutis	24,326	121,015	461,174	2,049,288	212,538	880,722	129,202	541,780	283,286	1,041,582	240,432	1,040,363	815,408	3,504,447
Drills and jeans	122	336	44,523	134,688	14,705	44,275	10,360	31,441	20,975	63,982	18,295	51,384	64,335	191,082
Jaconets	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madapollams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mulls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printers	41,397	157,061	291,699	1,194,902	84,118	369,428	79,636	339,388	86,518	368,080	86,850	385,750	337,112	1,462,596
Shirtings and longcloths	201	576	36,849	109,566	53,431	104,543	36,564	65,466	66,761	204,545	47,522	144,922	204,279	519,476
T. Cloths, domestics and sheetings ...	1,037	5,848	50,062	253,725	44,543	172,554	25,859	74,353	52,799	280,280	50,200	252,114	173,401	779,401
Other grey goods...	3,519	17,653	513,618	543,246	332,960	64,455	35,529	.....	353,265	340,530	286,678	477,395	1,328,422	882,310
TOTAL ...	70,694	302,639	1,500,069	4,503,809	791,247	1,742,903	405,473	1,192,031	884,366	2,449,283	798,754	3,494,789	3,179,340	7,879,006
Part II.—*Fancy Goods*	.....	.....	5,241	.....	2,505	.....	143	.....	170	.....	107	.....	2,925	.....
„ III.—*Hosiery*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,066	.....	.....	.....	7,066	.....
„ IV.—*Goods of other descriptions* ...	.....	.....	12,436	.....	9,566	.....	12,158	.....	17,917	.....	31,752	.....	71,393	.....
TOTAL ...	70,694	.....	1,517,746	.....	803,318	.....	417,774	.....	909,519	.....	830,613	.....	3,261,224	.....

* Incomplete.

III.—Gross Amount (in Rupees) of Excise Duty realised, under the Cotton Duties Act II of 1896, *from the Cotton Mills in India.*

Province.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.				
	February and March 1895-96.	Whole year.	1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.	Whole year.
British India.							
Madras	496	56,295	14,934	15,659	16,552	19,329	66,474
Bombay	196	9,13,256	1,51,559	2,57,272	1,99,643	3,51,977	9,60,451
Bengal	69	4,480	486	422	257	66	1,181
North-Western Provinces and Oudh*	4,259	45,891	11,082	11,298	10,765	11,228	44,373
Punjab	615	13,047	3,925	3,167	4,588	2,846	14,526
Central Provinces	...	88,985	17,824	21,105	20,239	20,101	79,269
Total ...	5,635	11,21,954	1,99,760	3,08,923	2,52,044	4,05,547	11,66,274
Foreign Territory.							
The Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda and Nandgaon†	244	18,459	11,062	8,095	14,601	14,077	47,835
Grand Total ...	5,879	11,40,413	2,10,822	3,17,018	2,66,645	4,19,624	12,14,109

* Includes Ajmere-Merwara.

† The figures for the first two years are incomplete.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *2nd September* 1898.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

The attention of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association has been called to a Notification issued under date of 15th July 1898, by the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, to the effect that the payment of all drawbacks under rule 28 of the Rules under the Cotton Duties Act, 1894, shall in future be paid to the exporters and not to the Agents as heretofore. The practice hitherto had been for the Customs authorities in Bombay to insert in their monthly bills for Excise duty an allowance for drawback on goods exported, or to issue a claim sheet in the name of each exporter and send it under cover to Agents of Mills, who after obtaining on it the signature of the exporter and an authority from him to receive the amount, collect it from the Excise Office in the usual way. This system worked exceedingly well and gave general satisfaction, but under the new arrangement it has been pointed out to the Committee, Agents of Mills will be put to needless inconvenience if the authorities insist on paying the drawback direct to the exporter, to say nothing of the confusion and complication likely to ensue, and the risk to which Agents are likely to be exposed.

2. My Committee will be glad to be favoured with any information which Government may be pleased to supply as to the reasons which have induced them to alter the present system of payment of drawback; and pending further consideration of the matter they would be pleased if Government could see their way to authorising the Custom authorities in Bombay to revert to the old system which, as previously remarked, has worked smoothly and harmoniously.

I have, &c.,
C. J. MICHAEL,
Acting Secretary.

No. 271 OF 1899.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *14th January* 1899.

To

THE SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

With reference to your letter dated 2nd September 1898 complaining against the notice issued by the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, regarding the payment of drawback to exporters instead of to Agents, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Association, copy of a letter from the Collector, No. 1107-Ex., dated 11th November 1898, which explains the circumstances in which the notice was issued, and to state that as the action of the Collector was in accordance with the procedure laid down in No. 28 of the Rules under the Cotton Duties Act, Government regret they see no sufficient reason for the modification of the Collector's order. I am to add that upon further inquiry by Government, the Collector has stated that the system now introduced works smoothly and harmoniously.

2. I am to suggest that before addressing Government any further in connection with the present case and in any further case in which the Association may feel themselves inconvenienced by any decision or action of the Collector, they should first represent their difficulties to that officer and should not prefer representations to Government unless he has failed to give them satisfaction.

I have, &c.,
H. S. LAWRENCE,
Under-Secretary to Government.

No. 1107-Ex. of 1898.

From

THE COLLECTOR OF LAND REVENUE, CUSTOMS AND OPIUM, BOMBAY,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE,
11*th November* 1898.

SIR,

In answer to your No. 5731, dated September 7th, 1898, forwarding for report a letter from the Bombay Millowners' Association herewith returned, on the subject of payment of drawback under rule 28 of Rules under the Cotton Duties Act, I have the honour to make the following report:—

"(*a*) Under the old system referred to by the Millowners' Association, the Excise Office issued a claim sheet in the name of each exporter and sent it under cover to the Agents of the Mills, who were then bound to get the exporter's signature on the claim sheet and an authority from him to receive the due amount; and on this being done the Agents received the money from this office. The Agents' claims, however, were limited by section 51 of the Sea Customs Act; that is to say, they were not allowed to receive any sum due for drawback, *unless* they preferred their claim and produced their claim sheet, *duly signed by the exporter, within six months* after the goods were actually shipped. Now from the time that the plague epidemic broke out, the Mill Agents experienced great difficulty in preferring their claim for payment within the period of six months inasmuch as the exporters, in almost every case, fled from Bombay, and left behind no clue to their whereabouts: and the Agents of Mills in consequence were unable to obtain their signatures to the claim sheets within the proper period. Their claims for payment of drawback consequently became time-barred; and this office was constantly receiving letters from Mill Agents praying for an extension of the six months' period, to enable them to find out the whereabouts of the exporter. Extensions were granted in several cases during 1896-97 in view of the hardships sustained by Mill Agents in the matter, through no fault of their own. But during the year 1897-98 as the same difficulties were experienced by Mill Agents and similar petitions for extension of the six months' period were sent to this office, the whole subject was reviewed by the Collector, and it was decided that this office had no authority whatever to grant extensions of the period laid down in Section 51 of the Sea Customs Act; but that, in view of the unmerited loss which would be sustained by Agents if the rule was strictly enforced, some alteration of the procedure was necessary.

"(*b*) In consequence the new procedure was introduced which is practically the same as that hitherto existing with this exception that whereas formerly the Mill Agents' claim was time-barred after the lapse of six months from the date of export of the goods, it is now not time-barred till a period of three years has elapsed since the date of preparation of the export bills.

"(*c*) The Mill Agents are really benefited by the new system; and it is not apparent in what way they will be subjected to extra trouble or extra risk. I would also bring to your notice that the Millowners' Association are in error in stating that this office will, under the new system, pay drawback to the exporter only; for they have over-looked the words "or to his duly authorized Agent" in the Notification of July 15th 1898, to which they refer, and have therefore failed to understand that, if the Mill Agents receive the requisite authorization from the exporter, they can prefer their claim to and receive the due amount from this office as under the old system. Under the new system, the Mill Agent must produce his authorization from the exporter at the time he comes to claim the drawback bill, *i.e.*, before the exporter has had time to disappear in outlying districts, and the Mill Agent, if he holds this authorization, must come and claim the drawback bill in person or by Agent at this office. The extra trouble thus involved cannot be of a serious nature, and in any case must be considerably less than the difficulties formerly experienced in which constant applications had to be made to the Collector, that the claim might not be time-barred.

"(*d*) In conclusion I beg to state that I have asked for and obtained the personal opinions of Messrs. Dinshaw Maneckji Petit & Co. and of Mr. Naoroji Nassarwanji Wadia on the new system. The former admit that the period of three years now allowed is advantageous to the Mills, but raise an objection to the new system, on the grounds that—

(*i*) their clerk has to call at this office every day to see if any bills in their name have been prepared;

(*ii*) they find some difficulty in getting the exporter to authorize them to draw the money for him.

"Both these objections seem to me to be of a very trifling nature, and easily to be overcome by the Agents.

"Mr. Naoroji Nassarwanji Wadia has stated that 'the system is neither troublesome nor inconvenient, and the extension to three years as the period in which drawbacks can be claimed is a decided advantage.'"

I have, &c.,

W. T. MORISON,

Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *8th February* 1899.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY.

SIR,

Under instructions of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners Association, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 271, dated 14th ultimo, accompanied by a

copy of a letter received by the Government from the Collector of Customs under date 11th November 1898, on the subject of the payment of drawback to exporters instead of the Agents of Mills.

2. I am directed to convey to you the thanks of the Committee for affording them an opportunity of reading the said copy, and am to say that it has placed the innovation clearly before the members as an advantage rather than the reverse.

3. The Association will be glad to avail itself of the suggestion made in the letter under reply to the effect that representations should in future be addressed to the Collector direct, and I am to beg that Government, with a view to obviating misapprehension, may be pleased to instruct the Collector on the other hand to communicate to the Association any proposed orders and regulations in which the members are likely to be interested.

I have, &c.,
FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Secretary.

No. 1460 OF 1899.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *23rd February* 1899.

To

THE SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 8th February 1899 and in reply to inform you that the Collector of Customs, Bombay, has been instructed to comply with the request made in the concluding portion of paragraph 3 of it.

I have, &c.,
G. W. HATCH,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

Appendix K.

Smoke Nuisance.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *6th October* 1898.

I am directed to circulate the following correspondence for the information of members of the Association.

C. J. MICHAEL,
Acting Secretary.

BOMBAY, *5th September* 1898.

From

THE EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER,
BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

To

THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

The smoke nuisance from many of the mills in the city has become so bad, that I am now taking observations with a view to prosecution under section 391 of the Municipal Act. As you are aware, I have repeatedly called your Association's attention to the matter, but no permanent improvement has resulted.

I have, &c.,
T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *19th September* 1898.

THE EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER,
BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 18385 of the 5th instant, in which you state that the smoke nuisance from many of the mills in the city has become so bad that you are now taking observations with a view to prosecution under section 391 of the Municipal Act.

2. The Committee of the Association have instructed me to circulate your letter amongst Agents and Owners of Mills, members of the Bombay Millowners' Association, and to urge upon them the desirability, in their own interests, of using every possible care to lessen, as far as practicable, the evil complained of. The Committee trust that this intimation will have the desired effect, and that it will not be necessary for you to take legal proceedings.

3. At the same time they desire me to point out that Bombay is essentially a manufacturing town, and that the conditions are by no means so bad as regards smoke as in any of the smallest manufacturing centres of Great Britain, leave alone Manchester, Glasgow, Birmingham, Stafford, Leeds, Sheffield, etc. Indian coal, as you are no doubt aware, is now largely used in the Bombay mills, owing to the excessive rise in the price of English coal brought about by the prolonged strike in Wales. Moreover, the mill industry at present is not in a flourishing condition. The Committee have, however, urged on Millowners to do all that is possible, and they trust this will meet with your views.

I have, &c.,
C. J. MICHAEL,
Acting Secretary.

BOMBAY, *24th September* 1898.

From

THE EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER,
BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

To

THE SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

In thanking you for your letter of the 19th instant, informing me of the action you have taken in connection with the smoke nuisance from the mills, I have the honour to point out that the nuisance is in great measure due to the Indian and Japanese coal, but when it is known that this class of coal gives off more smoke during combustion than English coal, I think it is the duty of all Mill Agents to see that better care is taken and more supervision exercised over the process of firing. If this were done, I believe the nuisance complained of will be much lessened.

I have, &c.,
J. LEASK,
For Health Officer.

Appendix L.

Town duties in Rajnandgaon.

CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, 16*th December* 1898.

THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

DEAR SIR,

We beg to enclose herewith copy of correspondence regarding the imposition of a prohibitive rate of Town Duty on yarn and cloth imported into Rajnandgaon in the Chattisgurh Division, C. P., for the express purpose of protecting the productions of the local mill there.

We leave it for your Committee to consider whether they should take any further action in the matter or not, and remain yours, &c.,

For The Managing Director,
KAVASJI K. MEHTA,
Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 11*th January* 1899.

THE SECRETARY,
CENTRAL INDIA S., W. & MFG. CO., LD.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th ultimo, together with its accompaniments, regarding the imposition of a prohibitive rate of town duty on yarn and cloth imported into Rajnandgaon.

Having submitted the correspondence to the Committee, I am to say that before dealing with the matter, they will thank you to furnish them with a copy of the reply received by the Rajnandgaon merchants to the memorial addressed to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces on the subject.

I am, &c.,
FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Secretary.

Proceedings of General Meetings.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Bombay Millowners' Association held in the rooms of the Association on Thursday, 22nd September 1898, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of adopting rules drawn up by the Committee for the election of a representative of the Association to serve on the Board of Trustees under the provisions of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898. In the absence of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, Mr. Sassoon J. David was voted to the chair. The following members were present:—Messrs. F. C. Macrae, Gokak Water Power and Manufacturing Company, Limited; A. Leslie (the Anglo-Indian, James Greaves, Leopold, Empress, New Empress, Howard & Bullough, Imperial and Connaught Mills); D. C. Shroff (City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited); K. R. Cama (Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited); R. J. Tata (Swadeshi and Central India S. and W. Company, Limited); Damodardas, Tapidas (Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited); Damodher Lakhmidas (Lakhmidas Khimjee S. and W. Company, Limited); Dinshah E. Wacha (Morarji Goculdas, Mahaluxmi and Sholapore Mills); Manmohandas Ramjee (Indian, Hindustan and Western India Mill); and Mr. C. J. Michael, Acting Secretary of the Association.

After some discussion, the following rules were unanimously adopted:—

RULES for the Election of a Representative of the Bombay Millowners' Association to serve on the Board of Trustees under the Provisions of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898.

1. Candidates shall be nominated in writing signed by one proposer and one seconder who must be both members of the Association, and the nomination papers must be sent in to the Secretary ten clear days before the day fixed for election.

2. The Secretary of the Association shall circulate the names of the applicants four clear days before the election.

3. The Committee shall appoint two days, which shall be duly advertised, upon which the balloting shall take place. The ballot-box shall be open from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. on each day.

4. Votes may be given either in person or through any one duly authorised by a member of the Association, each subscribing member being entitled to one vote only.

5. The Committee shall appoint two scrutineers who, at 6 P. M. on the second day of the ballot, shall open the box and declare the result.

6. The candidate who has the largest number of votes shall be declared duly elected.

7. In the event of an equality of votes preventing the due election of any of the candidates, the members of the Association shall vote afresh in the manner above laid down, the voting in such case to be confined to the candidates who have secured an equal number of votes.

8. In the event of a casual vacancy, the above course shall be followed in the appointment of a substitute.

9. In the event of the temporary absence of a representative of the Association on the Board of Trustees necessitating the appointment of a substitute, under Section 13 (2), such appointment shall be made by a majority of the votes of the Committee of the Association at a meeting called for the purpose.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Bombay Millowners' Association held in the rooms of the Association on Wednesday, 22nd March 1899. Sir George Cotton, the President, occupied the chair, and there were present:—Messrs. Sassoon J. David (Standard and David Mills Company, Limited); H. E. E. Procter and H. Gawthorn (Kohinoor Mills Company, Limited); K. R. Cama (Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited); S. A. Nathan (E. D. Sassoon Mills); Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit (Maneckjee Petit, Framjee Petit, Victoria, and Mazagon Mills); C. N. Wadia (Century and Textile Mills, Limited); R. D. Tata and D. J. Tata (Swadeshi and Central India S. and W. Company, Limited); Manmohandas

Ramjee and Vithuldas D. Thackersey (Indian, Hindustan, and Western India Mills); Dost Mahomed Allana (Indo-China Manufacturing Company, Limited); Rangildas Bhookhundas (Hope Mills, Limited); Damoderdas Tapidas (Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited); A. E. Moses (Sassoon S. and W. Co., Ld.); Dinshaw E. Wacha (Morarjee Gokuldas, Mahaluxmi and Sholapore Mills); F. C. Macrae (Gokak Water Power and Manufacturing Co., Ld.); E. Khote and D. Khote (Lord Reay Manufacturing Co., Ld.); D. C. Shroff (City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ld.); Nathabhoy Laloolbhoy Vakilna (Jafferalli S. and W. Co., Ld.); and Frederick Noel Paton, Secretary of the Association.

Sir George Cotton, in moving the adoption of the report, said :—Gentlemen,—In asking you to adopt your Committee's Report and pass the accounts for the year ended 31st December last, I will not attempt to review the report, as it gives full information of the manner in which all questions that came before your Committee were dealt with. But I will, with your permission, make a few remarks upon other subjects which I think are of interest to us as millowners, and can be best dealt with by the members of the Association at this their annual meeting.

THE INDUSTRY

is now passing through a critical time. The steady decline in the value of the raw material during the past two years, owing to a large American crop last year, and an anticipated larger one this year, has resulted in a correspondingly continued fall in the prices of yarn; and in such heavy losses to holders, both in India and China, as to have caused an absence of that speculative demand, which so frequently acted as a buffer between the producer and consumer, by the holding of stocks which the spinner could not afford to finance and the consumer declined to buy in a falling market, until actual requirement compelled him. In addition to this Japan, which has increased her spindles by some 50 per cent. during the past two years, owing to financial pressure, had to force her surplus production on the China markets at less than cost price, and the Shanghai mills, which were started under the impression that the closing of the Indian Mints gave them a special advantage over Bombay, fared no better than their neighbours, and were selling yarn in their own markets for less money than it cost them to spin it. We in Bombay have not only had to face bad markets, but to fight against plague for the past three years, which by nearly closing our mills for want of hands during two-three months each season, and generally disorganizing our labour, increased the cost of production at a time when under normal circumstances every effort would have been directed to economise. Owing to reduced estimates of the American cotton crop and consequence advance in the price of the raw material, the yarn market is now much firmer, and there is no longer a desire on the part of holders to get rid of yarn at prices below which it can be produced. This in itself should help the market, and the re-opening of the Northern Ports of China about this time should, I trust, also tend to improve the position. Unsold and uncleared stocks of Indian yarn in China are still heavy, being 130,000 bales against 97,000 bales same time last year, but in comparing these it must be borne in mind that in addition to our own large exports, 450,000 bales for the year, China has absorbed large quantities of Japan and local manufactured yarn, showing, I think, that there is considerable room for expansion in her power to consume, an expansion that must develop with the great opening up that is now going on. We can only hope that for some time at least there will be no great increase in the number of our Eastern mills, and that consumption will quickly overtake our increased production, enabling us to again secure a margin on the right side. But I think the time for handsome profits has gone, and that in the future we will have to content ourselves with more moderate returns on the capital invested. An important question for us in India is—

CAN WE SUCCESSFULLY COMPETE WITH JAPAN AND CHINA ?

I think we can, because we have the raw material on the spot and an abundance of experienced cheap labour. Japan and China draw almost entirely upon India for their supply of cotton, and as the judicious purchasing of the raw material is an important factor in the working of a cotton mill, the Bombay millowner, with a large market at hand, where he can select his requirements, ought to have a considerable advantage over his friends in the Farther East, who must

buy on sample or type at times when freight can be obtained, and pay an additional charge in the shape of buying commission. Japan and China mills may appear to have an advantage by working 22 hours per day, but experience has over and over again shown that the loss from heavy depreciation of machinery and inefficiency of labour resulting from nightwork more than counterbalance any gain from increased output. A good deal has been stated about the skill and industry of the Japanese millhand, but it would appear from a statement by Mr. Ariga, an ex-Director of the Commercial and Industrial Bureau of Japan, that the Jap does not take kindly to the labour in the mills. The following figures furnished by Mr. Ariga to the Kokka Gakkai Society of Japan show that of the 62,743 mill-hands employed in Japan mills in 1898, more than one-half had only one year's experience :—

With experience	of 1 year or under	...	32,000
,,	2 years	,, ...	14,000
,,	3 ,,	,, ...	9,000
,,	5 ,,	,, ...	1,000
,,	6 ,,	,, ...	3,800
,,	7 ,,	,, ...	2,400
,,	10 ,,	,, ...	880
,,	more than 10 years	...	160

In the matter of labour, therefore, I cannot think the Japanese mill-hand with his limited experience can equal the skill and dexterity of our employés, whose average term of continuous work in our mills is from five to six years, while many average considerably over that period. It is too soon yet to say how John Chinaman will take to the mills. He has the reputation of being a good patient worker, but he is a bit of a trade unionist, and may not care to work unless he can command his own terms. Many thought that the closing of the Indian Mints would give Japan and China a great advantage in the matter of exchange, but experience shows that prices for yarn in China move almost automatically with a rise or fall in the sterling value of the dollar, in the same manner that a decline or rise in the sterling value of the rupee is followed by a rise or fall in the value of our produce. As a matter of fact, exchange between India and China has, in sympathy with the steadiness of the rupee and of silver, varied less during the past few months than for some years past. I cannot see either how cheap silver can help the industries of China. Machinery, whether it be purchased for Bombay or China, must be paid for in sterling. Cotton, whether used in the mills of Osaka, Shanghai, or Bombay, is not paid for in silver but in the sterling equivalent. The same may be said of fuel and stores, and even the price of labour in the long run must follow the standard which rules the price of wheat and the food-stuffs of the world. No, I cannot see that cheap silver gives China any real advantage. The lower the price of the metal, the more she *must give of it* or its equivalent for anything she requires. This is, I think, strikingly illustrated by the fact that whereas when silver was of more sterling value a dollar would purchase 1,200 cash—cash being the copper currency used for small payments to coolies and others—now the dollar can only buy 800 cash. Considering the effects of cheap silver on our trade leads to the important

CURRENCY QUESTION.

Regarding this I will say very little, as I feel our best course is to wait patiently for the report of the Currency Commission, who are now sitting and sparing neither trouble nor time to obtain the fullest information from those most qualified by knowledge and experience to give opinions that are of value. We can only trust that the Commission will be able to make such recommendations as will settle the question permanently, and so save us in the future from those frequent changes and consequent dislocations of our trade which have so harassed and disturbed us in the past. Now that the idea that the curtailment of currency is necessary to maintain exchange has been disproved, I would prefer leaving matters as they are, and giving a longer trial to our present currency law, which has not worked badly considering that in the face of plague, famine and war we have come out fairly well. I am of opinion that with increased railway facilities, which would enable produce to find its way to new markets, the balance of trade in favour of India must steadily increase, and that except in famine years, we should not only be

able to pay for our imports and meet our obligations, but would have such a balance to our credit that exchange could be maintained without further legislation. The present system has to my mind this advantage, that if through famine in India or overstocked markets abroad exports should fall off, exchange would decline, and in so doing would tend to stimulate our export trade for the time being. I see that several gentlemen of great experience in the trade of India, who gave evidence before the Currency Commission, urged that, in order to help exports, the rupee should be fixed at 1*s.* 3*d.* or even at 1*s.* 2*d.* They seem to have lost sight of the fact that should exports be checked by a 1*s.* 4*d.* rupee, exchange would automatically decline, or gold prices would rise to such a point as would enable produce to go forward. We might, I think, try many of the proposed schemes of currency without serving us so well as the present one has done, and any scheme that would curtail our present limited currency, with the object of giving us a gold standard, would, I fear, seriously injure our internal and foreign trade.

IMPORT AND EXCISE DUTIES.

I trust the time is near when the financial position of the country will enable Government to make Bombay a free port once more. The vexation, annoyance and hindrance to trade caused by import duties even with the best regulated Custom House can only be realized by those engaged in the import trade. We millowners do not complain of the countervailing excise duty as in any why injuring us in regard to the competition between England and India. There cannot, as this Association has always maintained, be any competition between the fine goods of Lancashire and the coarse cloth made in this country, but there can be no doubt that the excise duties protect hand-loom weavers, and as a consequence we find that whereas the hand-looms are increasing their consumption of yarn year by year, there has been no increase of machine-looms in Bombay since 1896, when the number was 21,335 against 21,379 at present. I think we have good ground to make a representation to Government regarding this, the more so as it seems the time has come when, without any financial inconvenience, Government is able to repeal duties that were never intended to be permanent, or to protect one class of industry against another.

PLAGUE

is unfortunately still with us, and, as has been the case about this time for the past three years, our hands are leaving and we must be prepared to run our machinery at a disadvantage for the next month or two. Times have been and are still very trying. Few cities could have suffered as Bombay has suffered with so little disturbance to her trade and maintain the good feeling that has always existed between her citizens. We are fortunate in having a sympathetic and considerate Government, ever ready and willing to minimise as far as possible the inconvenience and hardship that necessarily attend all measures taken to reduce the dreadful ravages of the epidemic, and we cannot too highly appreciate the patience and endurance of the classes most affected. We can all speak from personal knowledge of the patient courage of the bulk of our mill-hands, who with death at their doors and all around them have manfully stood to their guns. We know of the sacrifices they have made for one another, and how they have nursed and cared for their comrades at the risk of their own lives. The plague has, I think, shown that the labouring classes of Bombay, even under the most trying circumstances, are a most law-abiding people, worthy of our respect and admiration. We can only hope that out of evil good may come, and that the Bombay Improvement Trust, which owes its existence to the plague, may, by providing model dwellings for our work-people, give them the advantage of living with sufficient comfort and cleanliness to enable them to live in comparative health and happiness. Nothing has pleased me more than to learn that the first expenditure of the Trust will be in building model dwelling houses for the labouring poor, and that no pulling down will commence until provision is made for re-housing those who have to make room for the improvement of the city.

PROPOSED PORT TRUST RAILWAY.

When you consider that the Bombay mills consume one-half of the cotton imported into Bombay you will not, I trust, think me out of place in saying a word in favour of this scheme which by establishing a cotton market at Mazagon would save the trade the unnecessary carriage of cotton to Colaba over a portion of railway that might with advantage be reserved for passenger

traffic, and save the long distance cartage through the already overcrowded streets to the mills which with two exceptions are on the north of the island. A cotton market at Mazagon would be as near to the dock for shippers as Colaba is, and would set free one of the best sites in Bombay for its legitimate use—the housing of our constantly increasing population. At present all the cotton used by the mills is carried to the south of the island, to be carted back to the north where the mills are, and where alone there is room for mill extension in Bombay. This is an unnecessary charge on the trade that the proposed Port Trust Railway would relieve us of, and so in my opinion deserves our support.

Gentlemen, I am sure I am expressing your feelings when I say that our thanks are due to the Imperial and Bombay Governments for the courtesy and attention our representations have at all times received, and to the Local Authorities for the conciliatory and just manner in which they are always ready to work the several Acts which pertain to the mill industry.

The accounts are, I think, very satisfactory. Our income is steadily increasing without any great addition to our expenditure, and your Committee feel justified in recommending you to increase the Association's subscription to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000.

Gentlemen, since our last annual meeting we have lost one, who, connected with this Association as its Secretary for upwards of fourteen years, won our respect and esteem as much by his integrity of purpose as by the great ability with which he conducted our affairs. He wrote many able reports, but his representation regarding the import and countervailing excise duties was a masterpiece that will be ever gratefully remembered by the members of the Millowners' Association. By the death of Mr. Marshall many of us lost a dear friend and the Association a safe and sound guide.

In conclusion, I would express the thanks of the Committee to Mr. Paton, the Secretary, and Mr. Michael, the Assistant Secretary, for having prepared the Report so early, and I think our special thanks are due to Mr. Michael for so efficiently conducting the duties of Secretary for some six months.

I will now formally move that the Committee's report be approved and adopted, and the accounts for the year ended December 31st be passed.

In seconding the adoption of the report, Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit said:—After the very able and lucid manner in which our worthy Chairman has commended the proposition for your adoption, very little is left to me as a seconder in the shape of remarks. There are, however, one or two points which I should like to put before you for your careful consideration. The first subject to which I would draw your particular attention is about the excise duty levied by Government on cloth turned out by our mills. This duty is not only calculated to smother our cloth-making industry, which deserves all the fostering care which a benign Government can bestow on it, but is, on the face of it, wholly unjustifiable. Calculating the drawbacks refunded to the mills for all cloth shipped out of India to about twenty per cent. of what they have to [redacted] in the shape of excise duty, we can approximately set down 14 lakhs of rupees as the amount [redacted] by our weaving mills to Government every year. The plea for exacting such an amount from our weaving mills was anything but sound and fair. Owing to the import duty which Government thought fit to levy on all goods, to make up for the deficit of an impoverished treasury, it was alleged that the cloth turned out by Manchester was placed at a disadvantage as compared to the product of the Bombay weaving mills. For, it was argued, that the latter unhampered by the import duty, would successfully compete with the former. To remove this supposed inequality, and to mete out equal justice, Government hit upon the iniquitous excise duty, which was to affect solely the cloth products of the Bombay looms to the total exclusion of local manufactures of other description, such as silk, jute, &c. Now it is almost a truism to say that the cloth turned out by our weaving mills, rough and coarse as it is, has never approached and never will approach to anything like the superior and fine product of the Lancashire looms, and

as such can never compete and oust it from the market. Thus, you will see, gentlemen, that the chief argument advanced in justification of the duty crumbles to dust when viewed in the broad light of facts. Another argument advanced in justification of the imposition was that a rise in the price of cloth would be the inevitable result of such a step on the part of Government. The validity of the argument was open to question at the time it was advanced, and the issue has completely belied all such sanguine expectations, for instead of a rise we see that the price of cloth spun out of 20s and under 20s has gone down to 6 annas 3 pies, which is the lowest point touched during the last twenty years. The obnoxious and harassing character of the duty becomes accentuated when we reflect that as much as a quarter of an anna per pound is to be paid at all times even when the mills are working at a loss. The import and excise duties according to the assurance of Government were to be repealed, immediately the finances were again in a satisfactory condition. Only the other day we have all read that Government has been able to show a surplus balance of about four crores of rupees. The time may therefore be said to have come when we can, with justice, claim the repeal of the import and along with it that of the obnoxious excise duty; and to that end I enjoin you all to join hands and to approach Government with a spirited appeal to do away with them. The increased activity exhibited of late by the mills of Shanghai and Japan was a source of anxiety to us as regards the disposal of our yarn, but the opening up of new ports in China will, it is to be hoped, open up new markets for us, and make larger demand upon our products than has hitherto been the case, the competition of Shangai and Japan notwithstanding. Despite the strenuous efforts of all concerned, the plague, I am sorry to say, is again on us with redoubled force. The steady decline in the attendance of our mill-hands has, I am afraid, already set in, and is likely to go on for some time until a subsidence of the pest restores to us our working population. Pending this, however, I only hope, and I trust everybody joins me in my hope, that the vicious system of "daily wages" is not resorted to. The ill-effects and the spirit of unhealthy rivalry which such a system engenders is too well known to need a long dissertation on my part. It is an evil, and as such it must be treated by all who have the well-being of our industry at heart. It should be repelled by the joint action of all of us, and must not be fostered by us for any length of time be it ever so short. As regards our Committee's recommendation for an increase in our Association's subscription to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, I have great pleasure to commend it to your favourable consideration. There can be no two opinions as regards the good work this Institute has been doing, and of the great advantage it has been conferring on our Industry. No money, therefore, that we spend, can, in my opinion, be better employed than that which we may portion out as our mite towards the advancement of this Institution. We have been having good returns for our money, inasmuch as not a pie but has been spent by the Institute in the right direction. With our increased income, therefore, it is incumbent on us to vote the increase in our subscription, with one accord. I cannot conclude without expressing my deep regret at the great loss, we all have suffered by the untimely death of our Secretary, Mr. Marshall. His vast and varied experience, his singleness of purpose, and, above all, his aptitude to guide us in diverse spheres of activity, all stand in bold relief before our eyes, and it can safely be said of him "that he is lost to us like a summer-dried fountain when our need was the sorest." Deeply as we feel his loss, it is a matter of congratulation that his mantle should have fallen on such worthy shoulders as that of our present energetic Secretary. With these words I second the resolution moved by our Chairman.

Mr. Sassoon J. David said:—I have much pleasure in supporting the motion for the adoption of the annual report. I cannot materially add to what has already been said by our worthy Chairman. He has exhaustively dealt with almost every matter that has come before the Committee during the past year. There are, however, one or two matters mentioned in the report, respecting which I should like to say a few words. There is, for instance, the question of the Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and Japan. I think the Committee for the current year should take this matter up more strenuously with Government. It is difficult to understand, why the Treaty was not made applicable to India, and no opportunity given to the various Chambers of Commerce to express an opinion on this matter, and, I think, it would be

well to get more definite information on this point. You will have also noticed, from the report under the heading of "City of Bombay Improvement Bill, 1898," that Government have been pleased to give effect to the recommendation of your Committee to allow a representative of this Association a seat on its Board, and you have been good enough to do me the honour of electing me as your first representative. I need hardly say that I will do my level best to promote the interests I represent to the best of my abilities. The Trust, you are well aware, has undertaken a most important and gigantic task, and you will all agree with me when I say that in course of time it will bear fruits which will not only go to ameliorate the condition of the poor, but will benefit the city at large, which, I am grieved to say, sorely needs a thorough renovation to make it as healthy as it is beautiful. The principle upon which the Trust has set to work is, I can assure you, sound and good, because its chief object is the welfare of the city based on the well-known principle of doing the greatest good to the greatest number. As millowners, what we most require is cheap and sanitary dwellings for the labouring classes in convenient localities, such as the northern parts of Bombay. I am sure many of our wealthy citizens would gladly come forward to put up such chawls if they could only ensure a fair return for their outlay. This will not be enough. We must ask the Railway authorities to help us by providing cheap workmen's trains at convenient hours, which would enable the workmen to come quite fresh to their work, thus sparing them the fatigue of a long distance walk to and fro. Besides, the overcrowding of these houses must be looked to, and the authorities concerned would do well by passing stringent laws allowing only a certain number of people to occupy a room of certain dimensions. Of course, all this will necessarily take considerable time, perhaps some years, before we can hope to see it an accomplished fact. In the meantime, we should not sit idle but direct our energies towards endeavouring to train our hands to be skilful and efficient in their work. The salvation of our industry entirely depends upon skilled labour, and we can only hold our own against our formidable rivals of China and Japan, by having well trained and competent workmen. Before concluding, gentlemen, I will take occasion to touch upon another point, which I deem of great importance to our industry, namely, the question of freight for yarn to China. For the last two years there has been a huge cry for tonnage, and shippers being bound down by certain restrictions by the present liners, have been greatly handicapped in their shipments. I have no definite proposals to make, but would suggest that this Association should continue its efforts to try and remedy the evil, or at any rate to take some steps to prevent a recurrence of some. With these remarks I beg to support the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha said :—I am unwilling to detain you at this late hour with any lengthened remarks of my own, specially as I find myself quite a bankrupt as to the topics to which I should refer. Between the Chairman, his seconder and supporter, almost all that had to be said on the divers matters contained in the report has been exhausted. Sir George, like the monarch who surveyed mankind from China to Peru, took a comprehensive view of all the important points. Mr. Bomanjee Petit rightly protested in vigorous terms against the burden of the excise duty on cloth which is a drag on the industry. And Mr. David urged on you all the desirability of mitigating the present evil of the tonnage to Japan and China inflicted by the carrying companies. The repeal of the excise duty suggested by Mr. Bomanjee would no doubt be welcomed by mill-owners. But personally, I would give precedence to the reduction of the enhanced salt duty, which is a burden on the poorest, despite official optimism to the contrary. Every article which is a necessary of life, when cheapened for the mass, must be considered as a help forward towards their improved condition. Employing, as the cotton industry does, over a lakh of operatives, which means five lakhs of souls to maintain, I think cheap salt should be our first care. We need not be too selfish. Let salt be cheapened first, and the repeal of the excise duty stand second. (Hear, hear.) Then as to the freights question, no doubt the monopolists are the masters of the situation, and millowners are at their mercy. They will continue to make hay while we do not make a solid move in the matter to break down the monopoly. Are we to sit with folded hands? Four years ago, the patriotic Mr. Tata made strenuous efforts to have a competing line of vessels. Almost all welcomed the enterprise and agreed or rather promised to support it. But the performance,

be it said to the discredit of those who agreed, fell miserably short of the promise. (Hear, hear.) The time has come when we should apply our shoulders to the wheel and renew our efforts, perseveringly and strenuously. It will be a means of adding to the national wealth, for we will eventually be able to intercept all the profits of the carrying business which is now drained away by lakhs annually to foreign countries. (Hear, hear.) I therefore earnestly beg to draw the attention of millowners to this important question. I need not say anything on the other parts of the report, but I will venture to offer some criticism on the observations of our Chairman. His optimism regarding India's ability always to compete with China and Japan is one to which I have uniformly taken objection at these gatherings. I have every respect for Sir George's views, but I must confess that these special views are a mere "pious opinion" rather than an opinion to be categorically accepted. (Laughter.) It may be that for a few years yet we may make a head while new markets are being opened. But we should look far ahead and not to the immediate future. Whatever the conditions of labour and other matters, it should be remembered that every national industry in its infancy is fettered by obstacles which time and experience soon remove. The same will be the case with Japan, and specially with China. The last is indeed difficult to be moved. Chinese inertia is great. But it is also the national characteristic that once the inertia is removed, it moves with the velocity of the avalanche. The tortoise may, as the proverb says, overtake the hare in the long run. China has a population of forty crores, for which homespûn yarn must be needed. When we think of that we may as well think of the future of our industry if we are to survive in the competitive race. I think we can. But this brings me to the most important point to which I earnestly beg to draw the attention of millowners. Our future prosperity will principally lie in the reduced cost of production. How is that to be achieved? To my mind it could be achieved in two ways. Firstly, by increased cultivation of cotton and improving the quality of the cotton now grown. Secondly, by improving the physical and sanitary condition of our operatives. As to the first, Sir George forgot when he spoke of Japan getting cotton from India that that process actually enhances the cost of the raw staple. That country becomes a sharer in our purchases. And it is not for me to inform you that when there are two purchasers instead of one in the field, the article to be purchased is always to be procured dearer. Practically, the larger the acreage of cotton the better. Because the greater the supply the cheaper the staple. Next, we must look to the improvement of cotton. Everyone knows how deteriorated it is in quality. We are not getting the same cotton that we got five or ten years ago. Every description is undergoing deterioration. How, then, is this condition of cotton to be improved? I am of opinion that millowners should form another branch of their body, and call it the Cotton Supply Association. Just as Lancashire began to make a substantial move forward in the early fifties in its spinnings, it started a Cotton Supply Association, we must do the same. We should advance the agriculturist, on one side rack rented by the State (and I make this statement deliberately) and on the other looted by the Sowcar, though a necessary evil, sufficient monies to buy good seeds which will grow better cotton, and which will also enable him to pay the Government dues and increase the area of cultivation. It will be a double blessing—a blessing to the cultivator and a blessing to millowners. (Hear, hear.) As to the other subject, namely, improvement in the condition of operatives, I may say at the outset that it may appear paradoxical the statement I am going to make. But, however paradoxical, you will see at once the truth it conveys. Long hours, low wages, and taxes on the food of the people have crippled the development of industry elsewhere. Shorter hours, higher wages, cheaper condition of living have brought about the growth of energy and vigour which have made England supreme in the world of cotton trade. Gentlemen, this brings me to what scientists called the physiology of industry. Make your operative strong by short hours, cheap food, and sanitary-dwelling house, and you have the ideal operative who would produce more and earn more than he who works longer hours, earns less, and lives in insanitary localities. As an ounce of facts is worth more than all theories, I will quote a few statistics from the pamphlet issued under the auspices of the Manchester Statistical Society in 1893, by Mr. Merttens. I would support that each millowner should possess himself a copy of the excellent brochure and learn for himself what I am now saying. In 1859-60 the Lancashire operative used to work 61 hours,

earning 12s. 6d. per week, and producing 30lbs. per spindle per annum. In 1881-82 he worked 56½ hours, earned 17 shillings per week, and produced 31·5lbs. per spindle per year; while five years ago, with the same number of hours, he earned 19 shillings and gave his employers 32·4lbs per spindle per annum. This is the benefit of the physiology of industry, and I seriously commend it to your attention. The stronger the Indian operative is physically, and the shorter the number of hours he works, he will earn more because he will produce more. Capital and labour both will be advantaged. One more observation, and I have done. I would not touch on the currency question on which I spoke on another platform some three months ago. But I cannot refrain from making references to one point. It is a false cry this exchange. There is nothing wrong with the currency. And low exchange is not its result. Exchange itself is the effect of a cause. That cause lies deep and need to be vigorously eradicated. It is the unfortunate policy of the Government which demands from India sterling obligations for what are called Home Charges. A few years ago they stood at 12 millions. To-day they are 17. A debtor country like India, under foreign subjugation, can never bear this growing strain. Be your currency anything, silver or gold, cotton or wheat, so long as these charges grow and grow, this so-called exchange difficulty will arise. Please remember that a century ago, when silver instead of gold was at a premium, the old E. I. Company had to consider the same eternal difficulty of remittance as you may all read in those ponderous tomes on E. I. Co.'s affairs. The difficulty lies with the Home Charges. In the proportion that these come to be reduced you will find the difficulty disappearing. Otherwise, what will happen, under an altered condition of the currency, will be simply this. The difficulty now plainly perceived will become unperceived. But the solution will be as far off as ever. This is my opinion, Gentlemen, about currency, and remember that however exports may help you, so long as our labilities are to be paid, so long there never can be a *sound balance of trade.* What people now talk of as a balance of a trade is a delusion. India cannot have the same balance of trade which England has so long as it is a debtor country, and so long as over thirty crores and more of produce have to be exported to discharge what are facetiously called Home Charges. (Applause).

Mr. Vithuldas Damodhar Thackersey said :—Allusion has been very appropriately made to the excise duty on cotton goods. It is impossible to say too much against the duty, which tells so very heavily and unjustly on the weaving industry in India. On several occasions we have shown the injustice of such a duty, and I will not speak further on that head, as it must be within the recollection of the members how hard our Association fought, though unfortunately without success, at the time the question of this excise duty was under the consideration of the Government of India. You will remember how the Manchester manufacturers misrepresented the facts to the Secretary of State, and how the Government of India came to a final decision before receiving our reply, prepared at their request, and of which every figure bears the closest scrutiny. To put it, in the words of our worthy Chairman, speaking before this body in 1899, "Judgment was given upon the plaintiff's statement and examination, without even admitting the defendant's affidavit which he was called upon by the court to submit"; and Sir James Westland's refusal to discuss the principal of the levying of the tax with the members of our deputation and the final passing of the Act are also matters of history; and it is not likely that we shall ever forget the injustice and the consequent injury done to this industry, once so flourishing that any country might well be proud of it. Whether the imposition of this duty was the result of the honest conviction of the Government of India, or the consequence of the promise made by the Conservative party to secure Lancashire votes by which they might get into power, I need not assume the province of determining; but surely there can be no doubt that its imposition has considerably injured our weaving industry and dangerously retarded its progress. A perusal of the figures in our annual reports will at once show that during the five years before 1896 (for that was the year in which the duty was levied) the number of looms increased yearly on an average of 3,000. Since then there has been no material increase. On the contrary, the weaving industry is in a depressed condition, with practically no demand for its products at remunerative prices. In spite of that, each mill according to its capacity has to pay a fixed duty, varying

from nearly twenty-five to sixty thousand rupees per annum, whether there is profit or not. It has been said that the excise duty is levied to counteract the protection to the weaving mills by the levying of the import duty on the Manchester goods. Our Association has more than once shown that there is practically no competition between Manchester finer goods and Indian coarser goods, and that therefore there can be no protection. The finer goods are mainly used by rich, while the coarse goods by the poor. This has been admitted by all. Even the Government of India indirectly admitted it, because the reason they have shown in support of their contention is, "that the exemption of low count goods from all duty gives these goods a comparative advantage in the market which tends to divert the existing trade from Manchester finer goods to Indian coarser goods." Now, before the closing of the Mints in 1893 or in 1896, when the Manchester manufacturers made their representations, sterling exchange stood at 1s. 2d. or a little under. To-day by the artificial reduction of the currency, exchange stands at 1s. 4d.—a difference of very nearly 15 per cent. Now, therefore, Manchester cloth can be imported 15 per cent. cheaper than 1896, when so much was said about protection. Against this, in India, cotton has been cheaper to that extent, but cotton is less than half the cost of cloth, so that we get an advantage of 7 per cent. as against 15 per cent. in their favour. Then, may I ask, are not the Manchester manufacturers protected at the cost of Indian manufacturers to that extent? To argue the question in the same light, in which the Government of India contended, are we not justified in putting a similar contention that the protection given to Manchester goods by the artificial exchange, give these goods a comparative advantage in the market which tends to divert the existing trade from Indian coarse goods to Manchester fine goods? And, if we are, would it not be just that not only should the excise duty be abolished, but an import duty of eight per cent. be levied on Manchester goods to put us on equal footing. However, we do not ask so much. We ask only that we may be exempted from the unjust excise duty which ought never to have been imposed on us. We never asked for protection, nor do we now. All that we ask is, that no injustice be done to us. We hope, however, that the further representation which we are about to make will receive impartial consideration from the Government of India, and that under our present most able and independent Viceroy this most punishing duty will be abolished particularly as the finances of the country are in a highly satisfactory state.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. Damoderdas Tapidas proposed, Mr. D. C. Shroff seconded, and it was resolved that Sir George Cotton be re-elected Chairman, and Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., Deputy Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association for the year 1899, and that the Committee for the same period be composed as follows:—Messrs. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, Damoderdas Tapidas, Gokuldas Naranji, Gordhandas Khatau, Runchordas Narotamdas, Munmohundas Ramji, Vithuldas D. Thackersey, Jejeebhoy Framjee Petit, S. A. Nathan, Dinshaw E. Wacha, K. R. Cama, Sassoon J. David, D. J. Tata, D. C. Shroff, John R. Greaves, Jamshedji Ardashir Wadia, and Sir J. Cowasjee Jehangier.

Mr. K. R. Cama proposed, Mr. F. C. Macrae seconded, and it was resolved that the Association's annual donation to the funds of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute be increased to Rs. 3,000, and that the Committee be empowered to pay this amount from the year 1899-1900.

On the motion of Mr. Sasoon J. David, seconded by Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee, Mr. Nasserwanji Sorabjee Jamshedjee was re-elected Auditor of the Association's accounts for the year 1899.

The proceedings then concluded.

Appendix M.

STATISTICS.

STATEMENT of Imports of Piece-Goods (Grey, Bleached, Coloured and Printed) and of Yarns (Grey and Dyed) from Great Britain into Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, from the year 1851 *to* 1898, *both inclusive.*

Year.	Piece-Goods.			Yarns.		
	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1851	116,351,747	213,757,342	3,712,729	6,384,321	18,281,592	1,289,835
1852	113,567,856	163,851,027	3,731,934	5,681,870	13,946,539	1,503,000
1853	130,838,032	172,098,876	8,038,050	6,849,463	15,350,537	2,068,994
1854	192,200,419	271,208,527	8,695,054	7,668,093	15,650,107	1,946,584
1855	128,193,027	256,069,194	6,542,924	7,447,529	16,901,310	2,107,969
1856	130,459,853	275,016,345	4,517,561	4,559,670	15,224,557	1,923,999
1857	137,761,636	235,190,273	9,375,347	2,838,644	10,691,863	2,370,741
1858	281,886,364	416,362,074	15,431,647	8,744,517	18,369,490	4,036,325
1859	307,086,509	520,899,016	20,425,632	12,899,875	20,043,485	5,741,441
1860	267,443,986	403,351,123	20,648,072	4,571,134	16,641,847	5,656,930
1861	272,573,717	418,671,687	14,628,188	5,578,828	13,933,256	3,694,985
1862	178,803,604	295,508,637	9,748,215	4,811,384	9,594,896	1,675,239
1863	232,321,038	234,645,916	16,352,677	5,592,995	10,394,931	3,702,562
1864	189,812,984	223,036,538	14,787,062	4,268,662	8,742,699	3,447,635
1865	175,486,677	319,047,954	17,291,103	4,073,811	6,981,809	2,232,948
1866	243,476,368	351,572,331	22,081,805	6,877,968	10,795,517	4,629,986
1867	316,784,109	528,434,956	23,258,498	6,568,619	13,006,019	4,684,638
1868	555,337,050	619,101,683	31,793,397	7,780,803	13,236,453	6,873,398
1869	296,158,439	518,741,346	29,683,469	7,981,949	11,858,210	7,773,636
1870	272,898,226	687,639,911	45,750,099	9,946,299	16,816,936	8,649,598
1871	305,416,233	684,926,367	47,560,133	6,097,531	12,041,848	6,876,841
1872	262,849,273	657,123,291	48,177,871	6,163,813	11,490,636	8,616,040
1873	349,631,830	664,987,114	57,666,809	8,667,090	11,192,248	8,918,841
1874	292,843,697	765,762,164	49,878,834	8,867,978	14,041,520	10,510,639
1875	305,917,934	744,439,224	44,683,288	6,863,763	12,945,102	10,104,020
1876	356,940,508	733,913,330	54,875,423	8,246,211	12,090,167	9,664,609
1877	354,779,192	885,688,850	39,106,318	10,624,710	14,364,841	8,683,595
1878	344,068,807	749,233,431	47,038,579	7,754,005	13,967,396	8,373,916
1879	343,811,283	788,759,250	61,375,691	7,469,113	10,580,436	9,581,363
1880	531,050,559	1,007,531,497	77,010,037	13,024,923	16,446,089	12,108,002
1881	544,890,697	947,329,460	82,451,852	12,326,706	13,597,371	11,099,762
1882	500,248,293	883,611,784	106,615,818	12,019,123	14,780,667	13,069,871
1883	572,738,196	878,949,353	107,868,579	16,220,463	13,478,764	11,033,824
1884	568,220,318	908,294,475	120,841,003	14,299,380	15,313,840	13,114,875
1885	547,773,459	911,987,148	93,757,204	14,132,372	13,473,067	9,597,197
1886	700,061,881	1,159,407,968	143,318,736	17,087,709	14,177,149	13,937,810
1887	585,502,258	988,370,500	117,502,619	14,990,151	14,040,137	13,432,638
1888	652,344,548	1,045,951,384	138,271,060	16,595,176	14,778,545	14,570,258
1889	634,608,171	1,031,000,980	144,140,943	13,011,348	11,836,681	13,393,848
1890	665,550,786	1,037,911,379	115,224,797	15,805,515	12,455,601	13,284,690
1891	572,065,309	961,686,226	108,083,576	15,526,869	12,484,617	14,666,189
1892	548,944,867	1,013,742,658	93,892,712	12,427,053	10,108,827	10,390,439
1893	604,439,138	1,009,441,511	106,086,291	10,466,238	13,124,097	11,387,889
1894	719,324,449	1,161,138,343	140,749,235	11,723,808	10,529,734	12,547,763
1895	484,780,087	925,203,136	99,427,366	10,857,586	10,689,066	10,188,466
1896	574,410,316	1,163,967,702	86,265,292	11,649,977	13,403,663	15,402,931
1897	472,597,133	932,328,974	121,396,515	11,788,246	13,299,211	13,650,022
1898	557,557,951	1,202,254,978	91,950,978	10,238,969	11,412,068	11,673,678

ANNUAL IMPORTS FROM EUROPE INTO BOMBAY OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM 1ST JANUARY 1889 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1898.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1889.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1890.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1891.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1892.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1893.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1894.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1895.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1896.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1897.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1898.
GREY GOODS.										
35 in. & under × 37/9 yds. Shirtings	Pcs. 22,49,526	Pcs. 24,38,190	Pcs 20,59,260	Pcs. 13,23,078	Pcs. 18,02,879	Pcs. 18,23,643	Pcs. 14,28,336	Pcs. 13,21,463	Pcs. 8,05,059	Pcs. 10,73,940
37/9 „ do. do. 5½ lbs& under ...	„ 1,220	„ 600	„ 120	„ 3,747	„ 6,450	„ 1,748	„ 4,261	„ 6,295	„ 7,972	„ 22,838
„ „ do. do. 6¼ lbs. do. ...	„ 51,699	„ 12,991	„ 38,317	„ 43,550	„ 90,805	„ 79,228	„ 36,712	„ 52,827	„ 18,288	„ 15,210
„ „ do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	„ 2,57,453	„ 2,27,098	„ 2,94,599	„ 2,21,296	„ 2,89,028	„ 2,94,931	„ 1,97,528	„ 1,49,644	„ 1,98,749	„ 1,64,887
„ „ do. do. 7½ lbs. do. ...	„ 97,817	„ 94,726	„ 84,425	„ 82,605	„ 1,18,950	„ 72,739	„ 2,21,380	„ 94,551	„ 2,30,012	„ 2,03,547
„ „ do. do. 8¼ lbs. do. ...	„ 3,97,405	„ 5,27,770	„ 5,05,391	„ 5,36,225	„ 4,76,383	„ 4,87,822	„ 4,22,943	„ 2,65,195	„ 5,16,622	„ 6,23,056
„ „ do. do. 9 lbs. do. ...	„ 1,61,811	„ 1,35,157	„ 1,53,348	„ 1,28,496	„ 1,03,992	„ 91,207	„ 1,73,177	„ 1,03,791	„ 1,42,860	„ 1,80,306
„ „ do. do. above 9 lbs.	„ 56,829	„ 67,365	„ 97,589	„ 73,254	„ 91,990	„ 94,264	„ 73,246	„ 1,25,327	„ 1,36,773	„ 1,09,057
40/5 „ do. do. 6 lbs. & under ...	„ 10,889	„ 3,417	„	„	„ 2,150	„	„	„	„	„ .....
„ „ do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	„ 78,320	„ 41,362	„ 50,349	„ 17,002	„ 6,262	„ 12,332	„ 2,471	„ 659	„	„ 836
„ „ do. do. 8 lbs. do. ...	„ 3,53,621	„ 2,43,458	„ 2,20,005	„ 1,73,016	„ 2,29,892	„ 2,68,205	„ 2,49,805	„ 1,79,933	„ 2,40,769	„ 2,05,787
„ „ do. do. 9 lbs. do. ...	„ 2,69,066	„ 1,91,676	„ 1,59,104	„ 1,08,409	„ 1,71,876	„ 2,00,875	„ 1,89,623	„ 1,16,073	„ 1,62,045	„ 1,32,565
„ „ do. do. above 9 lbs.	„ 3,62,823	„ 4,90,512	„ 4,32,750	„ 2,35,697	„ 2,97,128	„ 3,09,545	„ 2,21,020	„ 2,60,557	„ 3,81,002	„ 3,07,547
46/49 „ do. do. all weights ...	„ 4,38,592	„ 5,75,994	„ 4,59,270	„ 3,60,732	„ 3,60,107	„ 4,38,517	„ 3,65,656	„ 3,11,074	„ 3,31,244	„ 3,70,956
50/52 „ do. do. do. ...	„ 1,49,583	„ 1,50,886	„ 1,77,168	„ 1,04,859	„ 1,02,168	„ 1,16,712	„ 84,269	„ 65,167	„ 1,07,337	„ 1,02,413
53/60 „ do. do. do. ...	„ 43,447	„ 45,832	„ 37,534	„ 25,550	„ 44,581	„ 58,426	„ 55,401	„ 55,455	„ 47,866	„ 51,575
All widths × 23/24 yds. T. Cloths 4 lbs. & under ...	„ 19,851	„ 2,360	„ 8,050	„ 5,400	„ 3,191	„ 888	„ 587	„	„	„ .....
„ do. do. 5 lbs.	„ 350	„ 239	„ 1,297	„ 650	„ 1,000	„	„ 46	„	„	„ 200 *
„ do. do. 6 lbs.	„ 7,881	„ 14,361	„ 1,600	„ 2,149	„ 3,305	„ 1,980	„ 5,264	„ 779	„ 279	„ 502
„ do. do. 7 lbs.	„ 4,46,382	„ 4,89,769	„ 2,76,865	„ 3,52,949	„ 2,61,442	„ 2,08,118	„ 2,65,484	„ 1,36,603	„ 1,42,027	„ 1,70,264
„ do. do. above 7 lbs.	„ 40,632	„ 45,352	„ 23,108	„ 34,756	„ 22,587	„ 19,359	„ 46,156	„ 41,606	„ 28,109	„ 30,199
29 in. & under × 22/24 yds. Madapollams 2½ lbs. & under.	„ 69,544	„ 57,857	„ 35,490	„ 23,756	„ 57,094	„ 49,978	„ 49,978	„ 20,083	„ 29,487	„ 46,957
„ do. do. 2¾ lbs. & over.	„ 39,937	„ 8,845	„ 1,450	„ 29,704	„ 19,152	„ 70,628	„ 43,710	„ 29,355	„ 51,825	„ 61,107
30/32 in. do. do. 2¾ lbs. & under.	„ 23,056	„ 19,695	„ 40,838	„ 38,964	„ 35,846	„ 14,677	„ 1,950	„	„ 3,647	„ .....
„ in. do. do. 2¾ lbs. & over.	„ 3,46,154	„ 3,11,445	„ 2,83,965	„ 2,52,823	„ 1,60,593	„ 2,27,383	„ 83,949	„ 39,475	„ 29,943	„ 30,275
38/42 in. do. do. 3 to 4¼ lbs. ...	„ 98,197	„ 9,008	„ 587	„ 1,50,168	„ 1,63,742	„ 1,30,060	„ 54,640	„ 16,422	„ 43,161	„ 15,784
43 in. & over do. do. 4¼ to 6½ lbs. ...	„ 4,64,054	„ 3,81,238	„ 2,03,708	„ 3,09,103	„ 2,42,399	„ 4,17,354	„ 1,85,186	„ 1,12,756	„ 1,48,344	„ 2,17,568
18/24 in. × 28/30 yds.* Printers 2 to 8 lbs. ...	„ 98,320	„ 2,72,293	„ 1,24,068	„ 1,00,211	„ 1,19,558	„ 3,66,837	„ 1,44,056	„ 14,206	„ 18,065	„ 58,316
Above 24 in. × do do above 3 lbs. ...	„ 8,528	„ 18,884	„ 16,273	„ 35,202	„ 14,324	„ 18,127	„ 37,106	„ 31,376	„ 22,450	„ 16,109
34 to 45 in. × 18/20 yds. Jacconets, all weights ...	„ 15,98,295	„ 11,81,660	„ 6,77,491	„ 10,12,563	„ 8,73,579	„ 13,08,223	„ 7,14,810	„ 5,05,975	„ 5,79,630	„ 5,62,372
44 in. × 22 yds. do. do. ...	„ 2,12,515	„ 2,63,722	„ 3,56,824	„ 3,53,785	„ 2,95,969	„ 5,00,241	„ 3,21,674	„ 2,92,669	„ 4,47,746	„ 3,58,723
Above 44 in. × 22 yds. do. do. ...	„ 2,14,033	„ 2,88,187	„ 2,96,548	„ 3,56,777	„ 3,36,015	„ 4,73,279	„ 4,16,377	„ 4,16,486	„ 3,80,447	„ 3,26,500
36/9 in. × 18 to 22 yds. Mulls do. ...	„ 3,13,384	„ 7,37,214	„ 3,85,393	„ 3,72,748	„ 7,19,816	„ 8,50,243	„ 3,42,753	„ 2,40,674	„ 4,06,862	„ 4,65,478
40/42 in. × 19/20 yds. do. do. ...	„ 3,07,816	„ 1,27,686	„ 51,292	„ 97,164	„ 1,06,678	„ 2,50,151	„ 1,92,140	„ 1,50,556	„ 2,34,099	„ 1,50,314
Above 43 in. × 19/20 yds. do. do. ...	„ 26,138	„ 51,233	„ 13,126	„ 27,560	„ 44,864	„ 71,712	„ 71,563	„ 46,480	„ 61,369	„ 22,982
Domestics	„ 6,179	„ 2,123	„ 1,366	„ 1,356	„ 1,018	„ 349	„ 478	„	„	„ .....
Longcloths	„	„ 1,990	„ 850	„ 197	„ 60	„ 1,697	„ 888	„	„	„ .....
Twills and Drills	„ 2,34,754	„ 2,74,252	„ 3,78,829	„ 2,40,194	„ 3,31,484	„ 3,39,873	„ 2,86,789	„ 3,51,470	„ 3,28,264	„ 3,39,317
Dimities or Spots	„	„ 219	„	„	„	„	„ 167	„	„	„ .....
Chudders	„	„	„	„ 51,106	„ 297	„ 2,414	„ 2,171	„	„	„ .....
Total for 12 Months... ...	Ps. 95,34,901	Ps. 97,86,756	Ps. 81,27,562	Ps. 72,37,701	Ps. 79,98,087	Ps. 99,25,833	Ps. 70,93,150	Ps. 56,52,882	Ps. 61,62,341	Ps. 66,36,981

* Printers of 60 yds. are entered in the equivalent of 30 yds. pieces, and similarly with T. Cloths of 48, 72, and 96 yards.

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1889.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1890.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1891.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1892.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1893.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1894.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1895.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1896.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1897.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1898.
WHITE GOODS.										
28/36 in. × 39/42 yds. Shirtings and Longcloths	Pcs. 4,99,305	Pcs. 6,53,050	Pcs. 5,11,402	Pcs. 3,60,277	Pcs. 5,47,275	Pcs. 6,01,797	Pcs. 4,84,245	Pcs. 7,03,249	Pcs. 4,51,298	Pcs. 5,35,152
26/39 in. × 18/20 yds. Jacconets	„ 10,29,155	„ 13,59,782	„ 9,18,430	„ 8,45,790	„ 7,91,996	„ 10,38,567	„ 4,91,891	„ 6,15,049	„ 4,28,556	„ 5,28,703
40 in. & wider „ do.	„ 1,51,947	„ 1,11,128	„ 91,671	„ 36,939	„ 67,040	„ 1,03,140	„ 39,271			
26/39 in. × „ Mulls and Nainsooks	„ 27,58,260	„ 26,31,577	„ 32,91,991	„ 34,18,904	„ 30,15,866	„ 45,59,694	„ 34,88,001	„ 37,77,257	„ 39,97,687	„ 48,39,693
40/45 in. × „ do. do.	„ 11,03,226	„ 3,76,007	„ 3,39,902	„ 3,14,178	„ 2,79,638	„ 5,94,947	„ 3,77,604	„ 4,91,478	„ 5,98,200	„ 7,53,189
46 in. and upwards do. do.	„ 5,31,390	„ 5,00,374	„ 5,96,764	„ 6,90,566	„ 4,24,836	„ 7,45,468	„ 6,04,937	„ 8,34,631	„ 7,10,017	„ 8,54,263
32 to 42 in. × 12 yds. Cambrics	„ 34,205	„ 18,078	„ 29,917	„ 30,657	„ 22,681	„ 31,263	„ 20,951	„ 15,906	„ 10,395	„ 5,834
Twills and Drills	„ 32,166	„ 35,557	„ 41,161	„ 28,424	„ 55,131	„ 41,987	„ 39,498	„ 70,657	„ 34,710	„ 46,324
Total for 12 months ...	Ps. 61,39,654	Ps. 58,85,553	Ps. 58,21,238	Ps. 57,25,734	Ps. 52,04,463	Ps. 77,66,863	Ps. 55,46,398	Ps. 65,08,227	Ps. 62,30,863	Ps. 75,53,168
TURKEY RED GOODS.										
24 in. × 28 yds. Cambrics	Pcs. 4,89,597	Pcs. 6,89,181	Pcs. 2,70,547	Pcs. 3,28,547	Pcs. 4,33,286	Pcs. 5,36,977	Pcs. 2,98,312	Pcs. 3,30,750	Pcs. 1,96,536	Pcs. 3,42,264
32 in. × 24 yds. do.	„ 11,984	„ 70,029	„ 21,179	„ 11,512	„ 21,583	„ 29,765	„ 13,762	„ 28,396	„ 12,830	„ 19,593
All Widths and Lengths Shirtings	„ 2,22,072	„ 4,07,465	„ 2,00,236	„ 2,40,725	„ 2,64,912	„ 2,78,596	„ 2,33,360	„ 2,67,750	„ 1,45,577	„ 2,02,246
30 in. and over × 19/20 yds. Mulls	„ 1,23,674	„ 2,12,183	„ 99,911	„ 1,06,769	„ 1,09,460	„ 72,500	„ 60,693	„ 93,006	„ 25,677	„ 27,839
Do. do. Jacconets	„ 33,428	„ 58,949	„ 17,689	„ 41,728	„ 30,974	„ 35,146	„ 14,187	„ 21,678	„ 12,990	„ 17,128
All widths and lengths Twills and Dimities	„ 52,162	„ 82,974	„ 52,656	„ 66,261	„ 50,700	„ 44,939	„ 59,024	„ 37,145	„ 25,101	„ 19,137
33/39 in. × 9/12 yds. Lappets	„ 4,699	„ 25,057	„ 4,222	„ 10,533	„ 7,942	„ 12,429	„ 7,683	„ 10,310	„ 14,190	„ 4,075
30 in. and over × 19/20 yds. Mull Stripes	„ 14,269	„ 18,254	„ 14,542	„ 15,230	„ 11,878	„ 12,138	„ 12,091	„ 7,579	„ 2,896	„ 4,837
All widths and lengths Prints and Chintz...	„ 2,64,287	„ 3,17,866	„ 2,31,156	„ 2,30 841	„ 3,44,243	„ 4,62,980	„ 2,50,924	„ 3,05,339	„ 2,48,178	„ 6,26,193
30 in. & over × 20 yds. Printed Jacconets	„ 2,12,679	„ 1,74,440	„ 82,073	„ 81,643	„ 1,28,512	„ 1,04,221	„ 1,11,657	„ 1,58,856	„ 1,04,619	„ 1,35,463
Scarfs and Sarries	„ 15,23,972	„ 18,29,772	„ 10,93,560	„ 12,26,621	„ 11,75,594	„ 7,40,603	„ 8,40,895	„ 10,00,902	„ 3,84,721	„ 10,54,914
Bandanas or Handkerchiefs ...	„ 1,07,536	„ 1,08,550	„ 82,589	„ 1,00,938	„ 94,584	„ 1,03,409	„ 2,25,435	„ 1,96,977	„ 2,51,333	„ 3,70,075
Total for 12 months ...	Ps. 30,95,359	Ps. 39,94,720	Ps. 21,70,360	Ps. 24,61,348	Ps. 26,73,668	Ps. 24,23,703	Ps. 21,28,023	Ps. 24,58,518	Ps. 14,24,148	Ps. 28,33,764
WOOLLENS.										
Army Cloth	Yds. 3,03,375	Yds. 3,28,478	Yds. 3,79,508	Yds. 2,89,355	Yds. 3,47,797	Yds. 1,89,192	Yds. 1,87,721	Yds. 2,07,917	Yds. 96,586	Yds. 1,40,006
Spanish Stripes or Ladies' Cloth	„ 5,62,306	„ 6,90,681	„ 5,81,203	„ 5,03,388	„ 7,67,768	„ 7,76,868	„ 2,86,218	„ 2,14,504	„ 83,027	„ 1,70,105
Flannels	„ 9,16,790	„ 12,73,748	„ 18,22,288	„ 12,01,549	„ 18,34,686	„ 16,96,624	„ 20,15,024	„ 22,96,178	„ 11,77,910	„ 17,76,647
Broad Cloth	„ 1,86,259	„ 2,74,554	„ 3,10,725	„ 2,71,650	„ 2,26,854	„ 2,88,728	„ 1,82,683	„ 1,66,476	„ 70,023	„ 1,35,348
Alpacca, Merino, Italian, &c.	„ 4,46,767	„ 8,79,354	„ 10,31,011	„ 7,87,400	„ 8,14,874	„ 7,15,100	„ 7,63,892	„ 9,08,995	„ 4,93,283	„ 5,12,478
Union Cloth	„ 4,28,988	„ 5,22,023	„ 5,01,958	„ 4,11,805	„ 5,40,799	„ *2,46,863	„ 1,74,185	„ 1,59,757	„ 49,035	„ 56,289
Long Ells	„ 39,508	„ 35,080	„ 14,930	„ 1,920	„ 14,020	„ 41,455	„ 27,395	„ 3,840	„	„ 18,945
All other Sorts	„ 15,63,131	„ 20,25,258	„ 26,27,333	„ 21,17,603	„ 34,51,577	„ 22,78,277	„ 27,30,062	„ 32,36,826	„ 15,25,720	„ 17,14,668
Total for 12 months ...	Yds.44,46,124	Yds.60,29,176	Yds.72,68,956	Yds.56,84,670	Yds.79,98,875	Yds.62,33,107	Yds.63,57,180	Yds.71,94,491	Yds 34,95,584	Yds.45,24,486

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1889.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1890.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1891.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1892.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1893.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1894.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1895.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1896.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1897.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1898.
FANCY GOODS.										
Dyed Shirtings	Pcs. 73,923	Pcs. 94,695	Pcs. 1,08,784	Pcs. 1,43,006	Pcs. 1,31,802	Pcs. 2,43,052	Pcs. 1,08,263	Pcs. 1,98,654	Pcs. 1,68,016	Pcs. 2,38,221
„ Madapollams or Cambrics	„ 1,57,275	„ 96,110	„ 1,66,164	„ 1,13,465	„ 1,11,112	„ 2,22,629	„ 55,177	„ 1,09,408	„ 99,478	„ 1,28,294
„ Mulls	„ 309	„ 628	„ 200	„ 1,505	„ 3,554	„	„ 117	„	„	„ .....
„ Jacconets	„ 1,81,934	„ 50,714	„ 41,299	„ 62,835	„ 34,947	„ 68,883	„ 19,962	„ 23,870	„ 26,556	„ 9,751
Prints and Chintz, all Widths and Lengths... ...	„ 19,68,620	„ 15,31,885	„ 15,98,257	„ 17,79,281	„ 16,68,789	„ 19,43,064	„ 10,19,678	„ 13,87,624	„ 7,91,893	„ 14,50,566
Printed Muslins and Jacconets, all Widths and Lengths ...	„ 4,30,089	„ 3,60,022	„ 4,27,476	„ 5,69,362	„ 3,42,582	„ 5,94,043	„ 2,84,270	„ 4,46,004	„ 72,818	„ 1,11,370
Lappets, White	„ 2,22,463	„ 1,19,436	„ 1,54,411	„ 1,49,194	„ 1,25,008	„ 1,63,281	„ 1,30,314	„ 1,21,675	„ 79,294	„ 76,289
„ Coloured	„ 1,03,019	„ 68,015	„ 63,901	„ 99,117	„ 50,103	„ 62,340	„ 63,902	„ 69,586	„ 41,868	„ 20,048
Lappet and Lace Scarfs	„ 46,773	„ 52,951	„ 69,851	„ 73,816	„ 58,814	„ 65,515	„ 33,341	„ 58,414	„ 22,265	„ 24,044
Dhoties, Grey	„ 54,93,915	„ 33,16,919	„ 32,65,173	„ 34,26,233	„ 33,48,861	„ 44,88,320	„ 30,44,779	„ 36,27,489	„ 30,94,888	„ 27,71,211
„ Bleached	„ 5,32,340	„ 7,30,815	„ 5,86,055	„ 7,33,356	„ 4,44,267	„ 6,06,542	„ 5,40,275	„ 5,40,165	„ 4,11,254	„ 4,43,666
Scarfs and Sarries, Grey...	„ 9,68,956	„ 5,44,047	„ 4,58,526	„ 4,67,510	„ 3,34,016	„ 2,97,786	„ 1,83,629	„ 2,97,059	„ 2,44,584	„ 1,69,086
„ „ Bleached	„ 6,71,806	„ 7,49,018	„ 5,62,777	„ 7,14,564	„ 3,28,496	„ 5,47,422	„ 3,91,391	„ 5,17,573	„ 2,69,829	„ 3,36,091
„ „ „ Colored and Printed	„ 3,81,234	„ 2,79,618	„ 2,59,769	„ 2,94,742	„ 2,42,555	„ 3,96,854	„ 4,26,902	„ 4,50,978	„ 5,39,868	„ 3,62,867
Book Muslins	„ 1,21,999	„ 86,511	„ 1,12,648	„ 1,27,265	„ 1,40,348	„ 1,69,803	„ 1,12,922	„ 3,31,310	„ 1,34,480	„ 1,11,528
Gauze, Plain, Figured, Striped and Checked... ...	„ 3,37,076	„ 1,73,805	„ 1,84,234	„ 2,86,732	„ 2,08,777	„ 3,29,603	„ 1,83,525	„ 4,75,366	„ 2,70,92:	„ 1,73,342
Doria and Mull Stripes	„ 12,47,752	„ 8,99,003	„ 10,53,824	„ 10,65,939	„ 11,17,939	„ 15,97,040	„ 10,05,337	„ 11,45,682	„ 7,31,873	„ 5,43,535
Cotton Ticks	„ 2,714	„ 2,143	„ 1,879	„ 3,204	„ 4,953	„ 2,764	„ 5,184	„ 6,353	„ 1,614	„ 2,477
Twills and Drills, Colored	„ 52,494	„ 58,998	„ 66,427	„ 64,789	„ 79,562	„ 72,311	„ 58,284	„ 63,099	„ 61,437	„ 73,728
Imitation Linen Dhoties and Sarries...	„ 54,849	„ 63,659	„ 64,311	„ 43,027	„ 51,817	„ 46,792	„ 27,028	„ 59,449	„ 21,735	„ 27,620
Embd. Muslins, Jacconets, and Scarfs (White) ...	„ 1,27,827	„ 90,371	„ 1,30,390	„ 1,19,515	„ 1,39,171	„ 1,75,816	„ 69,236	„ 1,33,276	„ 1,09,591	„ 1,35,715
38/36 in. 4 to 5 yards Khunds	„ 13,513	„ 29,424	„ 8,058	„ 963	„ 1,768	„	„	„	„	„ .....
39 in. × 12 yds. Nainsooks, Colored and Printed ...	„ 40,892	„ 15,004	„ 23,000	„ 11,889	„ 22,836	„ 17,199	„ 12,103	„ 11,367	„ 12,624	„ 1,872
Trouserings	„	„	„	„ 44,928	„ 45,460	„ 33,111	„ 39,362	„ 54,582	„ 22,139	„ 53,667
Chequered Mulls	„	„	„	„ 10,650	„ 12,839	„ 13,784	„	„	„	„ .....
Harwards, Oxfords, Zephyrs, &c.	„	„	„	„	„	„ 30,864	„ 42,614	„ 51,334	„ 17,42(	„ 26,140
Satin	„	„	„	„	„	„ 78,484	„ 30,607	„ 80,903	„ 61,496	„ 51,770
Coatings	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ 14,191	„ 32,341	„ 31,821	„ 43,588
Italians	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ 34,946	„ 8,358	„ 28,673
Dimities, Brocades or Brilliants	„ 32,794	„ 38,145	„ 36,455	„ 36,369	„ 35,649	„ 58,087	„ 30,922	„ 89,312	„ 60,148	„ 57,994
Total for 12 months ...	Ps.1,32,66,566	Ps. 94,41,963	Ps. 94,39,799	Ps.1,04,42,956	Ps. 90,86,019	Ps.1,21,19,729	Ps. 79,33,305	Ps.1,04,12,769	Ps. 74,02,760	Ps. 74,65,053
Nets Total for 12 months ...	yds. 14,10,883	yds. 12,08,222	yds. 19,45,704	yds. 12,63,223	yds.17,92,896	yds. 17,53,199	yds.12,64,368	yds. 18,48,229	yds. 11,26,765	yds. 11,27,697
Handkerchiefs, White Do. ...	doz. 97,050	doz. 1,18,340	doz. 1,05,767	doz. 58,629	doz. 1,28,427	doz. 94,857	doz. 1,18,574	doz. 1,93,789	doz. 1,12,134	doz. 1,17,701
„ Printed Do. ...	„ 7,86,191	„ 9,83,764	„ 7,28,153	„ 6,27,217	„ 8,48,332	„ 7,30,297	„ 7,30,226	„ 6,46,876	„ 3,16,254	„ 2,37,241

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1889.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1890.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1891.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1892.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1893.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1894.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1895.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1896.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1897.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1898.
YARNS.										
Grey Mule and Medio, 10/24's say 20's	lbs. 3,640	lbs. 11,910	lbs. 12,343	lbs. ...	lbs. 400	lbs. 280	lbs. 900	lbs. 20,140	lbs. 2,005	lbs. 1,709
" " 26/32's " 30's	" 4,81,300	" 5,73,418	" 6,63,005	" 5,76,377	" 6,70,660	" 6,52,005	" 7,83,400	" 7,67,318	" 10,77,722	" 19,21,416
" " 34/42's " 40's	" 19,88,495	" 15,40,172	" 25,39,848	" 14,06,546	" 6,63,999	" 9,84,490	" 13,65,527	" 17,54,984	" 12,11,967	" 14,02,827
" " 44/52's " 50's	" 7,01,450	" 6,68,710	" 7,98,311	" 6,77,173	" 4,92,155	" 5,60,289	" 6,59,528	" 8,14,011	" 4,95,792	" 3,20,475
" " 54/60's " 60's	" 8,07,170	" 5,45,254	" 7,35,876	" 2,78,876	" 2,97,031	" 3,96,712	" 2,82,903	" 5,80,556	" 3,59,817	" 2,06,502
" " above 60's	" 38,617	" 47,477	" 37,606	" 56,812	" 58,524	" 99,332	" 50,002	" 1,26,751	" 1,34,088	" 1,43,613
Grey Water and Mock, 16/24's say 20's	" 27,100	" 40,405	" 12,000	" 8,74	" 8,100	" 14,464	" 6,000	" 9,000	" 6,650	" 3,000
" " 26/32's " 30's	" 23,67,125	" 34,38,258	" 31,28,504	" 27,45,081	" 21,03,369	" 34,88,370	" 33,36,916	" 34,53,975	" 38,70,442	" 40,04,735
" " 40's	" 4,90,810	" 6,25,508	" 7,20,316	" 5,46,745	" 3,09,540	" 5,54,708	" 6,54,840	" 6,19,647	" 6,23,865	" 5,04,926
" " above 40's	" 14,190	" 47,300	" 61,195	" 17,096	" 4,530	" 9,561	" 8,308	" 33,100	" 26,763	" 6,600
Total for 12 months (Grey Yarns)... ...	lbs. 69,19,897	lbs. 75,38,412	lbs. 87,09,509	lbs. 69,12,879	lbs. 46,08,308	lbs. 67,60,211	lbs. 71,48,319	lbs. 81,79,482	lbs. 78,08,611	lbs. 85,15,803
Bleached ... ... Total for 12 months ...	lbs. 2,65,528	lbs. 2,93,521	lbs. 3,51,728	lbs. 4,46,018	lbs. 4,99,883	lbs. 4,29,568	lbs. 5,00,767	lbs. 5,78,933	lbs. 4,26,951	lbs. 4,76,771
Turkey Red	lbs. 41,99,615	lbs. 53,38,697	lbs. 39,90,394	lbs. 33,34,644	lbs. 29,96,241	lbs. 19,70,988	lbs. 17,12,417	lbs. 18,61,219	lbs. 9,83,052	lbs. 12,06,649
Orange and Yellow	" 9,26,716	" 11,39,004	" 10,65,665	" 11,16,325	" 8,66,328	" 10,26,640	" 7,52,471	" 6,33,261	" 5,06,761	" 4,25,306
Green	" 6,57,320	" 6,04,760	" 5,67,936	" 5,69,230	" 4,07,429	" 4,91,980	" 4,28,769	" 3,70,531	" 2,85,050	" 1,73,300
Other Colours	" 21,443	" 27,053	" 22,759	" 21,334	" 19,018	" 11,414	" 5,947	" 21,232	" 7,438	" 11,999
Total for 12 months (Coloured Yarns)...	lbs. 58,05,094	lbs. 71,09,514	lbs. 56,46,754	lbs. 50,41,533	lbs. 42,89,016	lbs. 35,01,022	lbs. 28,98,704	lbs. 28,86,243	lbs. 17,82,301	lbs. 18,17,254
Total all Yarns...	lbs. 1,29,90,519	lbs. 1,49,41,447	lbs. 1,47,07,991	lbs. 1,18,00,430	lbs. 93,97,207	lbs. 1,06,90,801	lbs. 1,05,47,790	lbs. 1,16,44,708	lbs. 1,00,17,863	lbs. 1,08,09,828
SUNDRY.										
Coals (from Europe and Australia). Total for 12 months...	Tons 5,57,571	Tons 5,30,816	Tons 5,63,483	Tons 4,90,469	Tons 4,67,153	Tons 5,53,964	Tons 5,75,249	Tons 4,10,722	Tons 1,26,698	Tons 1,97,942
Coke (from Europe). Do. ...	" 5,406	" 3,856	" 4,825	" 4,133	" 5,113	" 4,444	" 4,351	" 7,368	" 5,268	" 5,126
Coals (from Japan)	" *	" *	" *	" *	" *	" *	" 4,547	" 57,677	" 24,545	" 16,817
" (from Calcutta)	" *	" *	" *	" *	" *	" *	" *	" 2,51,816	" 4,29,772	" 3,30,945

* Not recorded.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS,

BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND NATIVE CRAFT.

From 1st January to 31st December 1898.

As per Export General Manifests.

TO	Grey and White Piece-Goods.			Coloured Piece-Goods.		Total.		Twist.	
	Pckgs.	Yards.	lbs.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Bales.	Lbs.
CALCUTTA	12,882	1,71,89,163	55,03,474	358	4,25,684	13,240	1,75,64,847	40,896	1,64,90,800
MADRAS	.....	.....	.....	3	3,450	3	3,450	613	2,31,325
MALABAR AND COROMANDEL COASTS (Calicut, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Beypore, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, &c.)	622	8,91,984	2,95,650	295	5,71,551	917	14,63,535	24,052	86,92,128
SCIND (Kurrachee)	23,575	4,09,26,699	88,89,113	737	12,47,418	24,312	4,21,74,117	3,842	13,98,839
KUTCH AND KATTYAWAR	1,499	25,50,683	6,82,785	53	77,499	1,552	27,28,182	7,931	28,59,846
BRITISH CONCAN & GUZERAT (Ratnagherry, Carwar, Vingorla, Compta, Hurnee, Caranja, Panwell, Malwan, Surat, Broach, &c.)	1,990	18,24,740	4,31,511	1,430	18,39,215	2,520	36,63,955	1,092	3,97,129
FOREIGN CONCAN (Jafferabad, Shreevurdhan, Rajpoori, Jambli, Coombharoo, &c.)	49	85,312	19,256	49	1,25,739	98	2,11,051	10	2,280
MAHMAGOA, GOA, DAMAUN AND DIU	80	53,718	15,235	499	6,50,876	529	7,04,594	456	1,35,406
BRITISH BURMAH (Rangoon and Moulmein.)	420	4,64,845	1,67,768	774	9,77,025	1,194	14,41,870	10,505	38,33,295
CEYLON (Colombo and Galle)	152	3,32,930	1,60,594	39	93,100	191	4,26,030	13	3,900
CHINA (Hongkong)	159	2,75,772	61,448	2	1,280	161	2,77,052	2,73,334	10,93,41,360
CHINA (Shanghai)	788	10,41,426	2,73,982	...	...	788	10,41,426	1,64,211	6,56,76,000
CHINA (Hanoi, Tientsin, &c.)	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	100	40,000
JAPAN (Yokohama and Kobe)	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	475	1,90,000
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (Penang and Singapore)	904	13,33,831	4,10,508	141	1,87,072	1,045	15,20,403	12,200	41,42,642
PERSIA (Bushire, Abbas, Mahmorah, &c.)	322	5,33,072	1,53,181	147	2,01,733	469	7,34,805	3,428	13,67,495
ARABIA (Muscat, Hoodeida, Jeddah, &c.)	982	12,77,297	3,59,485	291	5,06,325	1,273	17,83,622	1,602	5,52,626
TURKEY IN ASIA (Smyrna, Beyrout, Bagdad, Bussorah, &c.)	900	14,86,793	4,17,787	294	3,12,178	1,194	17,98,971	3,146	12,44,700
MEKRAN AND SONMIANI (Vermalla, Gwadhur, &c.)	124	1,74,870	42,388	...	...	124	1,74,870	6	1,510
ADEN	6,284	87,44,324	23,33,733	610	11,32,661	6,894	98,76,985	4,438	16,29,241
AFRICA (Mauritius)	26	28,540	12,948	35	57,180	61	85,720	4	1,230
AFRICA (Zanzibar)	11,420	1,18,92,193	27,72,186	231	3,19,708	11,651	1,17,11,901	292	99,981
AFRICA (Mozambique)	3,681	45,39,743	9,20,575	39	68,686	3,720	46,08,329	2	784
ABYSSINIA (Massowa)	1,333	18,38,875	3,81,379	8	24,152	1,341	18,63,027	4	1,400
AFRICA (Suakim)	408	7,15,020	1,89,484	91	1,60,912	499	8,75,932	...	.....
AFRICA (Egypt)	.....	.....	.....	1	500	1	500	...	.....
AFRICA (Natal)	1,099	11,81,815	2,27,484	13	30,380	1,112	12,12,695	...	.....
AFRICA (Hullulla, Beira, &c.)	164	1,99,571	54,943	12	20,968	176	2,20,539	1	300
AFRICA (Madagascar)	99	93,440	28,681	20	34,900	119	1,28,340	...	.....
SUMATRA (Padang)	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	35	14,000
JAVA (Batavia, Cheribon, &c.)	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	509	1,46,890
SIAM (Bangkok)	14	42,600	8,800	...	...	14	42,600	...	.....
LACADIVES AND MALDIVES	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
EAST INDIAN & PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (Manila, Maccasar, &c.)	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	480	2,27,900
EUROPE	.....	.....	.....	5	1,734	5	1,734	4	1,600
AUSTRALIA	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
AMERICA	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December 1898	69,026	9,92,68,706	2,47,63,678	6,177	90,72,326	75,203	10,83,41,032	5,53,681	21,87,24,607
Exported same time 1897	69,718	10,11,26,088	2,51,62,686	5,619	84,22,451	75,337	10,95,48,584	4,61,260	18,11,84,651
Do. do. 1896	87,364	12,29,74,182	3,15,20,976	6,411	98,54,183	93,775	13,28,28,315	5,84,599	22,93,46,959
Do. do. 1895	92,853	12,84,63,525	3,17,23,691	5,726	88,09,449	98,079	13,72,73,074	4,96,421	19,26,92,163
Do. do. 1894	82,151	11,89,60,215	2,91,05,588	4,057	63,60,875	86,208	12,53,21,090	4,68,995	18,21,23,551
Do do. 1893	66,389	9,73,66,292	2,31,69,762	3,661	65,61,214	70,050	10,39,27,506	4,12,584	15,99,60,286
Do. do. 1892	67,805	9,97,64,263	2,30,33,693	3,210	68,37,007	70,515	10,65,91,330	4,87,773	19,07,05,398
Do. do. 1891	58,980	8,85,23,452	2,09,57,195	2,679	55,40,421	61,659	9,40,63,873	4,65,399	18,16,45,149
Do. do. 1890	57,385	8,51,66,237	2,04,47,589	2,294	43,87,121	59,679	9,00,53,358	4,40,220	17,19,93,173
Do. do. 1889	50,470	7,81,40,482	1,81,76,366	2,599	48,37,045	53,069	8,29,77,527	3,84,729	15,04,97,237

EXPORTS OF EUROPE MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS, BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND NATIVE CRAFT.

From 1st January to 31st December 1898.

As per Export General Manifests.

TO	Piece-Goods.								Total.		Twist.	
	Grey.		White.		Colored and Printed.		Country Dyed.					
	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Lbs.
CALCUTTA	210	5,29,664	508	12,85,676	291	6,45,091	7	11,888	1,016	24,72,319	8	8,300
MADRAS	246	5,10,800	85	1,77,330	237	3,60,507	1	1,200	569	10,49,837	10	4,000
NICOBAR	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
MALABAR AND COROMANDEL COASTS (Calicut, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Beypore, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, &c.)	6,503	1,50,65,480	1,487	39,82,968	518	14,08,457	65	1,50,190	8,573	2,06,07,095	452	1,47,305
SCIND (Kurrachee)	9,675	2,07,01,047	15,215	4,03,58,548	4,533	1,19,64,239	98	1,97,548	29,521	7,32,21,182	827	2,79,247
KUTCH and KATTYAWAR	6,468	1,34,51,276	778	25,19,300	1,602	43,22,414	22	47,507	8,865	2,03,40,497	422	1,29,295
BRITISH CONCAN & GUZERAT (Rutnagherry, Carwar, Vingorla, Compta, Hurnee, Caranja, Panwell, Malwan, Surat, Broach, &c.)	1,493	29,18,327	89	2,27,488	242	4,90,920	5	4,886	1,829	36,40,721	357	95,884
FOREIGN CONCAN (Jafferabad, Shreevurdhan, Rajpoori, Jambli, Coombharoo, &c.)	76	1,70,398	13	21,413	18	58,157	...	.....	107	2,49,968	16	2,725
MARMAGOA, GOA, DAMAUN, and DIU	272	5,01,554	51	1,06,604	183	3,04,080	3	2,424	509	9,14,662	153	44,340
BRITISH BURMAH (Rangoon and Moulmein.)	1,147	15,80,453	169	4,08,169	443	9,71,781	3	6,515	1,762	29,66,918	4	1,075
CEYLON (Colombo and Galle.)	124	1,65,455	106	3,07,346	218	5,30,256	71	1,35,944	519	11,39,001	26	7,580
CHINA (Hongkong)	1	144	12	10,535	117	1,13,300	...	.....	130	1,24,029	...	.....
CHINA (Shanghai)	...	.....	...	.....	1	40	...	.....	1	40	...	.....
CHINA (Hanoi, Amoy, Tientsin, &c.)	...	.....	...	.....	6	5,389	...	.....	6	5,389	...	.....
JAPAN (Yokohama and Kobe.)	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (Penang and Singapore.)	2	1,660	366	7,79,498	798	22,02,042	2,276	40,75,570	3,442	70,58,770	2	600
PERSIA (Bushire, Abbas, Mahmorah, &c.)	3,111	54,86,859	935	21,78,715	1,357	25,17,705	7,018	1,15,09,654	12,421	2,16,87,933	3,941	11,93,170
ARABIA (Muscat, Hoodeida, Jeddah, &c.)	908	17,09,962	671	17,11,419	626	13,61,606	1,617	39,56,984	3,822	87,39,971	298	92,870
TURKEY IN ASIA (Smyrna, Beyrout, Bagdad, Bussorah, &c.)	163	3,23,725	28	51,077	45	97,086	2,435	24,87,121	2,671	29,58,959	62	18,600
MEKRAN (Vermalla, Gwadhur, &c.)	1	585	1	8,000	3	14,924	1	2,376	6	25,885	7	1,700
ADEN	183	3,19,185	664	15,49,221	356	9,59,020	428	16,07,762	1,631	44,35,188	261	77,915
AFRICA (Madagascar)	28	55,892	5	8,782	19	32,369	22	35,900	74	1,32,943	...	.....
AFRICA (Mauritius)	140	2,42,915	95	2,07,938	90	2,01,960	24	40,795	349	6,93,608	...	.....
AFRICA (Zanzibar)	313	5,23,218	218	4,62,503	271	5,39,468	4,373	60,14,784	5,175	75,89,973	57	17,295
AFRICA (Mozambique)	574	11,55,601	69	1,22,981	97	3,04,524	1,445	17,99,151	2,285	33,82,257	...	.....
ABYSSINIA (Massowa)	2	12,000	53	1,33,615	14	31,340	14	42,116	83	2,19,071	18	5,400
AFRICA (Suakim)	8	14,406	5	12,100	5	11,310	5	12,000	23	50,816	...	.....
AFRICA (Egypt)	...	.....	8	3,617	2	1,860	...	.....	10	5,477	...	.....
AFRICA (Natal)	17	26,954	10	25,346	87	86,837	68	73,010	182	2,12,147	...	.....
AFRICA (Hullulla, Beira, &c.)	34	50,623	45	79,286	19	53,750	59	62,015	157	2,45 674	1	300
SIAM (Bangkok)	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	21	44,100	21	44,100	...	.....
EAST INDIAN AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (Manila, Macassar, &c.)	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
LACCADIVES AND MALDIVES	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
JAVA (Batavia, Cheribon, &c.)	...	240	3	2,677	3	4,034	...	.....	6	6,951	...	.....
AUSTRALIA (Melbourne, Sydney, &c.)	...	.....	...	.....	...	20	...	.....	...	20	...	.....
EUROPE	3	145	10	12,430	32	20,685	...	.....	45	33,260	1	30
BATOUM	...	.....	11	28,200	1	10,260	...	.....	12	38,460	...	.....
AMERICA	...	.....	...	.....	13	11,217	...	.....	13	11,217	...	.....
Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December 1898	31,802	6,55,18,568	21,705	5,67,77,832	12,197	2,96,36,138	20,081	3,23,21,190	85,785	18,42,53,728	6,923	21,22,131
Exported same time 1897	30,473	6,50,44,122	18,695	5,09,02,275	11,663	2,89,44,776	20,511	3,31,99,258	81,342	17,80,90,431	7,549	23,09,651
Do. do. 1896	31,144	6,85,89,759	20,842	5,68,82,731	16,268	4,21,98,286	19,888	3,42,23,239	88,137	20,19,94,015	8,991	27,64,643
Do. do. 1895	35,703	7,91,77,054	19,170	5,36,58,345	19,762	5,10,95,577	28,544	4,93,16,546	103,269	22,72,47,522	11,074	33,52,649
Do. do. 1894	38,539	8,65,64,438	20,324	5,50,32,788	19,026	4,84,36,921	22,961	3,65,18,248	100,850	22,65,52,395	12,903	38,94,537
Do. do. 1893	35,480	8,44,07,948	18,145	4,93,91,052	17,946	4,79,15,622	18,664	3,22,68,655	90,235	21,29,83,277	10,055	31,34,196
Do. do. 1892	32,050	7,81,52,658	16,997	4,57,52,020	15,750	4,19,55,704	21,763	3,69,95,886	86,560	20,28,39,768	11,491	35,57,876
Do. do. 1891	32,943	8,35,86,188	18,465	4,98,68,694	14,286	3,89,50,884	21,043	3,57,19,244	86,737	20,81,25,010	13,169	40,60,501
Do. do. 1890	29,770	7,58,04,814	15,402	4,10,74,679	12,404	3,43,28,123	20,641	3,30,46,996	78,217	18,72,54,612	12,804	37,60,981
Do. do. 1889	31,035	7,84,69,190	15,603	4,59,33,614	13,979	3,89,51,772	22,390	3,57,17,877	83,007	19,90,72,453	13,031	39,53,895

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS BY RAILWAYS.

From 1st January to 31st December 1898.

G. I. P. RAILWAY, NORTH-EAST LINE.

STATIONS.	COUNTRY PIECE-GOODS.		COUNTRY TWIST.		REMARKS.
	Packages.	Indian Maunds.	Packages.	Indian Maunds.	
TITWALA TO KASARA ...	6	32	3	9	
IGATPURI	35	91	...	...	
DEOLALI	24	48	...	...	
GHOTI	...	...	...	...	
NASIK ROAD	51	196	236	297	
KHERWARI	7	50	2	4	
NIPHAD	2	5	...	...	
LASALGAON	5	20	8	19	
MUNMAR	6	19	208	602	
NANDGAON	19	56	40	78	
CHALISGAON	10	48	93	254	
KAJGAON	1	3	56	93	
PACHORA	11	59	18	32	
MAHEJI	...	...	...	...	
MHASAWAD	1	3	10	22	
JALGAON	1	3	55	126	
BHADLI	3	8	...	...	
BHUSAWAL	19	51	14	21	
NARGAON	...	...	10	13	
MALKAPUR	5	28	12	18	
NANDURA	26	122	4	10	
SHEGAON	1	3	31	52	
KHAMGAON	4	8	49	57	
PARAS	...	...	16	30	
AKOLA	11	56	76	148	
MURTIZAPUR	19	83	43	63	
AMRAOTI	77	420	76	194	
CHANDUR	...	...	17	23	
DHAMANGAON	1	1	54	78	
PULGAON	2	9	1	2	
WARDHA	49	249	33	45	
SONEGAON*	...	...	1	5	
HINGANGHAT*	2	6	19	57	
WARORA*	10	33	23	37	
SINDI	...	...	...	...	
NAGPUR	83	253	581	1,986	
OTHER STATIONS BETWEEN TITWALA AND NAGPUR ...	5	29	6	13	
SAUDA	3	14	17	32	
RAWER	1	4	3	3	
BURHANPUR	7	54	9	11	
DONGARGAON	...	...	1	1	
KHANDWA	11	40	26	47	
KHIRKIAN	2	9	3	4	
HARDA	13	58	50	67	
TIMARNI	...	...	15	12	
SIONI	2	7	14	20	
ITARSI	1	1	11	18	
SOHAGPUR	...	...	9	14	
PIPARIA	...	...	4	4	
BANKHERI	1	3	3	6	
GADARWARA	...	...	7	8	
KARELI	...	...	3	6	
NURSINGHPUR	1	7	9	12	
CHINDWARA	...	...	...	...	
JABALPUR	167	753	122	249	
OTHER STATIONS BETWEEN SAUDA AND JABALPUR ...	...	...	2	4	
TOTAL EXPORTS, N.-E. LINE	705	2,942	2,103	4,906	

* Wardha Coal State Railway.

G. I. P. RAILWAY, SOUTH-EAST LINE.

STATIONS.	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.		Remarks.
	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	
THANA AND KALYAN	...	...	5	24	
NERAL	4	27	2	10	
LANAULI	4	19	...	...	
KARJAT	6	29	...	...	
TALEGAON	8	36	14	50	
CHINCHWAD	...	...	...	...	
KIRKEE	7	29	1	2	
POONA	206	777	134	380	
KHEDGAON	...	...	...	...	
DIKSAL	13	86	23	58	
JEUR	6	11	10	22	
KEM	13	23	86	81	
BARSI ROAD	8	32	91	179	
BARSI TOWN†	5	9	251	273	
SHOLAPUR	7	29	2,399	2,110	
GULBARGA	21	44	33	58	
YADAGIRI	4	30	2	4	
SAIDAPUR ROAD	...	...	1	4	
RAICHUR	13	41	4	9	
OTHER STATIONS BETWEEN THANA AND RAICHUR ...	27	78	6	15	
TOTAL EXPORTS, S.-E. LINE.	352	1,300	3,062	3,279	
GRAND TOTAL...	1,057	4,242	5,165	8,185	
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1898...	1,057	4,242	5,165	8,185	
Do. do. 1897...	670	2,998	4,807	7,836	
Do. do. 1896...	778	3,704	2,428	5,952	
Do. do. 1895...	1,163	5,257	5,212	7,090	
Do. do. 1894...	3,979	20,997	6,990	13,441	
Do. do. 1893...	1,522	7,451	6,914	10,521	
Do. do. 1892...	1,035	5,135	11,834	17,117	
Do. do. 1891...	4,205	21,409	5,800	17,051	
Do. do. 1890...	9,937	54,510	8,410	32,821	

TO STATIONS ON THE BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY AND ITS CONNECTIONS.

TAMSAR ROAD	...	...	484	2,145	
KAMPTEE	5	18	25	41	
BELASPUR	66	306	152	576	
GONDIA	...	...	5	7	
DONGARGARH	1	8	1	2	
RAJ-NANDGAON	1	5	134	532	
DRUG	...	...	36	164	
RAIPUR	11	54	66	147	
BHATAPARA	...	...	...	...	
RAIGARH	...	...	18	55	
CHAMPA	6	34	9	36	
AKALTARA	...	...	...	...	
JHARSUGUDA	1	1	...	...	
CALCUTTA	63	159	11	46	
AGRA	...	...	...	...	
CAWNPORE	...	...	...	...	
OTHER STATIONS	7	48	135	683	
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1898...	161	633	1,076	4,434	
Do. do. 1897...	31	110	86	245	
Do. do. 1896...	69	262	79	264	
Do. do. 1895...	174	631	109	475	
Do. do. 1894...	525	1,850	182	787	
Do. do. 1893...	46	170	26	117	
Do. do. 1892...	36	153	138	569	
Do. do. 1891...	241	944	1,279	5,745	
Do. do. 1890...	766	3,184	950	4,307	

† Barsi Light Railways.

TO STATIONS ON THE INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY AND ITS CONNECTIONS.

STATIONS.	Country Piece-Goods.		Country-Twist.		Remarks.
	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	
HOSHANGABAD	3	9	25	34	
BHOPAL	4	19	111	198	
BHILSA	...	...	1	2	
BASODA	...	...	...	...	
RAMORA	1	2	7	9	
BINA	1	5	3	4	
LALITPUR	...	...	2	2	
TALBAHAT	...	...	...	...	
JHANSI	2	3	2	7	
AGRA FORT	11	36	3	18	
GWALIOR	7	36	1	1	
KHORAI	...	...	1	1	
SAUGOR	1	1	45	99	
LUCKNOW	61	187	68	160	
NANPARA	...	...	...	...	
BAHRAICH	...	...	...	...	
CALCUTTA	...	...	...	...	
CAWNPORE (VIA ITARSI) ...	5,834	29,559	373	1,574	
BARABANKI	...	...	...	...	
MORAR ROAD	...	...	...	...	
MAU RANIPUR	...	...	...	...	
SUMER	...	...	...	...	
SEOHARA	...	...	...	...	
LAKHIMPUR	...	...	...	...	
MANIKPUR	...	...	...	...	
TICOMGARH	...	...	...	...	
NOWGANG	...	...	...	...	
DAMOH	...	...	4	5	
SEHORE	1	5	34	48	
GARAKOTA	...	...	...	...	
SERONJ	...	...	2	4	
GUNA	7	52	16	26	
OTHER STATIONS	83	178	76	184	
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1898...	6,016	30,092	774	2,376	
Do. do. 1897...	4,072	19,868	466	1,050	
Do. do. 1896...	3,167	16,382	177	501	
Do. do. 1895...	3,780	19,292	159	627	
Do. do. 1894...	5,365	26,664	1,583	7,463	
Do. do. 1893...	7,089	36,798	1,576	7,814	
Do. do. 1892...	4,890	26,221	285	1,085	
Do. do. 1891...	2,798	14,243	322	1,430	
Do. do. 1890...	2,810	13,383	211	871	

TO STATIONS ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY AND ITS CONNECTIONS.

ADONI	...	...	16	68
CUDDAPAH	...	...	...	...
MADRAS	89	439	63	242
METTUPALAIYAM	2	3	1	2
TADPATRI	...	...	1	2
BANGALORE	...	...	...	...
OTHER STATIONS	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1898...	91	442	81	314
Do. do. 1897...	180	775	48	211
Do. do. 1896...	248	1,220	47	231
Do. do. 1895...	46	204	43	185
Do. do. 1894...	43	205	42	120
Do. do. 1893...	84	431	9	29
Do. do. 1892...	54	177	25	85
Do. do. 1891...	90	308	24	92
Do. do. 1890...	86	407	57	234
Do. do. 1889...	3	9	...	...

133714

TO STATIONS ON THE DHOND AND MUNMAD STATE RAILWAY.

STATIONS.	COUNTRY PIECE-GOODS.		COUNTRY TWIST.		REMARKS.
	Packages.	Indian Maunds.	Packages.	Indian Maunds.	
PIMPRI	...	...	...	...	
AHMEDNAGAR	20	91	22	28	
VAMBORI	3	20	1	6	
RAHURI	5	24	...	...	
BELAPUR	3	17	3	7	
CHITALI	...	...	...	...	
PUNTAMBA	...	...	...		
YEOLA	...	...	19	36	
OTHER STATIONS	1	2	...	...	
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1898 ...	32	154	45	77	
Do. do. 1897 ...	57	188	36	99	
Do. do. 1896 ...	53	286	25	95	
Do. do. 1895 ...	84	365	42	99	
Do. do. 1894 ...	453	2,450	36	131	
Do. do. 1893 ...	66	357	60	261	
Do. do. 1892 ...	52	239	83	320	
Do. do. 1891 ...	502	2,562	187	704	
Do. do. 1890 ...	1,309	7,047	772	3,112	
Do. do. 1889 ...	29	193	3	10	

TO STATIONS ON THE EAST INDIA AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS *via* G. I. P.

SEHORE ROAD	.....	.....	.....	.....
KUTNEL	2	10	2	2
MÁIHAR	2	8	.....	.....
MEJA ROAD	.....	.....	.....	.....
SUTNA	20	80	2	6
MIRZAPUR	6	13	.....	.....
AHRAURA ROAD	1	7	.....	.....
MOGUL SERAI	1	3	.....	.....
GHAZIPUR	1	7	.....	.....
PATNA CITY	3	15	5	25
CALCUTTA	12	12	.....	.....
ALLAHABAD	53	149	4	11
CAWNPORE (VIA JABALPUR) ...	57	244	27	137
BENARES	2	3	1	5
JAUNPUR CITY...	.....	.....	1	1
AKBARPUR	.....	.....	.....	.....
BHATAPARA	.....	.....	.....	.....
CHAMPA	.....	.....	.....	.....
RAIPUR	.....	.....	.....	.....
MOZUFFERPORE	.....	.....	.....	.....
OTHER STATIONS	12	43	2	10
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1898 ...	172	585	44	197
Do. do. 1897 ...	137	451	142	415
Do. do. 1896 ...	74	307	375	1,043
Do. do. 1895 ...	20	78	305	1,103
Do. do. 1894 ...	311	1,126	635	2,656
Do. do. 1893 ...	272	1,095	696	2,083
Do. do. 1892 ...	245	806	285	1,067
Do. do. 1891 ...	3,227	16,951	546	2,098
Do. do. 1890 ...	5,014	25,673	333	1,758
Do. do. 1889 ...	931	4,510	12	61

TO STATIONS ON THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

INDI ROAD...	.....	.....	3	12
BIJAPUR	14	96	30	130
TELGI	.....	.....	3	15
ALIMATI	.....	.....	1	5
BAGALKOT	9	63	3	17
KATGERI	2	2	3	6
ALUR	.....	.....	1	3
GADAG	12	70	68	286
VITTA	.....	.....	.....	.....
KURNOOL ROAD	.....	.....	7	19
KOPBAL	1	5	1	5
HASPET	.....	.....	4	15
BELLARY	8	23	322	1,329
HUBLI	26	123	98	305
DHARWAR...	3	9	2	3
YALVIGI	2	5	6	18
Carried forward...	77	396	557	2,168

TO STATIONS ON THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY—*continued.*

STATIONS.	COUNTRY PIECE-GOODS.		COUNTRY TWIST.		REMARKS.
	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	
Brought forward...	77	396	557	2,168	
BYADGI ...	.....	.....	4	15	
RANIBENNUR	.....	.....	7	28	
HARIHAR ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
DAVANGERE	.....	.....	3	6	
HOLALKHERI	1	2	2	6	
LONAND ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
WATHAR ...	2	7	.....	.....	
SATARA ROAD	2	4	14	25	
KOREGAON	.....	.....	4	12	
RAHIMATPUR	1	6	20	89	
TASGAON ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
MASUR ...	1	7	1	1	
KARAD ...	.....	.....	15	73	
KUNDAL ROAD	2	13	6	31	
ASHTA ROAD	.....	.....	.....	.....	
SANGLI ROAD	1	2	5	17	
MIRAJ ...	.....	.....	5	18	
SHEDBAL ...	1	5	1	2	
CHIKODI ROAD	.....	.....	2	8	
GOKAK ROAD	2	13	5	10	
KUDCHI ...	4	26	49	220	
JAMKHAND	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BELGAUM ...	45	195	42	96	
TADVAL ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
KADUR ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
KARAJGI	.....	.....	47	193	
ARSIKERE ...	2	5	2	2	
BANGALORE	625	2,857	80	243	
MYSORE ...	148	765	15	52	
BIRUR ...	1	6	1	3	
ISLAMPUR	.....	.....	.....	.....	
KALLURA ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
GUNTUR ...	3	16	5	24	
KOLHAPUR	48	289	52	165	
SHIRAL ROAD	.....	.....	5	13	
RABKAVI ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
HATKANGALE	8	49	2	10	
SASVAD ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BEZVADA ...	1	7	2	10	
TAMKAR ...	5	18	.....	.....	
CHIKMAGALUR ...	.....	.....	1	3	
OTHER STATIONS...	14	46	12	53	
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1898...	994	4,734	966	3,591	
Do. do. 1897...	2,120	9,934	787	3,085	
Do. do. 1896...	1,986	9,786	407	1,445	
Do. do. 1895...	1,054	5,170	250	971	
Do. do. 1894...	1,450	6,860	597	2,599	
Do. do. 1893...	1,083	4,662	307	1,334	
Do. do. 1892...	879	3,919	437	1,925	
Do. do. 1891...	1,033	4,950	1,059	4,390	
Do. do. 1890...	1,394	7,068	3,191	13,171	
Do. do. 1889...	55	265	106	323	

TO STATIONS ON THE RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY *via* G. I. P. AND ITS CONNECTIONS.

SANAWAD ...	...	4	9	
MORTAKKA	...	...	...	
BARWAHA ...	16	34	8	13
MHOW ...	73	151	92	292
INDORE ...	96	349	36	68
UJJAIN ...	...	...	2	3
CHAMBAL ...	3	13	...	...
BARNAGAR	...	...	...	...
RUNIJA ...	...	...	...	...
RUTLAM ...	...	...	...	...
NAMLI ...	...	...	...	...
JAVRA ...	...	...	...	...
MANDSAUR	...	...	...	...
NEEMUCH ...	...	...	...	...
OTHER STATIONS	14	30	3	5
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1898 ...	202	577	145	390
Do. do. 1897 ...	32	158	142	221
Do. do. 1896 ...	21	84	59	147
Do. do. 1895 ...	57	226	149	329
Do. do. 1894 ...	954	4,377	316	1,473
Do. do. 1893 ...	826	3,563	330	1,379
Do. do. 1892 ...	857	3,975	325	950
Do. do. 1891 ...	1,495	6,215	589	2,289
Do. do. 1890 ...	2,315	10,055	427	1,592
Do. do. 1889 ...	77	300	8	31

TO STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

STATIONS.	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.		Remarks.
	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	
SERAM	...	...	3	5	
TANDUR	...	...	11	16	
LINGAMPALLI	...	...	...	...	
HYDERABAD	4	7	82	262	
SECUNDERABAD	4	15	44	110	
ALER	...	...	...	...	
WARANGAL	5	30	...	...	
RUGHUNATHPALI	3	9	2	2	
BEZVADA	...	...	4	9	
ELLORE	...	...	2	4	
CHITTAPUR	...	...	1	1	
VIKARABAD	...	...	1	1	
OTHER STATIONS ...	...	...	4	14	
TOTAL EXPORTS for 1898 ...	16	61	154	424	
Do. do. 1897 ...	37	153	21	57	
Do. do. 1896 ...	62	230	49	153	
Do. do. 1895 ...	10	46	25	90	
Do. do. 1894 ...	18	76	22	89	
Do. do. 1893 ...	17	54	5	19	
Do. do. 1892 ...	60	212	40	145	
Do. do. 1891 ...	85	381	75	248	
Do. do. 1890 ...	256	1,301	629	2,452	
Do. do. 1889 ...	15	44	18	45	

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

(Including Rajputana-Malwa Railway.)

	STATIONS.	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.		Remarks.
		Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	STATIONS between ANDHERI and SURAT (excluding Surat)..	1,613	6,160	614	2,320	
	SURAT	907	4,265	189	779	
	STATIONS between SURAT and BROACH (excluding Broach)	143	715	77	372	
	BROACH	268	1,899	160	733	
	STATIONS between BROACH and BARODA (excluding Baroda)	145	904	13	60	
	BARODA	342	1,684	35	136	
	STATIONS between BARODA and ANAND (excluding Anand)..	94	600	48	217	
	ANAND	28	156	50	247	
	STATIONS on the GODHRA BRANCH (excluding Godhra) ...	235	850	3	3	
	GODHRA	263	986	1	10	
	STATIONS between ANAND and AHMEDABAD (excluding Nadiad and Ahmedabad)...	156	722	2	10	
	NADIAD	138	831	164	783	
	AHMEDABAD	4,345	25,917	281	1,101	
	STATIONS between AHMEDABAD and VIRAMGAM (excluding Viramgam)	37	189	.....	.....	
	VIRAMGAM	34	212	8	23	
	STATIONS on the PATRI BRANCH	21	140	.....	.....	
	STATIONS between VIRAMGAM and WADHWAN (excluding Wadhwan)	1	7	.....	.....	
	WADHWAN	75	526	1	3	
	TOTAL ...	8,845	46,763	1,646	6,797	

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY—*continued.*

	STATIONS.	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.		Remarks.
		Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	
B.G.-J.P.Ry. *Via* Wadhwan.	LIMBDI ...	37	200	...	...	
	BHAVNAGAR ...	64	238	9	34	
	JETPUR ...	10	33	...	...	
	DHORAJEE ...	50	201	...	...	
	OTHER STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL-JUNAGADH-PORBANDER RAILWAY ...	277	1,286	4	18	
	MORVI RAILWAY ...	394	1,812	26	89	
	Via MIYAGAM ...	133	820	61	290	
	„ ANAND ...	143	769	60	202	
	„ VISHVAMITRI ...	41	217	79	392	
	„ AHMEDABAD (Ahmedabad-Prantij Ry.) ...	136	658	47	230	
	„ ANKLESHWAR ...	...	...	...	...	
	„ SURAT ...	24	155	35	176	
	TOTAL ...	1,309	6,389	321	1,431	
Foreign Railway *via* Sabarmati.	KHODIAR to PALANPUR (excluding Palanpur) ...	738	2,670	519	2,514	
	PALANPUR ...	56	223	3	13	
	Via PALANPUR ...	306	1,362	3	15	
	MORI to CHITRASANI ...	246	987	126	609	
	MARWAR RAILWAY JUNCTION and via MARWAR RAILWAY JUNCTION ...	1,905	10,956	57	230	
	HARIPUR to ERINPURA ROAD ...	375	1,551	162	829	
	BEAWAR ...	199	1,136	4	25	
	AJMERE ...	434	2,347	18	58	
	NUSSEERABAD to BARL ...	328	1,761	19	86	
	TILAUNIA to AGRA (excluding Jeypore, Achnera and Agra) ...	358	1,448	10	24	
	JEYPORE ...	485	2,622	2	3	
	Via KUCHAMAN ROAD ...	157	666	2	2	
	ACHNERA ...	...	...	...	...	
	STATIONS on the CAWNPORE-ACHNERA RAILWAY ...	322	1,725	142	699	
	Via HATHRAS ...	52	227	3	15	
	CAWNPORE ...	167	760	36	178	
	Via CAWNPORE ...	24	32	8	39	
	AGRA FORT ...	168	710	42	208	
	Via AGRA ...	3	6	...	...	
	Via AGRA CANTONMENT ...	6	24	...	...	
	STATIONS on the REWARI-FEROZEPORE Section (excluding Bhiwani) ...	51	259	...	...	
	BHIWANI ...	452	1,787	3	13	
	Via BHATINDA ...	117	326	2	5	
	Via FEROZEPORE ...	1,392	4,059	17	58	
	STATIONS between REWARI and DELHI (excluding Delhi) ...	...	...	...	...	
	DELHI ...	11,364	52,632	39	168	
	Via DELHI ...	174	455	3	6	
	TOTAL ...	19,879	90,728	1,220	5,797	
Foreign Railway *via* Godhra.	NUSSEERABAD to BARL ...	55	345	...	...	
	RUPAHELI to GANGRAR (excluding Bhilwara) ...	36	210	...	...	
	BHILWARA ...	514	3,200	...	...	
	CHANDERIA to KESARPURA (excluding Chitorgarh) ...	560	3,267	4	16	
	CHITORGARH ...	218	1,287	...	...	
	Via CHITOR ...	611	3,269	...	...	
	NEEMUCH ...	341	2,291	12	61	
	HARKIAKHAL to DHODHAR (excluding Mandsaur) ...	113	687	...	...	
	MANDSAUR ...	795	7,436	21	54	
	JAORA to KHANDWA ...	2,971	17,182	79	319	
	Via KHANDWA ...	...	...	...	...	
	Via UJJAIN ...	235	1,287	3	15	
	STATIONS on the GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY	759	4,588	29	114	
	STATIONS on the NAGDA-UJJAIN RAILWAY ...	774	4,831	10	45	
	TOTAL ...	7,992	49,880	159	624	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	38,015	193,760	3,345	14,649	
	TOTAL EXPORTS for 1898 ...	38,015	1,93,760	3,345	14,649	
	Do. do. 1897 ...	36,229	1,93,265	3,704	15,086	
	Do do. 1896 ...	32,450	1,71,417	5,106	20,673	
	Do. do. 1895 ...	44,177	2,42,705	6,127	25,214	
	Do. do. 1894 ...	40,050	2,13,058	5,313	21,743	
	Do. do. 1893 ...	30,461	1,59,620	4,802	20,275	
	Do. do. 1892 ...	27,807	1,53,958	3,815	13,002	
	Do. do. 1891 ...	25,589	1,44,416	3,251	10,424	
	Do. do. 1890 ...	29,079	1,64,152	2,412	7,464	
	Do. do. 1889 ...	32,006	1,84,251	2,236	6,790	

SUMMARY OF EXPORTS BY ALL RAILWAYS.

	RAILWAYS.	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.		
		Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	
	G. I. P. RAILWAY (North-East Line)	705	2,942	2,103	4,906	
	Do. (South-East Line)	352	1,300	3,062	3,279	
To Stations on the	BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY	161	633	1,075	4,434	
	INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY	6,016	30,092	774	2,376	
	MADRAS RAILWAY	91	442	81	314	
	DHOND & MUNMAD STATE RAILWAY	32	154	45	77	
	EAST INDIAN RAILWAY	172	585	44	197	
	SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY	994	4,734	966	3,591	
	RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY VIA G. I. P. ...	202	577	145	390	
	NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY	16	61	154	424	
	B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, including Rajputana-Malwa Railway	38,015	1,93,760	3,345	14,649	
	TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1898	46,756	2,35,280	11,795	34,637	
	Do. Do. 1897	43,565	2,27,900	10,239	28,305	
	Do. Do. 1896	38,908	2,03,678	8,752	30,504	
	Do. Do. 1895	50,565	2,73,974	12,421	36,183	
	Do. Do. 1894	53,148	2,77,663	15,716	50,502	
	Do. Do. 1893	41,466	2,14,201	14,725	44,430	
	Do. Do. 1892	37,281	2,01,341	17,797	38,164	
	Do. Do. 1891	39,175	2,12,379	13,132	44,471	
	Do. Do. 1890	52,966	2,87,380	17,392	67,782	
	Do. Do. 1889	33,962	1,93,953	2,535	7,852	

ANNUAL PROGRESS OF RAILWAYS IN INDIA SINCE THEIR COMMENCEMENT.

Year.	Total Miles.	Year.	Total Miles.	Year.	Total Miles.	Year.	Total Miles.
1854	71	1865	3,372¾	1876	6,833	1887-88	14,377
1855	170	1866	3,568¾	1877	7,322¼	1888-89	15,242¼
1856	272¾	1867	3,936½	1878	8,212	1889-90	16,092½
1857	288¼	1868	4,016¼	1879	8,492¾	1890-91	16,996
1858	428½	1869	4,294¾	1880	9,308	1891-92	17,564
1859	626¼	1870	4,775	1881	9,892	1892-93	18,042
1860	839¼	1871	5,077¼	1882	10,145½	1893-94	18,500
1861	1,587¼	1872	5,370¼	1883-84	10,780¼	1894-95	18,855¼
1862	2,353¾	1873	5,695	1884-85	12,000½	1895-96	19,677¾
1863	2,550	1874	6,227¾	1885-86	12,375¼	1896-97	20,390¼
1864	2,966¾	1875	6,519	1886-87	13,386	1897-98	21,156¾

Statement showing the Exports of Indian Manufactured Piece-Goods and Yarns by Sea and Rail during the years 1889 *to* 1898.

Year.	Piece-Goods.		Total.	Yarns.				Total.		Remarks.
	By Sea.	By Rail.		By Sea.		By Rail.				
	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.	
1889	53,069	33,962	87,031	3,84,729	15,04,97,237	2,535	6,46,066	3,87,264	15,11,43,303	
1890	59,679	52,966	1,12,645	4,40,220	17,19,93,173	17,392	55,77,040	4,57,612	17,75,70,213	
1891	61,659	39,175	1,00,834	4,65,399	18,16,45,149	13,132	36,59,040	4,78,531	18,53,04,189	
1892	70,515	37,281	1,07,796	4,37,773	19,07,05,398	17,797	31,40,144	5,05,570	19,38,45,542	
1893	70,050	41,466	1,11,516	4,12,584	15,99,60,286	14,725	36,55,568	4,27,309	16,36,15,854	
1894	86,208	53,148	1,39,356	4,68,995	18,21,23,551	15,716	41,55,312	4,84,711	18,62,78,863	
1895	98,079	50,565	1,48,644	4,96,421	19,26,02,163	12,421	29,77,128	5,08,842	19,55,79,291	
1896	93,775	38,908	1,32,683	5,84,599	22,93,46,959	8,752	25,09,864	5,93,351	23,18,56,823	
1897	75,337	43,565	1,18,902	4,61,260	18,11,84,351	10,239	23,26,928	4,71,499	18,35,13,279	
1898	75,203	46,756	1,21,959	5,53,681	21,87,24,607	11,795	28,40,139	5,65,476	22,15,64,746	

Statement showing the arrivals of Cotton into Bombay by Sea and Rail during the years 1889 *to* 1898.

By	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Steamers and Country Craft	13,87,388	17,50,424	15,98,975	12,28,958	19,21,666	16,42,612	16,32,228	15,05,213	8,68,732	9,45,480
B. B. and C. I. Railway	19,31,054	22,61,013	17,38,311	18,09,577	16,56,811	14,00,810	19,17,601	21,18,116	17,94,956	16,94,377
G. I. P. Railway	36,85,587	34,94,773	34,44,511	33,91,473	26,06,566	27,81,828	31,55,920	31,96,394	24,61,585	40,12,843
Total Cwts...	70,04,029	75,07,110	67,81,797	64,30,008	61,88,043	58,25,250	67,05,749	68,19,723	51,25,273	66,52,650
Total F.-P. Bales of 3¼ Cwts. each...	20,01,151	21,44,889	19,37,656	18,37,145	17,68,012	16,64,367	19,15,929	19,48,491	14,64,375	19,00,766

Statement showing the Exports of Cotton to Europe, China, Japan, Calcutta, &c., from Bombay during the years 1888 *to* 1897.

To	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.
Europe	13,23,496	14,39,921	10,28,417	9,54,243	8,57,771	7,97,070	6,24,465	7,72,258	5,11,899	4,90,544
China	10,550	16,006	23,940	18,056	1,627	5,679	4,902	32,347	29,261	24,532
Japan	5,867	19,242	88,249	1,03,144	1,02,868	1,08,037	1,39,031	2,79,277	3,78,106	4,40,735
Calcutta and other Ports	28,907	37,342	49,812	49,935	58,130	49,845	40,951	43,285	40,997	35,730
Total Bales...	13,68,820	15,12,511	11,90,418	11,25,438	10,20,396	9,60,631	8,09,349	11,27,167	9,60,263	9,91,541

EXPORTS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURED COTTON PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM BOMBAY PORT ONLY.

(*From Official Returns.*) 1897-98. (*Years ending 31st March.*)

EXPORTED TO	LENGTH AND WEIGHT.							VALUE.					
	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.	Percentage of		Total Weight.		Lakhs of Rupees.		Percentage of		Total Value in Lakhs of Rupees.	Percentage.
	Millions of [000's omitted.]			Goods.	Yarns.	Millions of [0000's omitted.]	Percentage.	(000's omitted.)		Goods.	Yarns.		
	Yards.	lbs.	lbs.	%	%		%	Goods.	Yarns.	%	%	[000's omitted.]	%
Foreign Ports	44·74	*11·18	170·06	23·54	82·73	181·24	71·62	† 57·37	594·78	24·43	81·34	1652·15	67·50
Indian Ports	67·70	*16·92	31·65	35·63	15·40	48·57	19·19	90·03	122·60	38·34	16·76	212·63	22·01
Interior by Rail	*77·50	19·39	3·85	40·83	1·87	23·24	9·19	87·42	13·87	37·23	1·90	101·29	10·49
Total Indian	145·20	36·31	35·50	76·46	17·27	71·81	28·38	177·45	136·47	75·57	18·66	313·92	32·50
GAND TOTAL	190·00	47·49	205·56	100·00	100·00	253·05	100·00	234·82	731·25	100·00	100·00	966·07	100·00

* Assuming 4·00 yards to be equivalent to 1 lb. and *vice versa* (reduced from 4·33 yards in years previous to 1895-96.)
† Piece-Goods only, value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) 61·85 lakhs or
‡ Inclusive of Yarns 656·63 lakhs of Rupees.

1896-97.

Foreign Ports	54·55	*13·64	176·62	29·90	84·61	190·26	74·80	†71·72	648·92	30·88	83·53	‡720·64	71·41
Indian Ports	63·91	*15·98	28·83	35·03	13·82	44·81	17·62	88·44	115·36	38·08	14·85	203·80	20·20
Interior by Rail	*64·00	16·00	3·28	35·07	1·57	19·28	7·58	72·11	12·54	31·04	1·62	84·65	8·39
Total Indian	127·91	31·98	32·11	70·10	15·39	64·09	25·20	160·55	127·90	69·12	16·47	288·45	28·59
GRAND TOTAL	182·46	45·62	208·73	100·00	100·00	254·35	100·00	232·27	776·82	100·00	100·00	1009·09	100·00

* Assuming 4·00 yards to be equivalent to 1 lb. and *vice versa* (reduced from 4·33 yards in years previous to 1895-96.)
† Piece-Goods only, value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c, &c.) 76·71 lakhs or
‡ Inclusive of Yarns 725·63 lakhs of Rupees.

1895-96.

Foreign Ports	69·70	*17·42	172·37	30·48	82·69	189·79	71·45	†92·68	629·60	31·96	82·06	‡722·28	68·27
Indian Ports	73·10	*18·28	31·92	31·97	15·31	50·20	18·89	98·20	122·84	33·86	16·14	221·04	20·89
Interior by Rail	*85·87	21·47	4·16	37·55	2·00	25·63	9·66	99·11	15·68	34·18	1·80	114·79	10·84
Total Indian	158·97	39·75	36·08	69·52	17·31	75·83	28·55	197·31	137·52	68·04	17·94	335·83	31·73
GRAND TOTAL	228·67	57·17	208·45	100·00	100·00	265·62	100·00	289·99	767·12	100·00	100·00	1058·11	100·00

* Assuming 4·00 yards to be equivalent to 1 lb. and *vice versa* (reduced from 4·33 yards in previous years).
† Piece-Goods only, value *including all other sorts* [Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.] 98·97 lakhs or
‡ Inclusive of Yarns 728·51 lakhs of Rupees.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH GREY COTTON PIECE-GOODS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURE HAVE BEEN EXPORTED SINCE 1891-92.

(From Government Returns.) *(Years ending 31st March.)*

Description.	To	In Millions of Yards (0000's omitted.)						
		1897-98.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.
T-Cloths	Mozambique	3·72	2·85	4·16	3·72	3·11	2·71	3·13
	Zanzibar	6·39	8·69	6·30	7·18	4·31	4·01	3·39
	Aden	2·53	·95	·75	·60	·82	·38	·30
	China (Hongkong) ...	·27	·35	2·16	·47	·65	·51	·06
	Do. (Treaty Ports*) ...	1·34	5·05	7·31	4·21	2·23	7·17	5·22
	Mekran and Sonmiani ...	·24	·04	·13	·13	·01	·30	·21
	Abyssinia	·09	1·80	·65	1·13	3·18	1·69	1·22
	Other Countries ...	3·05	2·38	2·81	3·35	2·08		
	Total ...	17·63	22·11	24·27	20·79	16·39	16·77	13·53
Sheetings	Abyssinia	·10	·22	2·95	3·45	1·84	·97	·62
	Mozambique	·75	1·08	1·61	1·72	2·74	6·47	4·81
	Zanzibar	3·07	3·47	5·84	5·16	6·39	8·65	13·75
	Aden	·45	·85	1·80	3·12	2·38	1·82	·77
	Arabia	·64	·76	·68	1·28	·65	·73	·59
	China (Treaty Ports*) ...	.....	·68	·84	·02	·06	·13	.....
	Other Countries ...	·39	·96	1·52	1·85	·68	·82	1·34
	Total ...	5·40	8·02	15·24	16·60	14·74	19·59	21·88
Domestics	Aden	4·96	5·40	8·59	8·46	4·66	5·61	5·51
	Arabia	·11	·13	·25	·33	·15	·43	·44
	Other Countries ...	·25	·34	·27	·27	·08	·04	·09
	Total ...	5·32	5·87	9·11	9·06	4·89	6·08	6·04
Drills and Jeans	Zanzibar	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	·01
	Aden	·02	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
	Other Countries ...	.....	·10	·02	·01	·07	·19	·03
	Total ...	·02	·10	·02	·01	·07	·19	·04
Long Cloths	Abyssinia	·03	2·42	2·18	1·31	1·45	1·87	·99
	Mozambique	·60	·28	...	·02	·01	·07	·28
	Zanzibar	·41	1·58	·30	·52	·62	·57	·23
	Aden	5·07	2·20	1·74	3·58	2·23	2·10	3·47
	China (Treaty Ports*) ...	·08	·40	2·50	·96	1·52	3·20	1·10
	Arabia	·44	·24	1·19	1·80	1·51	1·54	1·19
	Persia	·51	·59	·55	·75	·42	·70	·35
	Straits	·05	·06	·15	·19	·11	·02	·02
	Turkey in Asia	1·31	2·30	2·44	2·90	1·94	1·65	2·27
	Egypt	·17	·17	1·68	·88	1·10	·95	·74
	Other Countries ...	·22	·36	·13	·16	·26	·07	·04
	Total ...	8·89	10·60	12·86	13·07	11·17	12·74	10·68
Chudders	Aden	·46	·65	·66	·92	·55	·22	·15
	Zanzibar	1·89	2·00	1·27	1·27	·88	1·04	1·13
	Other Countries ...	1·04	·86	1·05	·99	·58	·40	·33
	Total ...	3·39	3·51	2·98	3·18	2·01	1·66	1·61
Dhooties	Aden	·02	·08	·03	·06	·06	·16	.....
	Other Countries ...	·12	·04	·30	·27	·27	·19	·02
	Total ...	·14	·12	·33	·33	·33	·35	·02
Other Sorts	Total ...	·52	·21	·09	·10	·01	·03	·16
	Grand Total ...	41·31	50·54	64·90	63·14	49·61	57·41	53·96

* Almost entirely to Shanghai.

DESCRIPTIONS OF GREY COTTON PIECE-GOODS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURE EXPORTED TO FOREIGN PORTS SINCE 1891-92.

(*From Government Returns.*) (*Years ending 31st March.*)

Description.	In Millions of Yards (0000's omitted).						
	1897-98.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.
T-Cloths	17·63	22·11	24·27	20·79	16·39	16·77	13·53
Sheetings	5·40	8·02	15·24	16·60	14·74	19·59	21·88
Domestics	5·32	5·87	9·11	9·06	4·89	6·08	6·04
Drills and Jeans	·02	·10	·02	·01	·07	·19	·04
Long cloths	8·89	10·60	12·86	13·07	11·17	12·74	10·68
Chudders	3·39	3·51	2·98	3·18	2·01	1·66	1·61
Dhooties	·14	·12	·33	·33	·33	·35	·02
Other sorts	·52	·21	·09	·10	·01	·03	·16
Total Millions of Yards...	41·31	50·54	64·90	63·14	49·61	57·41	53·96
Total Lakhs of Rupees...	49·22	61·16	80·54	75·95	57·59	65·62	61·12

EXPORTS OF BOMBAY SPUN TWIST BY SEA AND RAIL. REDUCED TO BALES OF 400 lbs. EACH.

January 1st to December 31st.	To China.	To Japan.	Total to China and Japan.	Total to other ports.	Total Exports by Sea.	Total Exports by Rail.	Total Exports by Sea and Rail.
1879	45,530	4,842	50,372	31,711	82,083	11,072	93,155
1880	63,194	4,527	67,721	38,825	106,546	14,092	120,638
1881	61,783	7,378	69,161	41,092	110,253	14,333	124,586
1882	81,434	9,854	91,288	41,502	132,790	14,400	147,190
1883	94,982	17,421	112,403	42,130	154,533	9,091	163,624
1884	127,318	13,846	141,164	48,226	189,390	6,049	195,439
1885	154,517	19,020	173,537	43,197	216,734	5,129	221,863
1886	199,407	20,543	219,950	45,103	265,053	4,649	269,702
1887	205,158	39,730	244,888	47,799	292,687	3,451	296,138
1888	234,071	52,697	286,768	49,789	336,557	2,250	338,807
1889	254,697	62,220	316,917	59,326	376,243	1,615	377,858
1890	325,060	37,722	362,782	67,201	429,983	13,942	443,925
1891	365,038	10,939	375,977	78,136	454,113	9,147	463,260
1892	385,771	21,445	407,216	69,547	476,763	7,850	484,613
1893	297,572	14,198	311,770	88,130	399,900	9,139	409,039
1894	338,703	10,743	349,446	105,863	455,309	10,388	465,697
1895	374,119	2,515	376,634	104,871	481,505	7,443	488,948
1896	471,023	2,467	473,490	99,877	573,367	6,274	579,642
1897	361,221	645	361,866	91,095	452,961	5,822	458,783
1898	437,645	475	438,120	108,691	546,811	7,125	553,936

QUALITIES OF YARNS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURE EXPORTED TO FOREIGN PORTS SINCE 1890-91.

(*From Government Returns.*) (*Years ending 31st March.*)

Description.	In Millions of lbs. (0000's omitted.)							
	1897-98.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.
Mule No. 15s and under	68·62	59·93	49·37	43·63	35·74	55·99	44·11	41·26
„ „ 16s to 24s	100·05	124·44	121·65	101·99	88·37	113·70	109·78	115·72
„ „ 25s to 32s	·18	·18	·21	·42	·41	·20	·30	·72
„ „ 33s to 44s	...	·15	·02	·10	·05	·02	·02	·04
Total ...	168·80	175·70	171·25	146·14	124·57	169·91	154·21	157·74
Water No. 20s and under...	·27	·07	·01	·03	·11	·08	·24	·23
„ „ 21s to 30s	...	...	...	...	·05	...	·29	·09
„ „ 31s to 40s	...	...	·01	...	·03	·01	·02	·02
Total ...	·27	·07	·02	·03	·19	·09	·55	·34
Colored Yarns ... ... Total ...	·99	·85	1·10	·86	·70	·78	·59	·30
Total Yarns ...	170·06	176·62	172·37	147·03	125·46	170·78	155·35	158·38

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH YARNS OF BOMBAY SPINNING HAVE BEEN EXPORTED SINCE 1890-91.

(*From Government Returns.*) (*Years ending 31st March.*)

Quality.	To	In Millions of lbs.							
		1897-98.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.
Mule No. 15s and under.	Aden	1·24	·85	·86	1·50	·99	·71	1·47	1·28
	Japan	...	...	...	...	·03	·20	·01	·19
	China (Hongkong) ...	43·07	32·99	35·78	33·71	24·87	43·95	33·14	30·45
	China (Treaty Ports*)...	23·63	16·37	12·13	7·74	9·61	10·91	9·17	9·10
	Other Countries ...	·68	·72	·50	·68	·24	·22	·32	·24
	Total ...	68·62	50·93	49·37	43·63	35·74	55·99	44·11	41·26
16s to 24s	Aden	·58	·45	·42	·54	·41	·29	·52	·38
	Japan	·35	·64	1·21	2·58	5·64	6·82	6·67	11·50
	China (Hongkong) ...	47·74	59·41	58·00	57·12	42·31	58·71	50·09	47·98
	China (Treaty Ports*)...	46·06	59·44	62·58	35·05	35·54	50·32	47·18	52·80
	Straits	3·16	2·57	2·54	4·25	2·33	1·25	3·41	1·81
	Other Countries ...	2·16	1·93	1·90	2·45	1·64	1·31	1·91	1·25
	Total ...	100·05	124·44	121·65	101·99	88·37	113·70	109·78	115·72
Above 24s	Total ...	·14	·33	·23	·52	·46	·22	·52	·76
	Total Mule ...	168·81	175·70	171·25	146·14	124·57	169·91	154·21	157·74
Water.....	„ Water ...	·27	·07	·02	·03	·19	·09	·55	·34
Colored	„ Colored ...	·99	·85	1·10	·86	·70	·78	·59	·30
	Grand Total ...	170·07	176·62	172·37	147·03	125·46	170·78	155·35	158·38
	Value in Lakhs of Rs...	594·78	648·92	629·69	525·80	465·05	614·08	555·55	614·14

* Almost entirely to Shanghai.

COTTON.

RECEIPTS at, and Exports from, Bombay Port, also Mill consumption in the Island of Bombay. In thousands of Bales (000's omitted).

Years ending 30th June.

Years ending 30th June.	Receipts	Exports to			Mill consumption.	Total.	Years ending 30th June.	Receipts	Exports to			Mill consumption.	Total.
		Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.					Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.		
1859	.....	490	152	642			1878	961	800	46	846	204	1,050
1860	.....	666	202	768	Maxm. Exports up to this year.		1879	832	652	64	716	181	897
							1880	1,171	874	34	908	220	1,128
1861	.....	835	61	896	American War.		1881	1,244	874	60	934	273	1,207
1862	.....	911	8	919	In 1863 and 1864		1882	1,832	1,521	37	1,608	277	1,885
1863	.....	867	3	870	Bombay Imported Cotton from China.		1883	1,770	1,335	95	1,430	313	1,743
1864	.....	1,065	1	1,066			1884	1,759	1,295	100	1,395	348	1,743
1865	.....	1,187	14	1,201	42	1,243	1885	1,139	791	70	861	392	1,253
1866	.....	1,277	5	1,282	46	1,328	1886	1,480	1,009	61	1,070	391	1,461
1867	.....	1,030	48	1,078	47	1,125	1887	1,708	1,147	40	1,187	454	1,641
1868	.....	1,225	56	1,281	48	1,329	1888	1,472	893	58	951	500	1,451
1869	.....	1,115	50	1,165	49	1,214	1889	1,851	1,286	46	1,332	565	1,897
1870	.....	967	39	1,006	50	1,056	1890	2,235	1,488	71	1,559	636	2,195
1871	1,085	1,002	48	1,050	52	1,102	1891	2,020	1,070	107	1,177	762	1,939
1872	1,151	1,079	34	1,113	53	1,166	1892	1,770	905	202	1,107	728	1,835
1873	978	917	34	951	67	1,018	1893	1,738	816	169	985	724	1,709
1874	1,311	1,192	25	1,217	83	1,300	1894	1,769	908	159	1,067	731	1,798
1875	1,345	1,285	20	1,305	135	1,440	1895	1,540	525	143	668	815	1,483
1876	1,073	980	35	1,015	147	1,162	1896	2,151	800	346	1,146	849	1,995
1877	1,141	920	38	958	161	1,119	1897	1,612	603	405	1,008	703	1,711
							1898	1,730	424	409	833	817	1,650

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BOMBAY
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS WORKING
AND
IN COURSE OF ERECTION IN INDIA
ON
30th JUNE 1898.

C. J. MICHAEL,
Acting Secretary.

REPORT

OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

FOR THE YEAR 1899.

PRESENTED TO THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING HELD ON 1st MAY, 1900.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE "TIMES OF INDIA" PRESS.

1900.

1899-'00

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BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

ESTABLISHED 1ST FEBRUARY 1875.

List of Members.

AHMEDABAD DYEING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.
AHMEDABAD SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
APOLLO PRESS ESTATE.
BARODA STATE SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.
BERAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LD.
BRITANNIA MILLS, LIMITED.
CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
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GEORGE GAHAGAN AND COMPANY.
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SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
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STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
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TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
UNION MILLS, LIMITED.
UNION SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
VEERAMGAM SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
VICTORIA MILLS.
WALLACE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY.
WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.
WADIA MILLS, LIMITED.

COMMITTEE FOR 1900.

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THE HON'BLE MR. BOMONJEE DINSHAW PETIT, *Deputy Chairman.*
S. A. NATHAN, ESQ.
AHMEDBHAI HUBIBBHOY, ESQ.
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JAMSHEDJI ARDASEER WADIA, ESQ.
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGHIR.
GOCULDAS NARANJEE, ESQ.
C. N. WADIA, ESQ.
D. J. TATA, ESQ.

FREDERICK NOEL PATON, ESQ., *Secretary.*
C. J. MICHAEL, ESQ., *Asst. Secretary.*

RULES AND REGULATIONS
OF THE
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

(*Revised and adopted down to the Annual General Meeting held on* 31*st May* 1892.)

I. THAT the objects and duties of this Association shall be to encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among Millowners and users of steam and water power on all subjects involving their common good, to promote and protect in any way which may seem best the interests of Millowners and users of steam and water power, especially of those who may be members of this Association, to collect and classify information on all matters of general interest, to obtain the removal, as far as this Society can, by all legitimate means, of all acknowledged grievances affecting Millowners and users of steam and water power as a body, to receive and decide references on matters in dispute which may be laid for arbitration before the Association, and to communicate with the public authorities and with any individual or corporation, when it may be needful to do so, on all subjects of general interest to members of the Association.

II. That all persons owning mills or in any way interested in spinning or weaving concerns within the limits of this Presidency, or any other part of India, as well as any other users of steam and water power, be eligible as members, on payment in advance of the annual subscription, and on signing a copy of the Rules and Regulations. Any member may be expelled by a majority of three-fourths of the members present at any meeting specially called for that purpose.

III. That one-fourth of the members of the Association shall be held a sufficient quorum to form any General Meeting, when due notice of the intention to hold such meeting has been given in manner hereafter set forth. Each individual or firm being a member of the Association shall be represented at any meeting of members by a partner or person signing *per procuration* for the said individual or firm, and each public company being a member of this Association shall be represented at any meeting, either by one of the Board of Directors, by the Agent or Manager of the Company, or by the individual or a member of the firm acting as Secretary and Treasurer or Agent, or by a person authorised by that individual or firm to sign *per procuration*. That if two or more individuals representing or connected with the same firm or joint-stock company be present at any meeting, then only one shall vote.

IV. That the subscriptions for each member shall be—for Spinning and Weaving Companies Rs. 5 for every 1,000 spindles, and Rs. 5 for every 100 looms set up in the factories ; and for other factories at Rs. 5 for every Rs. 50,000 expended on machinery, buildings or land.

V. That the affairs and funds of the Association shall be managed by a Committee of twenty members, consisting of a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman and eighteen members, who shall be appointed annually at the General Meeting of the Association ; and of whom seven members shall retire every year, but be eligible for re-election. The Chairman of the Committee shall preside at all general meetings, as well as at Committee meetings, and in his absence the Vice-Chairman, and failing both these, one of the members of the Committee to be appointed by the members present at each meeting of Committee or at each general meeting. In the event of the death or resignation of any member of the Committee, or his refusal to serve after nomination, then the other members of the Committee shall fill the vacancy.

VI. That the names of the members whom it is proposed to elect as Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and members of Committee for each year be circulated amongst the members at least seven days before the annual meeting, and no two members of any one firm or company shall be eligible to serve on the Committee at the same time.

VII. Each member of the Committee shall have one vote, and in case of a tie, the Chairman for the time being shall have the casting vote.

VIII. The Committee shall meet at least once in each month, or oftener if need be.

IX. Minutes of all proceedings of the Committee shall be made and regularly entered in a minute-book to be kept by a Secretary to be appointed. This book shall be open to the inspection of any member at any reasonable time.

X. The Committee for the time being shall have the control of the funds of the Association, and pay all necessary expenses and generally manage its affairs. They may disburse money from the Association's funds either by way of loan or gifts for the purpose of furthering any of the objects for the carrying out of which the Association is formed. They may advance money either by way of loan or gift to any member of the Association to assist him in defending or filing a law-suit, or carrying on an arbitration if in their opinion the principles involved in the said suit or arbitration affect the interests of Millowners as a body, and they may do all other things calculated to promote the general objects of the Association. Provided always that no one sum exceeding Rs. 2,000 shall be advanced by way of loan or gift by the Committee without the sanction of a majority of the members present at a general meeting to be called to sanction such gift or loan, and that, if at any time during any year the disbursements of the Committee, after providing for ordinary expenditure, such as Secretary's salary, printing, stationery, &c., amount to seven-eighths of the funds remaining in hand, then the Committee shall call a general meeting and lay the accounts before the members of the Association. For every annual general meeting the Committee shall prepare a statement of the accounts of the Association, which shall be circulated amongst the members seven days prior to the date of the meeting.

XI. The Annual General Meeting of the Association shall be held at such time as the Committee may appoint, and the Committee shall at any time call a general meeting for the purposes referred to in clause X, should that be necessary, or if it should appear to them to do so. Seven days' notice of the annual general meeting, and of any other meeting, shall be given by an advertisement in one or more of the English and one or more of the Vernacular newspapers. Any five members may, by a requisition addressed to the Committee, request them to call a general meeting of members, and the Committee, on receipt of such a requisition, shall call a meeting on the earliest convenient day.

XII. All moneys or funds of the Association as received shall be paid into an account to be opened with the Bank of Bombay in the name of the Association. All cheques on that account shall be signed by the Chairman, or, in his absence, by the Acting Chairman and one member of Committee, and countersigned by the Secretary of the Association, unless he be absent.

XIII. That a Secretary be appointed by the members, and that his remuneration be fixed by the Committee. His duties shall be to keep the records and accounts of the Association, to collect subscriptions, paying the same into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Association's account, to consider all proposed legislative measures or the action of any individual or corporation which may affect the interest of the Association, and generally to act in the Association's interest under the orders of the Committee.

XIV. That Solicitors to the Association be appointed, with whom the Committee may advise in case of need.

XV. That neither the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, nor members of Committee or Secretary, shall be answerable for anything other than his own acts or defaults, nor shall he be answerable for any act done by him for the sake of conformity only, or for any moneys of the Association other than such as shall come into his own hands, or for any collector or receiver of moneys appointed by the Committee, or for any misfortune, loss or damage happening to the Association by reason of any deed done or executed by him as a Chairman, Vice-Chairman or member of the Committee, or by reason of any error in judgment or mere indiscretion on his part in the performance of his duties, or otherwise on any account, except for wilful negligence or fraud. Every person being Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or a member of the Committee, his heirs, executors, or administrators, shall at all times be indemnified and saved harmless out of the funds of the Association from and against all costs, losses, damages, and expenses whatsoever, incurred or sustained by him in the execution of his powers or duties, and every person having been or being a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or member of Committee, or Secretary of the Association, his heirs, executors, and administrators, shall be indemnified and saved harmless, out of the funds of the Association, against all actions, suits, claims, and demands whatsoever, brought or made against him or them in respect of any engagement of the Association, save such as may be incurred by his own personal wilful neglect or default.

XVI. That an annual report of the proceedings of the Association be prepared and printed for circulation amongst the members, and that copies be sent to any similar Association or individual or corporations whom it may be likely to interest.

XVII. No member of the Association will employ any operative or mechanic while under engagement for a fixed period of time in another mill, also a member of the Association, without such operative or mechanic first producing a certificate in writing from his employers that his application is made with their sanction or that his services have been dispensed with.

XVIII. That the foregoing rules shall be copied into a book, to be kept with the records of the Association, and signed by all members, and that copies be printed and distributed to all the members, and that these rules shall not be altered save and except by a majority of three-fourths of the members of the Association present at any meeting.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS.

(*Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on the 13th February*, 1886.)

"That all the members of this Association agree to register on or before the 1st March, in the books of the Association, all the trade-marks and tickets to which they lay claim, and from this date the following rules shall be adopted for the settlement of any disputes arising in connection with trade-marks :—

(*a*) All disputes arising between members of the Association shall be referred to the arbitration of two disinterested parties, one to be chosen by each disputant.

(*b*) In event of the arbitrators not being able to arrive at a decision, then they shall refer the matter to an umpire, to be agreed upon between them (with the consent of their principals), whose decision shall be final.

(*c*) Should the arbitrators not agree upon the appointment of an umpire, the matter shall be referred to the Committee of the Association, who shall appoint an umpire, whose decision shall be final.

(*d*) No member shall be considered to have any prior right in a trade-mark or ticket unless the same shall have been previously registered in the books of the Association kept for that purpose."

Rules for the Election of a Representative of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association to serve on the Board of Trustees under the Provisions of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898.

(Adopted at the General Meeting of members, held on 22nd September, 1898.)

1. Candidates shall be nominated in writing signed by one proposer and one seconder, who must be both members of the Association, and the nomination papers must be sent in to the Secretary ten clear days before the day fixed for the election.

2. The Secretary of the Association shall circulate the names of the applicants four clear days before the election.

3. The Committee shall appoint two days, which shall be duly advertised, upon which the balloting shall take place. The ballot box shall be open from 10 a m. till 6 p m. on each day.

4. Votes may be given either in person or through any one duly authorised by a member of the Association, each subscribing member being entitled to one vote only.

5. The Committee shall appoint two scrutineers who, at 6 p. m. on the second day of the ballot, shall open the box and declare the result.

6. The candidate who has the largest number of votes shall be declared duly elected.

7. In the event of an equality of votes preventing the due election of any of the candidates, the members of the Association shall vote afresh in the manner above laid down, the voting in such case to be confined to the candidates who have secured an equal number of votes.

8. In the event of a casual vacancy the above course shall be followed in the appointment of a substitute.

9. In the event of the temporary absence of a representative of the Association on the Board of Trustees necessitating the appointment of a substitute under Section 13 (2), such appointment shall be made by a majority of the votes of the Committee of the Association at a meeting called for the purpose.

REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

For the period from 1st January to 31st December 1899.

The Committee have the honour to submit to the members the following report on the more important matters dealt with during their period of office, together with an audited balance sheet of the receipts and expenditure of the Association for the twelve months ending 31st December 1899.

INSPECTION OF ECONOMISERS UNDER THE BOMBAY BOILER INSPECTION ACT.

It will be in the recollection of members that, in September 1898, the Collector of Bombay notified that Government had decided that the term Boiler, as defined in Section 3 of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, included Economisers, and that all the provisions of the said Act, as applied to Boilers, applied equally to Economisers. The Association made representations respecting the proposed inspection, and addressed Government at length with the view to the withdrawal of the notification.

The Committee are pleased to state that, under date 5th August 1899, a reply was received from the Acting Secretary to Government, General Department, intimating that the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium had been asked to withdraw the notice issued by him on 12th September 1898 to the Agents of Factories in Bombay regarding the examination of Economisers, and adding that in future only the safety-valves of these appliances would be periodically inspected. (*Appendix* **A.**)

RATES OF FREIGHT TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

Representations were made to the Association in February 1899, that great hardship and loss were inflicted upon Millowners in Bombay on account of the scarcity of freight for China which prevailed at the time, and the Committee were urged to represent the matter to the representatives of the combined liners with the view to such arrangements being made as would facilitate the shipment of goods produced by the Mills. In June 1898, the Committee protested against the serious enhancement then made in the rates of freight on bale goods from Bombay to Singapore, Shanghai and other ports, and it was pointed out at the time that this enhancement had been instituted and maintained in the face of what

seemed to the Committee to be very cogent arguments in support of its abandonment. In again addressing the Steamer Companies concerned, under date 23rd February 1899, on the subject, the Committee pointed out that since the date of their previous representation even graver inconvenience and embarrassment than those foreseen had been and continued to be imposed on the local yarn industries by the failure of the allied Shipping Companies to supply freight in volume approximately adequate to the exigencies of the trade. Such failure would, it was submitted, entail no serious hardship on the trade if the inducements offered to shippers to deal exclusively with the Companies concerned had not led to the virtual extinction of competition. This injurious absence of effective competition and the consequent immobilization of immense quantities of goods destined and actually sold for shipment were, it was pointed out, direct results of the exclusive support given to the allied Companies by manufacturers in Bombay; and the situation was such that persons desiring to ship would be obliged—after tendering the goods for shipment—to send their goods forward by outside lines and to raise the whole question of the rebate unpaid. At the time of addressing the Steamer Companies there were in Bombay enormous accumulations of stocks awaiting shipment—stocks which were sold, which the shippers were most anxious to send forward and realize, and of which the buyers desired immediate delivery. In one Mill, the Committee were informed, there were locked up at the time goods to the value of some ten or twelve lakhs of rupees; in another some six lakhs, and in several others quantities no less considerable. This, it was pointed out, represented an enormous sum of money locked up at the busiest period of the year, and a conviction had been gaining ground that no rebate of 25 per cent. upon rates continuously enhanced under conditions of monopoly could compensate for the periodical paralysis of trade at such seasons. The Committee in bringing the above facts to the notice of the P. & O. S. N. Co. and the other liners, invited information as to what arrangements were contemplated to prevent recurrence of the difficulties, and to protect the interests of shippers in return for the exclusive support given by them.

In the reply received the representatives of the P. & O. S. N. Company, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company, Navigazione Generale Italiana, and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha stated that the quantity of yarn offering at the time for shipment had been quite phenomenal, but that owing to unforeseen causes the China berth had not been adequately supplied with tonnage for February shipment; that they were alive to, and fully recognised, the exigencies of the yarn industry, and that in order to meet the growing traffic arrangements had been made to purchase three cargo steamers of larger capacity than those previously employed. It was added that it was the desire of the Companies to work this trade in an amicable and conciliatory spirit, paying due regard to the requirements of shippers; that the volume of trade from Bombay to China was very large and continually expanding, but that the return trade was extremely limited, and it was seldom that the steamers could get adequate cargoes on the return voyage; consequently every ton of shipping that was despatched above a certain quantity entailed considerable loss in bringing the steamers back to Bombay, and that it was generally impossible to charter outside steamers at a figure that would be covered by the freight hitherto charged. (*Appendix* **B**.)

COTTON DUTIES AND TARIFF ACTS.

Under date 8th November 1899, the Committee addressed a lengthy communication to the Government of Bombay asking for the remission of the excise duties on Indian manufactured goods. It was represented that the excise duties had not only retarded but entirely stopped the development of the weaving industry in India, as in the ten years preceding the passing of the Cotton Duties Act of 1896, the number of looms in mills at work throughout the country increased from 18,536 to 37,270 or more than 100 per cent., while in the three years that had passed since the institution of those duties, only 743 looms had been added, while unfortunately there was no record of the number of looms that had gone out of work in the same period. It was, however, pointed out that in the two official years 1896-97 and 1897-98, the out-put of cloth to the theoretical number of looms working in British India had been some 32½ per cent. short of their aggregate capacity, whereas during the same period there had been an increase of 114·87 per cent. in the out-put of looms in foreign territories such as Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Mysore, Indore and Baroda, where no excise duties were levied. The determinant cause of the crisis, the Committee submitted, had of course been the failure of the rains and the consequent deficiency in the prospective supply of the raw material necessary to the prosecution of the industries. The cost of manufacturing 20s yarn was from 6¼ annas to 6½ annas per pound, while the market price obtainable for such goods was 5½ to 5¾ annas per pound, giving a loss of 9 pies per pound, which on a mill of 32,000 ring spindles represented a loss of about Rs. 20,000 per mensem. It was not contended that the duties referred to were exclusively responsible for this failure of the market to respond to the rise in price of material, but certain of the disabilities that pressed upon the country were, the Committee submitted, directly attributable to those duties. Such, for instance, was the disadvantage at which they placed the Indian Mills as compared with the enormous hand-loom industry. The Herschell Committee in reporting upon the possibilities of import taxation in India, and in treating of the question of a countervailing excise duty, pointed out that it would be wholly impracticable to enforce it generally in view of the extent to which the manufacture of cotton goods on a small scale prevailed throughout India. The condition so stated was accepted in the legislation ultimately passed, and it had the effect of diverting much energy from the great industry that had shown such wonderful growth under natural and equitable conditions to the hand-loom business associated with all the sanitary dangers which, however little they might enter into the question with which Millowners were now confronted, naturally occasioned Government much anxiety. The Committee therefore expressed the hope that His Excellency the Governor would consider good reason to have been shown for the abolition of the excise duty complained of, or at least for its remission until the 31st December 1900 when the new crop was expected to come in, and would recommend to the Government of India that the measure of relief so afforded might be granted without undue delay.

In acknowledging receipt of the Association's communication, the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, under date 7th February 1900, conveyed an assurance of the concern with which His Excellency the Governor-General in Council viewed the depressed state of the spinning and weaving

industries in Bombay ; but regretted that His Excellency was unable to approve the measures proposed by the Association. It was added, that the excise duty on cotton goods manufactured at the Indian Mills was imposed with the object of depriving the similar duties on imported goods of their protective character, and that so long as the latter duties were maintained, it was not possible for the Government of India to remove, or even temporarily remit, the former.

With reference to the new forms of returns to be supplied by mills under the Cotton Duties Act—as notified in the Circular issued by the Collector of Customs under date 17th June 1899—the Committee, in addressing the Collector on the subject, desired to be informed whether the authorisation under which a Mill Agent was to sign on behalf of the exporter must be given on stamped paper, and, if so, what stampage would be required. The reason for this enquiry was that the exaction of stampage upon such authorisation required in every case would be a hardship upon the Millowner. The Committee also pointed out that whereas most goods were formerly passed on certificate and recourse was only rarely had to the exporter, under the new rules the signature of the exporter was required in all cases. In view of the greatly increased clerical labour required for compliance with the new regulations, the Committee considered that the period of seven days allowed for the preparation of the returns was insufficient and they suggested that the said period be extended to ten days. As it was not made clear by the papers under consideration whether deductions would under the new system be allowed in each month, on cloth to be exported, up to the 20th of the succeeding month, enquiries were made at the Collector's Office upon the point, and it was stated that exemption would be granted up to the 20th of the month as had hitherto been the case, but that the form should be signed by the mill as the authorised Agent of the exporter. This removed one of the principal objections to the new arrangement, and the Committee asked the Collector for official confirmation of the assurance.

The Collector, under date 2nd August 1899, stated that as had been the practice hitherto, exemption would be granted on all goods exported up to the 20th day of the month following that in which they were shipped. In regard to the enquiry as to whether the authorisation under which a Mill Agent is to sign on behalf of the exporter must be given on stamped paper, and, if so, what stampage would be required, the Collector stated that the Cotton Duties Act did not contemplate the export of goods by persons other than the Mill. The Act, he stated, was framed upon the supposition or belief that the producing mill would always be the exporter of its own goods, and would in consequence be the lawful claimant for exemption, and the Act in consequence made no allowance for the export of goods by a third party, the merchant. Under the present system, it was explained, whereby the merchants bought and then exported the mill produce, the merchants became the claimants and not the mills, but inasmuch as it is the mills to whom, by reason of their arrangements with exporting merchants, the deductions are and should be made, it had been decided that the mills should, before preferring their claims or receiving payments, produce some authorisation from the exporting merchant to prefer the claim and receive payment in his behalf. The question of the form that such authorisation should take, and whether it should be stamped or not, had, it was added, been discussed in the

Collector's Office, and it had been finally decided that the exaction of stamp duty in every case would be an excessive burden upon mills, and that it would suffice if the exporter signed an authorisation in the mill's favour in the form of a letter. In regard to the period allowed for the preparation of returns, the Collector informed the Association that, under the Act, the returns were bound to be submitted within seven days, and that he was therefore not in a position to grant an extension on his own responsibility, but that as the Committee's request seemed reasonable, Government would be moved to alter the period prescribed to ten days.

The Committee on 6th September, in acknowledging receipt of the Collector's letter, expressed their thanks to that Official for having acceded to the recommendation of the Association as to the remission of stampage in the matter of letters of authorisation required to be given by the exporter to the Mill Agent entitling the latter to receive payment of refund, and expressed the hope that Government would assent to the extension of the period for preparation of the returns from seven to ten days. The Committee further brought to notice a defect in the present form of the said letter. It was pointed out that Millowners and Agents were required to submit at the Custom House, within seven days from date of shipment, the name of the steamer, the date of sailing thereof, and to state the date of the presentation of the relevant form. The Committee submitted that as a matter of fact these details could not be filled up at the time of signature of the letter, and in many cases it would be impossible for the Mill Agent to obtain from the exporter and to furnish to the Customs authorities within the prescribed time the details required. The Committee therefore submitted that all practical purposes would be served if the form of letter in question contained reference only to the number of the relevant form.

In the reply received from the Collector, under date 10th October, it was suggested as an alternative that instead of submitting the letter of authorisation, already prescribed, it would be sufficient if, on the reverse of all E forms, the mills in Bombay printed the following:—" I request that you will be good enough " to grant refund on this claim to the Agents of the mill mentioned in column 4 " of this E form on my behalf. By this request I waive my claim to refund on " bales shown in this E form in favour of the Agents of the mill, from whom the " bales so shown have been purchased by me." The Collector added that the Mill Agent, at the time of furnishing the Exporter with the E form, could get the declaration on the reverse, as shown above, signed by him. This procedure would, it seemed to him, suit the double purpose of satisfying both the Collector's Office and the Bombay Mill Agents. It was further intimated by the Collector that the Government of India had decided that there was no objection to the period of seven days allowed for the preparation of returns under Section 8, Sub-Section (4) of the Cotton Duties Act, being extended to ten days in the Bombay Presidency, as desired by the Association.

A reference was also made to the Association by the Collector of Customs on 20th December 1899, as to the advisability of introducing certain forms to be used by Hosiery Factories in Bombay, in the same way as the Bale Register is

used and kept by the Cotton Weaving Mills under the Cotton Duties Act. The papers were in due course circulated to the mills interested and the Collector was addressed in terms of the suggestions received by the Committee; but no further communication was received from that officer up to the time of compiling the report.

With reference to the representation addressed by the Association to Government, under date 7th October 1899, in which it was pointed out that the tariff values fixed by Government for the descriptions of cotton goods specified in the Notification of the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 677 G. R., dated Calcutta, 13th February 1897, were not in accord with the prices realised in the open market, and a request made that the articles referred to may be revised accordingly, the Committee were favoured with a copy of a communication from the Government of India, dated 24th February 1899, on the subject, in which it was stated the enquiries made by Government in connection with the proposal seemed to show that the reductions suggested by the Association were justifiable in themselves, but that if these were admitted other valuations would come under revision, and the tariff value of "T-cloths" would have to be raised from 6½ annas to 7 annas per pound and of "Blankets and Blanketing" (unraised), grey, from 6½ annas to 7½ annas per pound. The Government of India accordingly invited the opinion of the Association on this point.

In reply the Committee stated that the Association would offer no opposition to any revision of tariff valuations which was based on actual prices realized in the market. But that the proposal to raise the valuation of T-cloths from 6½ to 7½ annas per pound indicated misapprehension as to the actual course of prices for that description of goods. In point of fact what change had occurred since the former valuation had been of the nature of a fall, and it was shown that at the date of the Association's letter (5th April 1899) the net price realized by mills dealing in T-cloths was from 6¼ to 6½ annas per pound.

The Committee again addressed Government in the matter on 25th September 1899, and represented that the fall in prices of cotton had become accentuated during the last twelve months, that the values quoted in the Association's letter of 7th October 1898, were, therefore, inacceptable as furnishing a basis for taxation, and that the pressure of the impost upon an industry gravely depressed was having so serious an effect as to call for immediate remedy. The Committee at the same time submitted an extended statement on lines similar to that previously furnished, but showing the actual current valuations.

Later in the year the Government of India declared their intention of deputing Mr. J. E. O'Conor, C.I.E., Director-General of Statistics, to visit Bombay for the purpose of making enquiries in view of the revision of the tariff valuations under the Tariff Act and Cotton Duties Act, and on receipt of his report it was stated that the Government of India would consider and decide whether revised valuations under the Cotton Duties Act should be made or whether the duties should be levied *ad valorem* without fixed tariff valuations. On the arrival of Mr. O'Conor in Bombay, in the beginning of November, a Sub-Committee was appointed to confer with him in reference to the revision of the tariff valuations under the Cotton Duties Act. The items scheduled under a new alphabetical arrangement were discussed *seriatim*, and the valuations shown below—which the

Committee understand will be revised periodically—were agreed to for recommendation to Government. Subsequently the Government of India approved of the valuations recommended by Mr. O'Conor, and they were notified to the public on 1st December 1899 (No. 5483-G.R.):—

GREY GOODS.	Tariff value. Per. A.	lb. P.
Chadars and cholas, plain, or with borders not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$" ...	6	0
Ditto ditto, with borders exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$"	7	0
Commissariat, sail, and tent cloth...	6	0
Dhutis, plain, or with borders not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$"	6	0
Do. with borders exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$"	6	6
Do. black line border, calendered	6	3
Domestics	6	0
Dorias, including charkani and corded trousering	8	0
Drills, jeans, and twills...	6	0
Dungari cloth, including khadi and double cloth	6	0
Jacconets	10	0
Longcloth, plain	6	0
Madapollams	6	6
Mulls	12	0
Printers	7	6
Do. (bhagavad)	6	0
Sallas, including dhotars, dupattas, and uparnas	6	0
Sáris	6	0
Sheeting	6	0
Sheets, bed, plain (other than twills)	6	0
Shirtings, plain, or with borders not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$"	6	0
Do. with borders exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$"	6	6
T-cloth, exceeding 20" in width, including China	6	0
Do. not exceeding 20" in width	6	6
Zanzibar cloth, including American cloth	6	0
FANCY AND COLOURED GOODS.		
Bed ticking, plain or drilled	7	6
Blankets and blanketing, grey, unraised	6	0
Do. do. coloured, do.	7	0
Do. do. grey, raised	7	0
Do. do. coloured, do.	8	0
Charsas	8	6
Cholis and coloured sáris (sallas)...	10	0
Drills and jeans, striped or checked	7	0
Figured goods, grey, including table-cloths, bed covers, and quilts	7	0
Do. coloured	8	6
Flannelettes	8	0
Galatea, Thana cloth, and leheria...	8	6
Napkins	7	0
Sheets and twills, figured and striped	7	6
Striped cloth (coloured stripes), including ordinary susi and susi checks	7	0
Towels, Turkish	8	6
Do. honeycomb and other sorts	7	0
Fents, grey	5	0
Do. coloured	6	0

Provided that any of the goods mentioned in the foregoing list when woven with borders of silk shall be assessed to duty *ad valorem*.

The Association was favoured during the year with a copy of the Annual Report on the working of the Indian Cotton Duties Act in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1898-99 from which the following information is extracted :—

" The returns for the year contain gratifying evidence of the steady " recovery of the mill industry from the depression caused by the plague panic. " There was an increase in the production of yarn of 13·9 per cent. over the pre- " vious year and of 21·7 per cent. over 1896-97, and in the production of cotton " goods of 10·5 per cent. over 1897-98 and of 13·7 per cent. over 1896-97. The " net revenue collected under the Act was Rs. 11,07,365 being 18 per cent. more " than in 1897-98 and 24·5 per cent. more than in 1896-97. A comparison " cannot be made with the production of the year before the plague, as the duties, " as at present levied, were only imposed in February 1896. The duty was " recovered without difficulty, and the amount outstanding at the end of the " year would have been much less, but for the fact that several incorrect returns " were under adjustment." (*Appendix* **C.**)

TOWN DUTIES IN RAJNANDGAON.

In last year's report reference was made to the action of the Municipal authorities at Rajnandgaon in levying a prohibitive rate of Town Duty on imported yarn and cloth for the purpose, it was said, of protecting the production of the local mill. A memorial was addressed to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces by merchants interested in the cotton, yarn and piece-goods trade of Rajnandgaon, protesting against the enhancement of octroi on the ground that it would completely dislocate the Cotton Goods Market and be productive of much loss and suffering to the whole community of the town. In reply the memorialists were verbally informed that duty was levied according to a clause in the agreement made between the present Agents of the Mills and the Chief of the State, which was to the effect that a duty of 6¼ per cent. should be levied on goods imported into Rajnandgaon. In further explanation, the Commissioner of the Chattisgarh Division, in reply to a reference on the subject, stated that the duty in question was levied in pursuance of a definite agreement entered by the late Chief with the present owners of the Bengal Nagpore Mills at the time they were taken over, and that it was only on this express stipulation that the present Company were willing to carry on such an undertaking in a Native State—a position which doubtless had its disadvantages. The whole arrangement, it was pointed out, was made subject to the approval of the Government of India, which was duly accorded. The enhancement of the Municipal octroi on imported yarn and cloth would no doubt give the Bengal Nagpore Mills a distinct advantage in the Rajnandgaon Market, but the protection by a Native State of its own local industries within the limits of its own territories was, the Commissioner considered, a perfectly legitimate proceeding of which nobody outside the State was entitled to complain. It was added that some time ago, when the mills were in the hands of the Central Provinces Mills Company, the late Raja Bahadur proposed to protect them by precisely the same means. The proposal was referred to Government, and they saw no grounds for interfering with his discretion ; also that with the express object of placing these mills on an equal footing with their rivals in British territory, as

regards transactions outside the limits of the Nandgaon State (and indeed of the town of Rajnandgaon), the State recovered from them precisely the same Excise Duty as was levied in British India under the Cotton Duties Act.

The correspondence received the careful consideration of the Committee, but as the result of previous representations to Government in regard to similar charges, instituted by Native States, was such as to convince the Committee that action on the part of the Association would be ineffectual, they did not see their way to moving in the matter. (*Appendix* **D.**)

SMOKE NUISANCE.

Two prosecutions were instituted by the Municipality during the year, in the one case against the Soonderdass Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited, for having contravened the provisions of Clauses A and B of Sub-section (1) of Section 391 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, in respect of furnaces of the Company's Mill at Gilder Street, and in the other against the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, under the same Section of the Act, with negligently using their furnace so that the smoke caused nuisance.

The Magistrate in giving his decision in the case against the Soonderdass Mill said " that the mill was properly found and furnished with one of the best means of consuming the smoke. The Meldrum forced draft was in constant use, and it was in the interest of the defendants to use it regularly. The Consulting Engineer saw it almost daily, and he never saw the chimney smoking badly. In the Consulting Engineer's opinion a mill provided with Meldrum's patent could not possibly create a nuisance. But it was admitted that while cleaning fires, smoke was caused for a short time. This and other evidence satisfied his Worship that the mill did not ordinarily have a smoky chimney. On the other hand, Mr. Leask's evidence, which was corroborated by Mr. Hewett, showed that on a particular day for about an hour and a quarter there was an undoubted nuisance. That evidence could not be contradicted and was quite trustworthy. The Municipality was bound to prosecute offenders who caused a nuisance to the public. There was in the present case no bias on the part of the officers, who did their duty in recording the facts and giving evidence regarding them. He must conclude that on the 2nd March at the particular hour in the morning there was a nuisance. It was, however, not alleged that this was the constant and habitual condition of the mill. It was explained that while they were cleaning fires there must be some smoke, and nothing could prevent it. It was also the practice to clean the fires daily at that hour, and it was probable that the nuisance complained of was due to cleaning, although on the occasion in question it lasted somewhat longer than necessary. The Meldrum's patent was not in use at the time because the steam was blowing off from the safety valve. This was admitted. The Act did not require that the mill should be a habitual offender, but it would not be advisable to prosecute for an exceptional offence which was almost accidental. He did not think he should punish the accused because one day at a particular hour there was more smoke than was necessary. The fact had been partly explained by the cleaning of the fires and also by the employment of a substitute fireman, who was not efficient. In such a case, the prosecution should rest upon observations extending over a series of days and at different hours.

The second observations showed that there was no nuisance whatever. He was not prepared to punish for what appeared to be an accidental nuisance on a particular day. He trusted, however, that the mill would be more careful and try to avoid any further accident of the kind. During cleaning hours there must be smoke, but at all other times with the proper means of Meldrum's patent, the nuisance would be impossible if it were worked with ordinary care and intelligence. The defendants were discharged."

As regards the case against the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company the judgment was as follows :—

"This case has been conducted more carefully and efficiently than the last. On the last occasion there was only one observation, and it was naturally open to the objection that it did not fairly represent the normal condition of the mill. On this occasion observations have been taken on six or seven days, for an hour or more on each occasion, and it has been found that on every occasion, for more than half the time, dense and black smoke has been seen to issue from the chimney. The summons gives three particular dates, but the observations made on the other dates are also evidence, inasmuch as they form part of a series of similar occurrences at this mill, and they serve to show whether the facts observed were accidental or whether they were the normal state of the chimney. It is said, and I am glad to hear it, that since this prosecution there is a marked improvement in the condition of the chimney. If that is so, there is no reason why the precautions which are now taken should not have been taken before. It is evident the chimney can be kept from smoking, and when the Municipal officers asked that the forced draught might be put on, there was an immediate and marked improvement in the smoke. It is clear, therefore, that a proper use of the forced draught would tend to abate the nuisance. The use of the forced draught is to consume the coal perfectly, but the fiercer and clearer the flames the quicker is the coal consumed, and I can quite understand that in the present condition of the mill industry it is necessary to work as cheaply as possible. Therefore there is a tendency to use common coal, and not too much of it. Yet if by so doing a nuisance is caused to the inhabitants of the locality, it is necessary to put a stop to it. I am satisfied that the managers of this mill have not used the means they have at their disposal for the prevention of smoke; they have been negligent, and for their negligence they must be fined Rs. 100, which is the maximum penalty under the Act."

SHORT TIME IN THE BOMBAY MILLS.

At a general meeting of the Agents and Owners of cotton spinning and weaving mills in Bombay, held under the auspices of the Association on 17th October 1899, it was resolved as follows :—

(1) That in the interest of the Bombay Spinning industry, under conditions as at present obtaining, it is advisable to curtail the consumption of cotton and the production of yarn by a stoppage of machinery commonly called working short time.

(2) That the working days be four days per week.

(3) That such short time shall be in force from 1st November until 1st March 1900.

It was further resolved—

"That the Committee of the Association do take steps to ascertain what number of Millowners are willing to carry out the resolution. The result to be declared at an adjourned meeting to be held on 30th October 1899."

At the subsequent meeting, the Chairman submitted a summary of the replies received from the various mills, and stated that practically speaking the feeling of the Millowners of Bombay appeared to be in favour of working short time. A Sub-Committee (consisting of the Chairman, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, and the Secretary) was accordingly appointed for the purpose of carrying out the resolution passed at the first meeting.

At a later date, the Sub-Committee received various reports to the effect that certain Millowners who had intimated their intention of conforming to the movement had not strictly done so. The Sub-Committee were unable to take action upon the strength of mere rumour ; but, while having confidence that such members as had been unable to conform to the letter of the movement had been fulfilling it in spirit, they yet felt that the duty was imposed on them of setting at rest the doubts created in some quarters by the reports alluded to and of so guarding against defection.

They accordingly made arrangements to ascertain from Millowners and their managers by direct enquiry what was their individual practice or intention in the matter ; but the Committee regret to say that the result of their enquiries showed that many mills—which had previously consented to work short time—did not observe the closing days that had been agreed upon.

WORKING OF CERTAIN COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS IN BOMBAY BY ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The attention of the Committee was called during the year to the fact that several cotton spinning and weaving mills in Bombay had introduced the electric light into their premises. The Committee, in view of the importance of the question, convened a general meeting of members on 7th March 1899, to consider the question, when it was resolved that "in the opinion of the Bombay Millowners' Association it is undesirable, under any circumstances, to work the mills with the same set of hands for more than thirteen hours per day, inclusive of the necessary stoppages for meals."

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ASSOCIATION ON THE BOARD OF THE BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Under date 25th April 1899, the Secretary of the Bombay Improvement Trust invited the Association to arrange for the election of a representative to act as a Trustee on the Board of the Bombay Improvement Trust in place of Mr. Sassoon J. David, who had been granted leave of absence by the Board for six months from 22nd April 1899. In accordance with the rules framed by the Association, a special meeting of the Committee was held on 9th May 1899, at

which Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit was elected to represent the Association on the Board in question during Mr. David's absence from Bombay.

PROPOSED RESEARCH UNIVERSITY OF INDIA.

The promoters of the above scheme, which has been before the public for some time, addressed the Committee at the close of the year and asked for an expression of their views as to the ultimate location of the Institute—Bangalore having been suggested as a possible alternative should it not be found feasible to have the head-quarters of the proposed University in Bombay.

The matter having received careful consideration, the Committee stated that in their opinion the aim and object of the proposed Institute would obviously be better achieved by its being located in Bombay than at Bangalore.

IMPORT DUTY ON MACHINERY AND OTHER GOODS.

References were made to the Association during the year by members and others respecting the hardships suffered by importers from the manner in which import duty was levied on machinery and component parts thereof, because the material in question could be used for some other purpose than that for which it was imported.

The matter received the careful consideration of the Committee, but after the frequent and fruitless representations made by them on the subject on previous occasions, they did not feel that any good result could be expected from further intercession with Government on their part.

FIRE INSURANCE ON MILLS.

In view of the possible closing of many mills in Bombay, owing to the short crop of cotton and the high prices prevailing for the commodity, the Committee addressed the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents suggesting that Fire Offices should only charge Millowners proportionate premium for the period the mills are actually at work. The Association's letter was in due course submitted to the Fire Offices Committee in London, and at a later date the Committee were advised that that body could not concur with the suggestion put before them.

The Committee have, however, again addressed the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents on the subject asking that the matter may be again represented to the London Office in view of the unprecedented depression in the mill industry. It was pointed out that for many years the mills had contributed largely towards Fire Insurance business in Bombay and had practically been its best customers. Under the circumstances the Committee felt that at the present juncture it would be well for the offices to make some allowance to such of the mills as were compelled to entirely close. It was also pointed out that in previous years, when there was keen competition between tariff and non-tariff offices in Bombay, the mills, in spite of the heavy discounts offered by the latter, still gave a large portion of their risks to the combined Companies, and it seemed only fair, therefore, that some consideration should now be shown to the mills owing to the present depressed condition of the industry.

The matter has again been placed before the Fire Offices' Committee in London, but up to the time of compiling this report no reply had been received by the Association in the matter. (*Appendix* **E.**)

PROGRESS OF THE MILL INDUSTRY.

In the annual statement published by the Association, showing the Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills working and in course of erection in India on 30th June 1899, it will be noticed that, in so far as the island of Bombay is concerned, the number of mills in the City was practically the same as on 30th June 1898. There was, however, an appreciable increase in the spindles at work, the total number on 30th June 1899 being 24,10,861 as compared with 22,26,982 in the preceding twelve months. There was also a slight addition in the number of looms, while the quantity of cotton consumed during the twelve months, ending 30th June 1899, was 33,27,800 cwts., being 4,67,152 cwts. (or 1,33,472 bales) in excess of the previous year.

The following are the figures for Bombay and the whole of India :—

		No. of Mills.	Spindles.	Looms.	Consumption of cotton. (Bales.)	Hands employed.
Bombay ...	1898.....	82	22,26,982	21,379	8,17,328	70,728
	1899.....	82	24,10,861	22,209	9,50,800	77,169
All India ...	1898.....	185	42,59,720	38,013	14,81,328	1,48,964
	1899.....	188	47,28,333	39,069	16,75,190	1,62,108

The Exports of Country-made yarn from Bombay to China and Japan advanced, during the twelve months ending 31st December 1899, from 438,120 bales to 579,869 bales, or 32·35 per cent., almost all the goods having been shipped to China.

Exports of Country-made Yarn from Bombay to China and Japan.

PERIOD.	To China (Bales 400 lbs. each).	To Japan (Bales 400 lbs. each).	Total Bales.
From 1st January to 31st December 1877.....	28,516	142	28,658
Do. do. 1878.....	45,933	1,745	47,678
Do. do. 1879.....	45,530	4,842	50,372
Do. do. 1880.....	63,194	4,527	67,721
Do. do. 1881.....	61,783	7,378	69,161
Do. do. 1882.....	81,434	9,854	91,288
Do. do. 1883.....	94,982	17,421	112,403
Do. do. 1884.....	127,318	13,846	141,164
Do. do. 1885.....	154,517	19,020	173,537
Do. do. 1886.....	199,407	20,543	219,950
Do. do. 1887.....	205,158	39,730	244,888
Do. do. 1888.....	234,071	52,697	286,768
Do. do. 1889.....	254,697	62,220	316,917
Do. do. 1890.....	325,060	37,722	362,782
Do. do. 1891.....	365,038	10,939	375,977
Do. do. 1892.....	385,771	21,445	407,216
Do. do. 1893.....	297,572	14,198	311,770
Do. do. 1894.....	338,703	10,743	349,446
Do. do. 1895.....	374,119	2,515	376,634
Do. do. 1896.....	471,023	2,467	473,490
Do. do. 1897.....	361,221	645	361,866
Do. do. 1898.....	437,645	475	438,120
Do. do. 1899.....	579,619	250	579,869

There was similarly a large increase in the shipments of country-made piece-goods from Bombay to the farther East, the shipments to China being 2,674,870 yards, or 202·87 per cent., in excess of the quantity exported in 1898. Japan still continues to share very little in this trade, the total quantity exported, during the past year (1899), being only 1,680 yards.

Exports of Country-made Piece-goods from Bombay to China and Japan.

PERIOD.	China.		Japan.		Total.	
	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1877	10	14,400	...	.....	10	14,400
Do. do. 1878	1,206	1,499,334	58	113,528	1,264	1,612,862
Do. do. 1879	296	365,640	5	8,400	301	374,040
Do. do. 1880	1,553	1,890,685	110	132,000	1,663	2,022,685
Do. do. 1881	144	168,139	2	5,250	146	173,389
Do. do. 1882	573	713,237	20	36,714	593	749,951
Do. do. 1883	1,875	2,188,770	462	565,953	2,337	2,754,723
Do. do. 1884	1,595	1,770,662	16	25,187	1,611	1,795,849
Do. do. 1885	2,303	3,712,273	6	5,376	2,309	3,717,649
Do. do. 1886	2,302	2,988,890	...	...	2,302	2,988,890
Do. do. 1887	1,963	2,584,680	3	4,560	1,966	2,589,240
Do. do. 1888	11,320	15,751,688	96	140,321	11,416	15,892,009
Do. do. 1889	1,302	1,985,997	26	31,200	1,328	2,017,197
Do. do. 1890	3,143	3,660,574	21	23,800	3,169	3,684,374
Do. do. 1891	4,564	6,102,250	...	.....	4,564	6,102,250
Do. do. 1892	7,416	9,984,335	...	.....	7,416	9,984,335
Do. do. 1893	3,598	4,517,445	38	57,312	3,636	4,574,757
Do. do. 1894	4,949	6,068,702	...	.....	4,949	6,068,702
Do. do. 1895	7,744	10,064,441	7	7,200	7,751	10,071,641
Do. do. 1896	7,024	8,638,535	26	30,420	7,050	8,668,955
Do. do. 1897	2,368	3,036,875	15	21,988	2,383	3,058,863
Do. do. 1898	947	1,318,478	...	.....	947	1,318,478
Do. do. 1899	3,034	3,993,348	1	1,680	3,035	3,995,028

As regards the Shipments of Cotton Piece-goods and Yarns from United Kingdom to China and Japan, it will be seen that, as compared with the previous twelve months, the exports of piece-goods increased 9·54 per cent. in 1899, while on the average of the preceding ten years there was an increase of nearly 12 per cent. On the other hand there was a material decrease in the shipments of yarns, the exports in 1899 showing a falling off of 21·22 per cent.

Shipments of Cotton Piece-goods and Yarns from the United Kingdom to China and Japan from the year 1877 *to* 1899.

YEARS.	PIECE-GOODS OF ALL KINDS.			YARNS.		
	To China (including Hongkong).	To Japan.	Total.	To China (including Hongkong).	To Japan.	Total.
(1st Jan. to 31st Dec.)	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1877...	367,329,900	27,150,300	394,480,200	17,962,200	15,105,700	33,067,900
1878...	340,097,800	42,232,400	382,330,200	11,058,200	25,409,600	36,467,800
1879...	462,303,800	61,617,500	523,921,300	14,343,400	24,607,700	38,951,100
1880...	447,271,900	61,464,500	508,736,400	19,514,200	26,911,600	46,425,800
1881...	523,852,300	63,325,100	587,177,400	19,149,400	28,329,800	47,479,200
1882...	401,958,300	52,990,500	454,948,800	15,236,700	19,144,300	34,370,900
1883...	370,659,200	45,006,000	415,665,800	13,370,700	20,148,500	35,519,200
1884...	394,583,600	45,354,200	439,937,800	15,724,300	23,134,800	38,856,100
1885...	523,927,000	45,412,400	569,339,400	20,378,900	12,687,200	33,061,100
1886...	455,823,000	34,628,500	490,451,500	10,593,200	16,333,200	26,930,400
1887...	552,742,700	65,403,800	618,146,500	11,882,200	23,472,500	35,354,700
1888...	574,547,500	77,856,400	652,403,900	17,474,000	27,168,600	44,642,600
1889...	474,426,100	82,578,000	557,004,100	8,828,900	26,832,600	35,661,500
1890...	570,297,800	63,309,400	633,607,200	14,956,900	23,100,500	38,057,400
1891...	534,129,400	61,120,100	595,249,500	13,144,800	14,826,500	27,971,300
1892...	497,485,200	75,180,500	572,665,700	8,501,300	23,384,900	31,886,200
1893...	365,425,500	68,307,800	433,733,300	8,778,500	18,963,000	27,741,500
1894...	425,840,200	71,603,900	496,944,100	9,769,500	14,638,800	24,408,300
1895...	528,187,300	99,035,600	627,222,900	11,236,100	21,266,000	32,492,100
1896...	542,993,400	105,507,100	648,500,500	9,076,400	22,787,400	31,863,800
1897...	445,182,100	94,056,700	539,238,800	11,246,000	23,142,600	34,388,600
1898...	486,496,200	104,966,000	591,462,200	13,109,700	17,191,500	30,301,200
1899...	554,080,000	93,850,600	647,930,600	11,344,700	12,526,500	23,871,200
Average for 10 years	494,961,710	83,693,770	578,655,480	11,115,390	19,182,770	30,298,160

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

At the Annual General Meeting of Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association, held on 22nd March 1899, it was resolved to increase the Association's annual donation to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000.

In connection with this Institute it was brought to the notice of the Committee that a change had recently been made in the rules under the Boiler Inspection Act, whereby the students of the Institute were required to produce, in addition to the three years' workshop certificate granted by the Principal of the Institute, a certificate showing that they had obtained practical experience for a period of not less than twelve months in some factory or workshop in order to qualify them for admission to the second-class Engineer's examination under that Act. The Association was accordingly invited to exercise its influence with

Millowners to allow successful students of the Institute, where possible, the opportunity of serving as apprentices to enable them to qualify under the revised regulations.

The Committee, in addressing the members on the subject, expressed the hope that they would be pleased to afford facilities to successful students of the Institute in obtaining further practical experience after passing out of the Institute..

INDIAN COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

Mr. George Watt, Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, addressed the Association, in September 1899, and invited its co-operation in respect of the contribution of commercial products for the Economic Gallery of the Indian Museum. Mr. Watt's letter was in due course circulated to the members of the Association, with a recommendation that they would give favourable consideration to his appeal for specimens of the commodities enumerated.

HOLIDAYS FOR 1899.

The Committee have, as in previous years, furnished members with a list of the holidays recommended to be observed by the cotton spinning and weaving mills during 1899, and their thanks are due to their Deputy Chairman, Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., for so kindly assisting them in the preparation of this list.

STOCKS OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

In accordance with the practice observed in previous years, the Committee, after obtaining returns from agents and owners, informed the members, by a circular in the usual way, that the total quantity of cotton held by the spinning and weaving mills in Bombay on 30th June 1899 was 1,07,069 candies.

STATISTICS.

The usual comparative statements are published in the Appendix, showing the imports and exports of piece-goods and yarns for a series of years, together with the annual statement of cotton spinning and weaving mills working and in course of erection in India on 30th June 1899. The members of the Association have been regularly supplied during the year with the monthly statistical returns published by the Committee, together with the weekly list of quotations of piece-goods and yarns. (*Appendix* **F**.)

In conclusion, the Committee tender their thanks to the members of the Association for their ready attention to all matters submitted to them, and to express their acknowledgments to His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council and to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council for the courtesy and attention which their representations have at all times received.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

From 1st January to 31st December 1899.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Office rent	720 0 0		By Balance at the credit of the Association on 31st December 1898 :—		
„ Office Salaries	3,460 0 0		General Fund	31,705 6 8	
„ Printing	1,465 12 0		Travelling Agency Fund	3,357 10 11	
„ Advertisements	202 0 0				35,063 1 7
„ Miscellaneous Expenses, Telegrams, Stationery, &c.	504 2 11		„ Subscriptions for the year ending 31st December 1899	13,690 11 10	
„ Association's contribution to the Chamber of Commerce Statistical Department	1,200 0 0		„ Miscellaneous Receipts	189 9 6	
„ Law Charges	172 0 0		„ Interest on Government Paper and Fixed Deposits of General Fund and Travelling Agency Fund	675 8 6	
„ Auditor's Fee	50 0 0				14,555 13 10
		7,773 14 11			
„ Association's contribution to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute for 1899-1900.	.....	5,000 0 0			
Balance as under :—					
Government 3½ per cent. Promissory Notes for Rs. 14,000—cost.	14,251 14 0				
Fixed Deposits with the National Bank of India for 12 months at 4½ and 5%	17,500 0 0				
Cash in the Bank of Bombay	4,205 7 7				
Cash in hand	6 0 0				
Balance of Subscription for Membership	30 11 4				
	35,994 0 11				
Less—Amount due for wages for December and Auditor's Fee.	607 0 0				
		35,387 0 11			
Government 3½ per cent. Promissory Notes for Rs. 3,000 of Travelling Agency Fund Account ... ... Cost	2,934 6 0				
Cash in the Bank of Bombay do.	523 9 7				
		3,457 15 7			
Total Rupees ...		49,618 15 5	Total Rupees ...		49,618 15 5

Examined and found correct.

NESSERWANJEE SORABJEE JAMSETJEE,
Auditor.

C. J. MICHAEL,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 5th April 1900.

Appendix A.

Inspection of Economisers under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act.

No. 3424 of 1899.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *5th August* 1899.

From

R. B. STEWART, ESQ., I. C. S.,
ACTING SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

To

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter of the 25th January 1899, I am directed to state, for the information of the Association, that the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, has been asked to withdraw the notice issued by him on the 12th September 1898, to the Agents of factories in Bombay regarding the examination of economisers, and to observe that in future only the safety valves of these appliances will be periodically inspected.

I have, &c.,
R. B. STEWART,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Appendix B.

Rates of Freights to China and Japan.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay, 23rd February 1899.

THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co.,
BOMBAY.

SIR,—In June of 1898 the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association offered a protest against the serious enhancement then made in the rates of freight on bale goods from Bombay to Singapore, Shanghai and other ports. This enhancement was instituted by several other shipping companies in conjunction with yours and has been maintained in the face of what seemed to the members of this Association to be very cogent arguments to its abandonment. But since that time even graver inconvenience and embarrassment than those foreseen have been and continue to be imposed on the local yarn industries by the failure of the said allied shipping companies to supply freight in volume approximately adequate to the exigencies of the trade. Such failure on the part of those particular companies would entail no serious hardship on the trade if the inducements at present offered to shippers to deal exclusively with those companies had not led to the virtual extinction of competition. This injurious absence of effective competition and the consequent immobilization of immense quantities of goods destined and actually sold for shipment are direct results of the exclusive support given to the allied Companies by manufacturers here ; and the situation is such that persons desiring to ship will be obliged, after tendering you the goods for shipment, to send their goods forward by outside lines and to raise the whole question of the rebate unpaid.

At the present time there are in Bombay enormous accumulations of stock awaiting shipment—stocks which are sold, which the shippers are most anxious to send forward and realize, and of which the buyers desire immediate delivery. In one mill in Bombay there are locked up at present goods to the value of some ten or twelve lakhs of rupees: in another some six lakhs and in several other quantities no less considerable. This represents an enormous sum of money locked up at the busiest period of the year; and a conviction has been gaining ground that no rebate of 25 per cent. upon rates continuously enhanced under conditions of monopoly can compensate for the periodical paralysis of trade at such seasons.

I am therefore directed by my Committee to bring the matter urgently to your notice and to invite information as to what arrangements are contemplated by the shipping Companies to prevent recurrence of the difficulties and to protect the interests of shippers in return for the exclusive support given by them to your respective Companies.

I have, &c.,

FREDERICK NOEL PATON,

Secretary.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

Bombay, 24th February 1899.

THE SECRETARY,

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

We have to acknowledge your letter of 23rd February on the subject of the provision of tonnage for conveyance of bale goods hence to Straits and China ports.

We would remind you that the quantity of yarn offering for shipment during the past three or four months has been quite phenomenal during that part of the year, and its development has evidently greatly exceeded your own anticipations, for writing on the 19th June last you stated that "your Committee are of opinion that shipments will be very much restricted," whereas the converse has been the case. For these unusually large shipments we have practically provided sufficient tonnage to meet the demand as it arose, until recently. Owing to the fact of the "Brindisi" (P. & O. steamer) having been run into and seriously damaged while at anchor at Moji, and the late arrival of the "Maria Valerie" (Austrian Lloyd's steamer) through an unforeseen delay at home ports,—both circumstances beyond our control,—we admit that the China berth has not been adequately supplied with tonnage for February shipment; but in order to meet this difficulty we chartered the S. S. "Hutton" (now in port) some days ago, by an arrangement with the leading shippers, to load direct for Shanghai and expect she will carry about 13,000 to 14,000 bales, which should considerably ease the present temporary pressure.

From the advertised list of sailings, copy attached, you will see that there is ample tonnage provided for March-April shipment. In order to meet the growing traffic hence to China the P. & O. Company have recently purchased three cargo steamers of larger carrying capacity than those hitherto employed locally, the first of which, the "Nankin", will be available early in April. This proves that we are alive to, and fully recognise, the exigencies of the yarn industry.

With respect to your assertion that "persons dasiring to ship will be obliged.....to send their goods forward by outside lines", we beg to remind you that such a procedure would, of course, entail the forfeiture of any unpaid rebate on previous shipments by our respective lines, and we trust your Committee will let wiser counsels prevail before resorting to such

measures. Our desire has been always to work this trade in an amicable and conciliatory spirit, paying due regard to the requirements of shippers, but your Committee can hardly be aware of the adverse conditions under which it is carried on. The volume of trade from Bombay to China is, it is true, very large and continually expanding, but the return trade is extremely limited, and it is seldom our steamers can get adequate cargoes on the return voyage ; consequently every ton of shipping that is despatched above a certain quantity, entails considerable loss in bringing the steamers back to Bombay, and past experience has taught us that it is generally impossible to charter outside steamers at a figure that would be covered by the moderate freight we charge.

Your Association must bear in mind the benefit shippers derive from the regular tonnage we supply throughout the year which at certain seasons is furnished at some sacrifice to ourselves, and this constant flow of tonnage and fixity of freights, on which yarn shippers lay great stress, is a special feature of the rebate system which we introduced some years since, and which could not be secured to shippers in an open freight market.

We are, &c.,
I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's Company.

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent, Nav. Genl. Italiana.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 8*th March* 1899.

THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to acknowledge the receipt of the letter addressed to me on the 24th ultimo by the representatives of the combined lines.

I am to point out that if, as you contend, the shipments of yarn during the last four months have been phenomenal (such shipments being really 19 per cent. above those of the corresponding months of 1897-98) such abnormality when complicated by circumstances possibly "beyond your control" but certainly arising on your side, called for special exertions, and if necessary a spontaneous temporary relaxation of the terms of that convention which you seek to interpret in so uncompromising a manner.

As you assure me that you have made adequate arrangements for March and April shipments, I am directed to say that the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association will delay further action until it is seen how far your anticipation is borne out by events.

I am, &c.,
FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Secretary.

Appendix C.

Cotton Duties and Tariff Acts.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *8th November* 1899.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

Under the instructions of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, I have the honour to represent that in view of the extraordinary combination of calamities to which the Spinning and Weaving Industries of Bombay have been subject during a series of years, it is expedient to afford to the said Industries the greatest measure of relief that Government may find compatible with financial exigencies, and further, that such relief might properly begin by the suspension of the Excise duties instituted under the Indian Tariff Act Amendment Bill.

2. In 1896 the Government considered it necessary to impose a duty on Imported Cotton Goods and to levy at the same time a theoretically countervailing Excise duty upon local products of the same description.

3. The Honourable Sir James Westland, in introducing the Indian Tariff Bill on 1st March 1894, and after reciting the considerations that necessitated that measure described the situation as "wholly due to the deterioration of position caused by the fall of exchange." Again, on the 17th December of the same year the same Hon'ble gentleman in setting forth the reasons for introducing the Indian Tariff Act Amendment Bill, by which the Cotton Duties were established, referred repeatedly to the decline in exchange as the prime reason for the proposal. In the opening passages of the speech made by him in Council on the 23rd January 1896, the fall of exchange was dealt upon as the principal cause of the situation that imposed on Government the task of supplementing the revenue by including Cotton Goods in the Act.

4. It is, therefore, clear that exchange was the dominant factor in the decision of Government; and we desire to submit that even were the industries affected in the normal state of prosperity, the rise that has occurred and the stability that has appeared in exchange remove the only justification that was ever advanced for the measure in question. Government now has good reason to expect the maintenance of exchange at or about the level recorded in 1892, and we desire to show that this high level of exchange does, in the absence of such relief as it renders possible and fitting, impose on an industry already in a most critical condition an additional burden in its relations and rivalries with the silver-using countries of the Farther East and has the effect of a bonus of some 14 per cent. to importers of cotton goods as against local producers.

5. Throughout the discussions that arose in Council and elsewhere in 1894 and 1896, on the subject of the imposition of the Cotton duties, and especially in connection with the Excise duties, the economic vice of such taxation upon industry received repeated recognition from the spokesmen of Government and the legislation in question was justified solely on the ground of financial urgency. It would, therefore, be superfluous here to expand the proposition than any impost that can be shown to press upon industries and to retard their growth ought to be withdrawn as soon as it is possible to dispense with it.

6. That the Excise Duties have not only retarded but entirely stopped the development of the Weaving Industry of the Indian Mills is demonstrated by the following figures: In the ten years preceding the passing of the Cotton Duties Act of 1896 the number of looms in Mills at work throughout India increased from 18,536 to 37,270 or more than 100 per cent. In the three years that have passed since the institution of those duties only 743 looms have been added

while, unfortunately, there is no record of the number of looms that have gone out of work in the same period. Their number may, however, be deduced from the following facts :—In the two official years 1896-97 and 1897-98 the output of cloth to the theoretical number of looms working in British India has been some 32½ per cent. short of their aggregate capacity, whereas during the same period there has been an increase of 114·87 per cent. in the output of looms in foreign territories such as Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Mysore, Indore and Baroda, where no excise duty is levied.

7. The determinant cause of the present crisis has of course been the failure of the rains and the consequent deficiency in the prospective supply of the raw material necessary to the prosecution of the industries. At present rates of cotton, the cost of manufacturing, say, 20s. yarn is from As. 6¼ to As. 6½ per lb., the present market price obtainable for such goods is As. 5½ to As. 5¾ per lb. giving a loss of pies 9 per lb. which on a Mill of 32,000 ring spindles represents a loss of about Rs. 20,000 per mensem. While these yarn prices include a rise of about pies 6 per lb. during the last three months the price of cloth has not advanced by one pie, the loss in this department being by so much the greater.

8. It is not contended that the duties referred to are exclusively responsible for this failure of the market to respond to the rise in price of material, but certain of the disabilities that press upon the industry are directly attributable to those duties. Such, for instance, is the disadvantage at which they place the Indian Weaving Mills, as compared with the enormous hand loom industry. The Herschell Committee in reporting upon the possibilities of import taxation in India and in treating of the question of a countervailing excise duty, pointed out that "it would be wholly impracticable to enforce it generally in view of the extent to which the manufacture of Cotton Goods on a small scale prevails throughout India." The condition so stated was accepted in the legislation ultimately passed, and it has had the effect of diverting much energy from the great industry that had shown such wonderful growth under natural and equitable condition to the hand-loom business, associated with all the sanitary dangers which, however little they may enter into the question with which millowners are now confronted, necessarily occasion Government much anxiety at the present time.

9. We, therefore, hope that His Excellency the Governor will consider good reason to have been shown for the abolition of the Excise Duty complained of, or at least for its remission until the 31st December 1900, when the new crop of cotton may begin to come in, and will recommend to the Government of India that the measure of relief so afforded may be granted without undue delay.

I have, &c.,
FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Secretary.

No. 8282 of 1899.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *20th November* 1899.

To

THE SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 8th instant, recommending the abolition, or suspension up to 31st December 1900, of the Excise duties levied under the Cotton Duties Act II of 1896, and to intimate that the representation of the Association is under the consideration of Government.

I have, &c.,
H. S. LAWRENCE,
Under Secretary to Government.

No. 885 of 1900.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *7th February* 1900.

To

THE SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

With reference to your letter, dated 8th November 1899, requesting the abolition or suspension, up to 31st December 1900, of the Excise duties, levied under the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896, I am directed to convey to you an assurance of the concern with which His Excellency the Governor-General in Council views the depressed state of the spinning and weaving industries in Bombay. His Excellency regrets, however, that he is unable to approve the measures proposed by the Association. I am to state that the Excise duty on cotton goods manufactured at the Indian Mills was imposed with the object of depriving the similar duties on imported goods of their protective character. So long as the latter duties are maintained, it is not possible for the Government of India to remove, or even temporarily remit, the former.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
H. S. LAWRENCE,
Under Secretary to Government.

CIRCULAR.

No. $\frac{618}{Ex.}$ of 1899.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE,
17th June 1899.

The attention of the Agents and Owners of all the Weaving Mills in the Bombay Presidency is invited to the Government of India's Notification No. 2429-S. R., dated the 29th May 1899, republished in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, page 876, dated the 8th June 1899, and they are requested to note the following in connection with the aforesaid Notification :—

(*a*) The form A indicated below the notification should be substituted for the old A form commencing from the return for July 1899, it should be a printed form of the same size as the specimen annexed herewith.

(*b*) The Bale Register should show the consecutive numbers on the bales, which should be marked upon each bale as soon as it is packed : these numbers should be entered in column 3 of the A return for the month in which the bales are issued.

(*c*) From the 1st of July 1899 numbers commencing from 1 upwards should be given and at the beginning of every calendar year a new number should be given. In order to identify the year to which the number belongs, alphabetical letters should be given below the numbers in the returns as well as on the bales, *i.e.*, for the six months of this year A should be written, for the next year B and C for the third year and so on.

(*d*) The form D should be discontinued from the 1st July 1899.

(*e*) The form E should be in a printed form and of the same size as the specimen hereto attached. It should be signed by the exporter as claimant, or by an Agent duly authorized to sign in his behalf. In cases in which the Mill is not the exporter, the certificate of sale should be signed by the Millowner or some other responsible Officer of the Mill.

W. T. MORISON,
Collector of Customs.

No. $\frac{619}{Ex.}$ of 1899.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE,
17*th June* 1899.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary, Bombay Millowners' Association, for information.

S. M. EDWARDES,
For Collector of Customs for the purposes of Cotton Duties Act.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 28*th July* 1899.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS
FOR THE PURPOSES OF COTTON DUTIES ACT,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am instructed to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum No. 619 Ex. of the 17th ultimo, together with a copy of your Circular No. 618 Ex. of same date, and the forms referred to.

2. The new forms of Returns to be supplied by Mills under the Cotton Duties Act have been carefully considered by the Committee.

3. As it is not made clear by the papers under consideration whether deductions will under the new system be allowed in each month, on cloth to be exported up to the 20th of the succeeding month, enquiries were made at your office upon the point, and the following informal reply was received from Mr. Edwardes :— "Yes, exemption will be granted up to the 20th of the month, as has hitherto been the case. But the form should be *signed by the Mill* as the authorised agent of the exporter." This removes one of the principal objections to the new arrangement, and the Committee will be glad to have official confirmation of the assurance.

4. The Committee would be glad to be informed whether the authorisation under which a Mill agent is to sign on behalf of the Exporter must be given on stamped paper, and if so what stampage would be required. The reason for this enquiry is that the exaction of stampage upon such authorisation required in every case would be a hardship upon the Mill-owner.

5. The Committee would also desire to point out that whereas most goods were formerly passed on certificate and recourse was only rarely had to the Exporter, under the new rules the signature of the Exporter is required in all cases.

6. In view of the greatly increased clerical labour required for compliance with the new regulations, the Committee consider that the period of seven days allowed for the preparation of the returns is insufficient and they would suggest that the said period be extended to ten days.

I have, &c.,
FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Secretary.

No. $\frac{840}{Ex.}$ OF 1899.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
2nd August 1899.

FROM

THE COLLECTOR OF LAND REVENUE, CUSTOMS AND OPIUM.

TO

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

In answer to your letter dated July 28th, 1899, I have the honour to state as follows :—

2. The informal information regarding deductions given to you by Mr. Edwardes is correct. As has been the practice hitherto, exemption will be granted on all goods exported, up to the 20th day of the month following that in which they were shipped.

3. In regard to your paragraph 4, I would inform you that the Cotton Duties Act of 1896 does not contemplate the export of goods by persons other than the mill. The Act was framed upon the supposition or belief that the producing mill would always be the exporter of its own goods, and would in consequence be the lawful claimant for exemption, and has in consequence made no allowance for the export of goods by a third party, the merchant.

Under the present system, whereby the merchants buy and then export the mill produce the merchants become the claimants and not the mills. But inasmuch as it is the mills, to whom by reason of their arrangements with exporting merchants, the deductions are and should be paid, it has been decided that the mills should, before preferring their claims or receiving payments, produce some authorisation from the exporting merchant to prefer the claim and receive payment in his behalf.

The question of the form that such authorisation should take, and the question whether it should be stamped or not, has been discussed in this office. It has been finally decided that the exaction of stamp duty in every case would be an excessive burden upon mills, and that it will suffice if the exporters sign an authorisation in the mills' favour in the form of a letter. I append hereto a circular and draft letter, copies of which have been forwarded to all the mills in Bombay. The draft letter represents the form of authorisation which it has been decided to recognise as sufficient.

4. In regard to your para. 6 regarding the period allowed for the preparation of returns I would inform you that under the Act, the returns are bound to be submitted within seven days, and that this office is, therefore, not in a position to grant an extension of this period on its own responsibility, but that, as your request seems reasonable, Government will be moved to alter the period prescribed to 10 days.

I have, &c.,
W. T. MORISON,
Collector.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *6th September* 1899.

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF LAND REVENUE, CUSTOMS AND OPIUM,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

Under the instructions of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 840, dated 2nd August, on the subject of the new forms to be used for returns of cotton goods exported.

2. I am to thank you for having acceded to the recommendation of the Association as to the remission of stampage on the letters of authorization required to be given by the exporter to the

mill agent entitling the latter to receive payment of refund, and to express a hope that Government has assented to the extension of the period for preparation of the returns from 7 to 10 days.

3. I am further to bring to your notice a defect in the present form of the said letter. It is at present required that in that letter which the mill agent is required to submit at the Custom House within seven days from date of shipment, the name of the steamer, the date of sailing thereof, and the date of the presentations of the relevant E form be stated. As a matter of fact these details cannot be filled up at the time of signature of the letter, and in many cases it would be impossible for the mill agent to obtain from the exporter and to furnish to the Customs authorities within the prescribed time the details required. I am, therefore, to submit that all practical purposes would be served if the form of letter in question contained reference only to the number of the relevant E form ; and to beg that this suggestion may receive the consideration accorded to previous recommendations.

I have, &c.,
FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Secretary.

No. $\frac{1133}{\text{Ex.}}$ of 1899.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE,
10*th October* 1899.

FROM
THE COLLECTOR OF LAND REVENUE, CUSTOMS AND OPIUM,
BOMBAY.

To
THE SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

With reference to para. 3 of your letter, dated September 6th, in which you state that the details of steamer's name, and date of sailing, &c., cannot be conveniently entered in the letter of authorization, at the time of signing the same, I have the honour to state that the following course suggests itself to me as an alternative, which might reasonably be followed by Mills in Bombay.

2. Instead of submitting the letter of authorization, already prescribed, it would be sufficient if on the *reverse* of all E forms, the mills in Bombay print the following :—

To *Dated*_____
THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS
FOR THE PURPOSE OF COTTON DUTIES ACT.

SIR,

I request that you will be good enough to grant refund on this claim to the agents of the mill mentioned in column 4. of this E form, on my behalf.

2. By this request I waive my claim to refund on bales shown in this E form in favour of the Agents of the mill, from whom the bales so shown have been purchased by me.

*Exporter*_____

3. The mill agents, at the time of furnishing the exporter with the E form, could get the declaration on the reverse, as shown above, signed by him. This procedure would, it seems to me, suit the double purpose of satisfying both this office and the Bombay mill agents.

I have, &c.,
S. M. EDWARDES,
For Ag. Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

No. $\frac{1156}{Ex}$ OF 1899.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE,
11*th October* 1899.

FROM

THE COLLECTOR OF LAND REVENUE, CUSTOMS AND OPIUM,
BOMBAY.

To

THE SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of India has decided that there is no objection to the period of 7 days allowed for the preparation of returns under Section 8, Sub-section (4) of the Cotton Duties Act of 1896, being extended to 10 days in the Bombay Presidency as desired in para. 6 of your letter, dated July 28th last.

I have, &c.,
S. M. EDWARDES,
For Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

No. $\frac{1451}{Ex.}$ OF 1899.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE,
20*th December* 1899.

FROM

THE COLLECTOR OF LAND REVENUE, CUSTOMS AND OPIUM,
BOMBAY.

To

THE SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that I have been directed to ask the opinion of the Millowners' Association as to the advisability of introducing the accompanying forms, to be used by *Hosiery Factories* in Bombay, in the same way as the Bale Register is used and kept by the cotton weaving mills under the Cotton Duties Act of 1896.

2. The reason for the proposal to introduce these forms is as follows :— There are some two or three factories in Bombay, the property of private individuals, which knit hosiery goods (caps, vests, stockings, etc.) and which pay duty under the Act, the duty being assessed upon returns furnished monthly to this Office. As, however, their goods are not baled, but are sold in small packets containing some 6 or 12 articles, they have never hitherto kept any standard form of Register corresponding to the bale-register kept by cotton weaving mills.

3. One of these factories was recently found to have been defrauding Government of large sums of revenue, by entering in its monthly returns only a certain quantity of the goods actually made and issued from the premises. In investigating the case, considerable difficulty was experienced in arriving at a correct calculation of the amount of duty due, from the fact that there was no Register of goods made up, corresponding to the bale-register kept by cloth weaving mills.

4. To meet this want and to obviate possible difficulties in future, the accompanying forms have been prepared. I am to ask that you will be good enough to obtain the opinion of the Association thereupon, and to note any objection to their introduction which may occur to you. It is understood that these forms in no respect supersede the ordinary forms used by weaving mills, but are intended for the use of the few factories which knit hosiery and which keep no register of goods made and packed for issue.

5. I am to request that the opinion of the Association may be submitted without delay, and the sample forms returned therewith.

I have, &c.,
S. M. EDWARDES,
for Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 11*th January* 1900.

THE COLLECTOR OF LAND REVENUE, CUSTOMS AND OPIUM,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am instructed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. $\frac{1451}{Ex.}$ of the 20th December 1899 with its accompaniments.

In reply I am to say that the proposed Form A will, in the opinion of the Committee, involve considerable trouble and put millowners to much expense in furnishing the particulars required by Government. The information, moreover, would not, the Committee consider, be of much value in checking the actual production of the goods specified, as in the final process of manufacture the wastage averages from 20 to 30 per cent.

As regards Form A-2, the Committee are of opinion that the information should be confined to only 4 columns, namely, "quality number;" "total number of dozens;" "number of packets made;" and "number in each packet"; omitting the columns "weight per dozen" and "total weight," the reason being that the weight of each dozen of hosiery goods of one quality is not uniform, but varies considerably.

I have, &c.,
C. J. MICHAEL,
Acting Secretary.

No. $\frac{272}{Ex}$ OF 1899.

BOMBAY, EXCISE DEPARTMENT,
9th March 1899.

To

THE SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of letter No. $\frac{S.R.}{883}$ of the 24th February 1899, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, and to request that you will be good enough to favour me, as early as possible, with the opinion of the Association on the points raised in paragraph 2 of the letter.

I have, &c.,
S. M. EDWARDES,
for Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

No. S. R. 883

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA, *the 24th February* 1899.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I am directed to refer to your letter No. 7368, dated the 17th November 1898, forwarding, for orders, a letter from the Secretary to the Millowners' Association, Bombay, in which he points out that the tariff values of certain descriptions of cotton goods fixed by the Notification in this Department, No. 677 S. R., dated the 13th February 1897, are not in accord with the prices now realised by the local mills in the open market, and requests that the rates of the articles referred to, may be revised accordingly.

2. In reply, I am to say that the enquiries made in connection with the proposal seem to show that the reductions suggested by the Association are justifiable in themselves, but if these are admitted other valuations will come under revision and the tariff value of "T. cloths" should be raised from 6½ annas to 7 annas per lb. and of Blankets and Blanketing (unraised) grey, from 6½ annas to 7½ annas per lb.

I am to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the opinion of the Association on this point may be obtained and communicated to the Government of India.

3. The original enclosure to your letter is returned.

I have, &c.,
T. A. ROBERTSON,
Offg. Secretary to Govt. of India.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *5th April* 1899.

THE COLLECTOR OF LAND REVENUE, CUSTOMS AND OPIUM,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

Under the instructions of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 272, dated 9th March, accompanied by a copy of a letter No. 883, dated 24th February, from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Department of Finance and Commerce, which enclosure related to the desired revision by Government of the tariff values for certain descriptions of Cotton Goods. It is pointed out that if certain valuations in the tariff are to be revised in the sense of a reduction, Government must at the same revise in a contrary sense, the valuations of such goods as have increased in market value. I am directed to say that the Association would offer no opposition to any revision of tariff valuations, which was based upon actual prices realised in the market. But I am to add that the proposal to raise the valuation of T. cloths from 6 annas to 7 annas per lb., indicates misapprehension as to the actual course of prices for that description of goods. In point of fact what change has occurred since the former valuation has been of the nature of a fall and at present the net price realised by Mills dealing in T. cloths is from 6¼ to 6½ annas per lb. I enclose in evidence of this fact a copy of the Association's Current Quotations issued for the information of members.

I have, &c.,
FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *25th September* 1899.

THE COLLECTOR OF LAND REVENUE, CUSTOMS AND OPIUM,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

Under the instructions of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, I have the honour to refer you to the correspondence ending with my letter, dated 5th April 1899, and to solicit a statement as to the intention of Government in the matter.

2. I am further to represent that the fall in prices of cotton has become accentuated during the last twelve months, that the values quoted in my letter of the 7th October 1898, are therefore now inacceptable as furnishing a basis for taxation, and that the pressure of the impost upon an industry gravely depressed, is having so serious an effect as to call for immediate remedy.

3. I am directed at the same time to hand you an extended statement on lines similar to that furnished eleven months ago, but showing the actual current market valuations.

I have, &c.,
FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Secretary.

	Tariff Values.	Present Prices.
	Annas.	Annas.
Chaddars, chalottas, challas, dhuties, long-cloth, shirtings and turfalls, plain or with white borders, or with colored borders not exceeding quarter (¼) inch	6½	6
" " " with colored borders over ¼ inch but not exceeding 1½ inches	8	7
Commissariat cloth		
Domestics		
Drills and Jeans, plain		
Dungari cloth, including khadi and double cloth		
Madapallams		
Sail cloth		
Sallas, including dhotars, dupattas and upranas		
Sheets, bed, plain (other than twills)	6½	6
Sheetings		
Striped grey cloth grey stripes		
Saries, grey		
T cloth, including China T cloth		
Tent cloth		
Zanzibar cloth, including American cloth		
Blankets and blanketting (unraised) grey		
Grey Fents	6½	4½
Blankets and blanketting (raised) grey	9	7
" " colored	10	8
Colored goods including checks, susi with colored weft, Calicut cloth, chollies, charsas, cord drill, galatea, leheria saries, Thana cloth.	10	8
Drills and Jeans, striped or checked	8	7½
Flannelettes	10½	7
Napkins	8	7
Striped grey cloth colored stripes including ordinary susi	8	7
Towels, Turkish	9½	8
" other sorts	8	7
Tents, fancy	8	6

No. $\frac{1082}{EX.}$ of 1899.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE,
29th September 1899.

FROM

THE COLLECTOR OF LAND REVENUE, CUSTOMS AND OPIUM,
BOMBAY.

To

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

In answer to your letter, dated September 25th, regarding Tariff valuations of Cotton Goods, I have the honour to state that this office is not in a position to know the intentions of Government in the matter. Your letter of date April 5th was forwarded to Government in due course; but up to the present time this office has received no reply thereto nor any instructions on the subject.

I have, &c.,
W. A. BRENDON,
Acting Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *5th October* 1899.

THE COLLECTOR OF LAND REVENUE, CUSTOMS AND OPIUM,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

Under instructions of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, and in reply to your letter No. 1082 of 28th September 1899, I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to remind Government that no response has been made on the subject of the Tariff valuations, and to urge that the matter be dealt with as soon as possible, seeing that the inequity of the existing valuations becomes daily intensified and that the industry is in no condition to carry excessive taxation.

I have, &c.,
FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Secretary.

No. $\frac{1131}{EX}$ of 1899.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE,
9th October 1899.

FROM

THE COLLECTOR OF LAND REVENUE, CUSTOMS AND OPIUM,
BOMBAY.

To

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

In answer to your letter, dated 5th instant, regarding Tariff valuations, I have the honour to inform you that your views, as set forth in that letter, will be submitted to Government without undue delay.

I have, &c.,
S. M. EDWARDES,
For Ag. Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

No. $\frac{1207}{Ex}$ of 1899.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE,
26*th October* 1899.

FROM

THE COLLECTOR OF LAND REVENUE, CUSTOMS AND OPIUM,
BOMBAY,

To

THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

With reference to the correspondence ending with this office No. $\frac{1131}{Ex}$ of the 9th instant, I have been directed by the Government of Bombay to inform you that the Government of India have declared their intention of deputing the Director-General of Statistics to Bombay, about the middle of November next, to make enquiries in view to the revision of the Tariff valuations under the Tariff Act. In connection with these enquiries, the Director-General will also deal with Tariff valuations under the Cotton Duties Act, and on receipt of his report, the Government of India will consider and decide whether revised valuations, under the Cotton Duties Act should be made or whether the duties should be levied *ad valorem* without fixed Tariff valuations.

I have, &c.,
S. M. EDWARDES,
For Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

Appendix D.

Town Duties in Rajnandgaon.

CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING
AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

BOMBAY, 28*th March* 1899.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your letter of 11th January last, regarding the imposition of a prohibitive rate of town duty on yarn and cloth imported into Rajnandgaon, we are informed that no written reply was given to the Memorial addressed to the Chief Commissioner by the Rajnandgaon merchants, but the merchants were verbally told that duty was levied according to a clause in the agreement made between the present Agents of the Mill and the Chief of the State, which was to the effect that a duty of 6¼ per cent. should be levied on goods imported into Rajnandgaon.

We further beg to enclose copy of correspondence passed between the Manager of our Empress Mills, Nagpur, and the Commissioner of Chattisgarh Division on the subject.

Yours faithfully,
For the Managing Director,
KAVASJI K. MEHTA,
Secretary.

CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING
AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

THE EMPRESS MILLS,
NAGPUR, *9th August* 1898.

No. 9558.

To

THE COMMISSIONER,
CHATTISGARH DIVISION,
RAIPUR.

DEAR SIR,

Our Rajnandgaon Agents inform me that the State there intends to increase the town duty on yarn and cloth from 3 pies to 12 pies per Rupee; that is to say, from Rs. 1-9-0 to Rs. 6¼ per cent! This, I have no doubt, you will agree with me in considering very unreasonable. A fair charge for Municipal purposes can scarcely be objected to; but when a prohibitive impost is sought to be laid, such a proceeding becomes quite unfair.

I am also given to understand that this is to be done with a view to give protection to the productions of the local Mills. If so, it becomes still more highly objectionable and unjust: for, while yarn and cloth produced in British Territory are prevented from entering the Native State, those made there compete in the markets of the former, without any such obstacle being thrown in their way. We might have less reason to complain if the whole production of the local Mills were consumed in the Native State itself; but the fact is that the greater portion finds its way into British Indian Markets, where, owing to the unfair advantage locally obtained, the Mills would be in a position to undersell their British Indian competitors.

I trust, therefore, you will be pleased to use your influence with the Native State, and prevent such an unjust course being adopted; and thus confer a favor, among others, on

Yours faithfully,
BAZONJI DADABHOY,
Manager.

No. 6120.

Dated, 11*th August* 1898.

From

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND, ESQ., I.C.S.,
COMMISSIONER, CHATTISGARH DIVISION,
RAIPUR.

To

THE MANAGER, EMPRESS MILLS,
NAGPUR.

SIR,

In answer to your letter No. 9558, dated 9th instant, I have the honour to inform you that the action to which you refer as in contemplation by the Nandgaon State is being taken in pursuance of a definite agreement entered into by the late Chief with the present owners of the Bengal Nagpur Mills at the time they were taken over. It was only on this express stipulation that the present Company was willing to carry on such an undertaking in a Native State, a position which, doubtless, has its disadvantages. The whole arrangement was made subject to the approval of the Government of India which was duly accorded; and the transaction being now complete and irrevocable, I do not see how the State can do otherwise than carry out its engagement.

(2) The enhancement of the Municipal octroi on imported yarn and cloth will, no doubt, give the Bengal Nagpur Mills a distinct advantage *in the Rajnandgaon market*. But the protection by a Native State of its own local industries within the limits of its own territories is, in my opinion, a perfectly legitimate proceeding, of which nobody outside the State is entitled to complain.

(3) I may add that, sometime ago, when the Mills were in the hands of the Central Provinces Mills Company, the late Raja Bahadur proposed to protect them by precisely the same means as are now in contemplation. The proposal was referred to Government which saw no grounds for interfering with his discretion in the matter.

(4) I may further add that, with the express object of placing these Mills on an equal footing with their rivals in British Territory as regards transactions outside the limits of the Nandgaon State, (and indeed of the town of Rajnandgaon) the State recovers from them precisely the same excise duty as is levied in British India under the Cotton Duties Act.

(5) I regret that, under the circumstances, I am unable to see my way to comply with your request.

I have, &c.,
A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,
Commissioner.

CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

THE EMPRESS MILLS,
NAGPUR, 12*th August* 1898.

No. 9570.

To

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND, ESQ., I. C. S.,
COMMISSIONER, CHATTISGARH DIVISION,
RAIPUR.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to acknowledge with many thanks, the receipt of your favor No. 6120 of 11th instant, and regret to learn that the matter has so far advanced as now to be irrevocable.

With reference to para. 2, however, I respectfully submit, as I have already done in my first letter, that if the productions of the Native State were all locally consumed, outsiders may have less reason to complain of the protection afforded by it, though even in such a case, it seems unreasonable for a Native State under British protection to exclude British manufactures. But when portions of such productions are sold in British Territory in competition with British Indian manufactures, the injustice becomes at once apparent: for, with the undue advantage gained in the local markets, the Native State manufacturers are placed in a position to undersell their British Indian rivals in the latter's own markets. It is no doubt with the view of preventing such unfairness that the excise duty is levied in the State, and this fact, as mentioned in para. 4 of your letter, goes very much in support of my contention as to the unfairness of the prohibitive Town Duty, now sought to be imposed, on the importation into the Rajnandgaon State of yarns and cloth.

Yours faithfully,
BAZONJI DADABHOY,
Manager.

No. 7951.

Dated 12th August 1898.

From

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND, Esq., I. C. S.,
Commissioner, Chattisgarh Division,
Raipur.

To

The MANAGER, EMPRESS MILLS,
Nagpur.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 950, dated 12th August 1898.

I note and have duly recorded your protest, but regret that, for reasons already stated, I am unable to take any action on it.

I have, &c.,
A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,
Commissioner.

Millowners' Association,
Bombay, *5th April* 1899.

The SECRETARY,
Central India Spg., Wg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Dear Sir,

I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to thank you for your letter, dated 28th March, enclosing copy of correspondence passed with the Commissioner of Chattisgarh Division on the subject of the prohibitive town duty on yarn and cloth imported into Rajnandgaon. I am to say that representations have been made to Government in regard to similar charges instituted by Native States, but the result was such as to convince my Committee that action on the part of the Association in such cases would be ineffectual. The Committee therefore regret that they do not see their way to moving in the matter.

I am, &c.,
FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Secretary.

Appendix E.

Fire Insurance on Mills.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *9th January*, 1900.

THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

DEAR SIR,

I am instructed by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to say that owing to the short crop of cotton and the high prices at present prevailing for the commodity, it is anticipated that many mills in Bombay will close during the current year. In such event, the Committee desire me to suggest that Fire Offices should only charge Millowners proportionate premium for the period the mills are actually at work.

The Committee trust this suggestion will meet with the approval of your Association; but should it not be in its power to give it effect, they trust you will wire to the Foreign Offices Committee, London, recommending that the suggestion should receive their favourable consideration.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
C. J. MICHAEL,
for Secretary.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF
FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS,
BOMBAY, 11*th January* 1900.

THE ACTING SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your letter of 9th instant, the Committee instruct me to inform you that the matter is being referred to the Fire Offices Committee, London.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
A. F. FERGUSON,
Secretary.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF
FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS,
BOMBAY, 10*th March* 1900.

THE ACTING SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your letter of 9th January last, my Committee have this mail received advice from the Fire Offices Committee, London, to the effect that they cannot concur with the suggestion made by your Association.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
A. F. FERGUSON,
Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 28*th March* 1900.

THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

DEAR SIR,

I am instructed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, in which you state that the Fire Offices Committee in London have intimated that they cannot concur with the suggestion made by the Bombay Millowners' Association in its representation of 9th January last, to the effect that Fire Offices in Bombay should only charge millowners proportionate premium for the period the cotton spinning and weaving mills are actually at work.

My Committee have received this decision with much disappointment, but they trust that your Association may see its way to making a further representation on the subject to the London Office in view of the present unprecedented depression in the mill industry. For many years the mills have contributed largely towards fire insurance business in Bombay, and have practically been their best customers; under the circumstances they feel that at the present juncture it would be well for the Fire Offices to make some allowance to such of the mills as are compelled to entirely close. It may be no doubt in the recollection of your members that in previous years, when there was keen competition between tariff and non-tariff offices in Bombay, the mills, in spite of the heavy discounts offered by the latter, still gave a large portion of their risks to the combined Companies, and it seems only fair therefore that some consideration should now be shown to the mills owing to the present extreme depressed condition of the industry.

I am to express the hope that the matter will receive the further consideration of your Committee and that they will see their way so far to recommend favourably to the London Committee the suggestion made by the Bombay Millowners' Association as to enable them to give effect to the recommendation.

My Committee feel sure that if the proposal is well supported by the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents it will meet with the sanction of the London Committee.

I have, &c.,
C. J. MICHAEL,
Acting Secretary.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF
FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS,
BOMBAY, 29*th March* 1900.

THE ACTING SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

My Committee instruct me to reply that they have considered your letter of 28th instant, and that a copy of it is being forwarded this mail to the Fire Offices Committee, London.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
A. F. FERGUSON,
Secretary.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF
FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS,
BOMBAY, 1*st June* 1900.

THE ACTING SECRETARY,
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your letter of 28th March last, a copy of which was forwarded to the Fire Offices Committee (Foreign), I now beg to inform you that I have to-day received advice that they have decided that their previous decision be adhered to, *viz.*, that they cannot concur in the proposal made by you.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
A. F. FERGUSON,
Secretary.

Proceedings of General Meetings.

A General Meeting of the members of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held on Tuesday, 17th October 1899, to discuss the question of working short time in the Bombay mills, Mr. John R. Greaves, of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., presiding. Among those present were :—Messrs. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit (Oriental S. and W. Co., Ld.); Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit (Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld., Mazagaon S. and W. Co., Ld., Framjee Petit S. and W. Co., and the Victoria Mills); Parnjeevandas Narandas (Saraswatee Mills Co., Ld.); Sir J. Cowasjee Jehanghier and Mr. Hormusjee Rustomjee Oomrigar (Jubilee Manufacturing Co., Ld., and Coorla S. and W. Co., Ld.); Messrs. N. S. Glazebrook and Naranjee Dwarkadas (Jewraj Baloo S. and W. Co., Ld., Bombay National Manufacturing Co., Ld., and Naranjee Mills, Ld.); J. J. Chrystal (Southern Mahratha S. and W. Co., Ld., and Mysore Manufacturing Co., Ld.); R. D. Tata, D. J. Tata, Kawasjee Khursetjee Mehta, and Mehrjeebhoy N. Kuka (Central India S. W. and Manufacturing Co., Ld., and Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld.); E. R. Khote (Lord Reay Manufacturing Co., Ld.); Gordhandas Dharamsey (Soonderdas S. and W. Co., Ld., Khandeish S. and W. Co., Ld., and Madras United S. and W. Co., Ld.); Narayan Dhondhuba (Harvey and Sabapathy Co., Ld.); C. N. Wadia and N. N. Wadia (Textile S. and W. Co., Ld., and Century, Mills, Ld.); H. E. E. Procter and H. Gawthorn (Kohinoor Mills, Ld.); Rangildas Bhoocandas (Hope Mills, Ld.); Goolam Hoosein Allana (Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.); C. Douglas (Gokak Water Power and Manufacturing Co., Ld.); R. S. Spencer and H. Keikhasroo (Peroo Mahomed Mills Co., Ld.); Vassonji Khimjee (Wallace Flour Mills); Gordhandas Khatow (Khatow S. and W. Co., Ld., Bombay United S. and W. Co., Ld., and Britannia Mills, Ld.); Fazulbhoy Visram (Star of India Mills, Ld.); Dwarkadas Dharamsey and Vasanji Bhagwandas (Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld.); Feroz C. Sethna (Gold Mohur Mills, Ld.); D. S. Mody (Standard Mills Co., Ld., and David Mills Co., Ld.); Manmohandas Ramjee and Vithaldas D. Thackersey (Indian Manufacturing Co., Ld., Western India, Hongkong Mills and Hindustan Mills Co., Ld.); K. R. Cama (Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ld.); Suliman A. Vahid, Haridas Narandas, and Goculdas Naranjee (Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.); Dinshaw E. Wacha, Veerchand Deepchand, and Dharamsey Morarjee (Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., and Mahaluxmee Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.); D. C. Shroff (City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ld.); Dwarkadas Runchordas and R. L. Ugrankor (Presidency Mills Co., Ld.); Damoder Lakhmidas (Lakmidas Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., and Laxmi Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld.), and the Secretary.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said :—

"This meeting has been called to enable members of the Millowners' Association, and also representatives of mills that may not be included in the list of members of the Association, to consider the question whether, under existing conditions, it is desirable for the mills in Bombay to reduce the output of yarn by curtailing the working time for the mills. The circumstances which necessitate such consideration may be stated as—(*a*) The dearness of raw cotton, consequent on the threatened limitations of local supply, owing to the failure of rains in most of the cotton producing districts; (*b*) the accumulation of unsold, and sold but undelivered, yarn in the most important export market open to the Bombay mills, *viz.*, the China market. The question of the price of raw cotton is entirely one of relation. Cotton may be deemed cheap to cotton spinners when there is a margin between the cost of the raw material and the manufactured article. At present, with current prices for raw cotton and yarn there is no profitable margin; on the contrary there is a very considerable adverse margin, which is a cause of grave anxiety to representatives of mills. This anxiety is not perhaps for the immediate future, as I understand that many, if not most, mills have sufficient stocks of cotton for the next two or three months. But looking at current prices for raw cotton, and the rates realised for yarn in China, the pros-

pects for the more distant future, say after the end of the present century, are shrouded in gloom. With the prospective

SHORT SUPPLY OF COTTON,

it is only to be expected that the local prices will be maintained far above the parity of values which have obtained when the Indian cotton crop has had to be sold in competition with lower grades of American cotton. For many years the ruling factor of price for cotton has been the price of Mid Uplands in Liverpool or the Continent, this being so because the supply has more or less fully equalized the demand. This year conditions promise to be different. During the last cotton season the quantity of cotton received in Bombay was, say, 20,80,000 bales, to which may be added an opening stock of 2,00,000 bales. Of this the Bombay mills consumed 9,50,000, Japan, 5,35,993, and Europe, 5,34,669, leaving an estimated balance of stock on 1st October of 2,17,000 bales; of which the Bombay mills are estimated to hold, say, 1,20,000 bales, leaving a balance available of 97,000 bales; out of which quantity probably 15,000 may be stated as sold but undelivered. In many years there has been the danger of short supply of cotton in Bombay just before the opening of the new cotton season, but the situation has generally been saved by early marketing of new crops when prospective supply has been ample and prices more or less normal.

THE PROSPECTIVE SUPPLY.

This year the prospective supply does not promise to be normal, as I note that estimates of the probable arrivals of cotton in Bombay up to 1st October 1900 range from 7,58,000 to 11,50,000, such being yet the diversity of opinion. Even assuming the larger figure, it is apparent that the quantity will be insufficient to supply Bombay, Japan and Europe as fully as they may require, and that, if Japan or Europe comes into the market, Bombay must go short. The matter of price will be a most important factor, and may cause the elimination of the demand for Europe with perhaps the exception of Bengals. Bombay and the Far East meet on more common ground, as the manufactured product of the raw cotton is sold in practically the same market, and the question for us to consider is whether we can afford to outbid the Far East for its share of the supply. In any case a premium on the usual comparative Europe values must be paid by any purchaser, and it remains yet to be seen whether the Far East or Bombay will pay most for the available cotton. When this is ascertained, it will be an easy matter to sit down and calculate the extent of loss probable, particularly if yarn prices do not sympathise.

INDIAN YARN IN THE CHINESE MARKET.

If present working conditions are maintained, it is evident that no very material advance in price of yarn can be reasonably expected. The present stock of unsold and undelivered Indian yarn in the Chinese markets of Hongkong and Shanghai amounts to an unprecedented total, to date of last advices, of 1,94,000 bales of yarn. In 1893 Bombay shipped to the Far East 3,43,200 bales of yarn, and the unsold and sold but uncleared balance was 56,500 bales on 1st October 1893.

	Yarn shipments.	Balance stock.
1893	3,43,200	56,500
1894	3,72,036	68,000
1895	3,71,169	58,000
1896	4,58,331	75,000
1897	3,78,507	93,009
1898	4,29,827	1,22,906
1899	5,83,442	1,89,000

So that when it is considered that for the past year Japan has also shipped 1,25,220 bales to the Shanghai market alone, without any stock of unsold and sold but undelivered yarn, not including yarn shipped to other ports, and the Chinese mills have been making probably 1,00,000 bales, it is evident that the vitality shown by China, the combined yarn-producing powers of Bombay,

Japan and China, itself, have outrun the consumptive demand, as is apparent from the balance of stock. With such a plethora of supply right in his own market, it cannot be expected that the Chinaman will pay more than bare cost of production for yarn, and such has, I think, I may safely say, been our Bombay experience during the last twelve months. Financial considerations have forced the sale of yarn, whether by Japan or Bombay. Spinners have had to accept unremunerative rates in order to continue working, always hoping for better times. As we see prospects to-day, the better times are very far off; and, with the same conditions affecting cotton and yarn, but in reverse ways intensifying the position, *viz.*, cotton in smaller supply than the prospective demand and yarn daily becoming in excess of consumption, it is high time to see if some understanding cannot be arrived at to remedy the state of affairs.

THE REMEDY.

The remedy that naturally suggests itself is curtailment of the consumption of cotton and production of yarn, which will soon restore confidence and bring hope in the future of the spinning industry. The remedy is a drastic one, and we probably all shy at the process, but nevertheless the position must be faced. To go on working full time with cotton at famine prices must mean that many, if not most, of the Bombay mills must perforce, from monetary influences, stop altogether, at a time not far distant. It must not be overlooked that the poor crop prospects in the Bombay Presidency and neighbourhood have had an influence on hand-loom weaving and also on power-weaving mills—an influence that may be deemed almost disastrous : and if the power weaving concerns stop their looms, or even work short time, it by no means follows that the spinning power of such concerns is stopped. On the contrary we all know that stopping weaving only means an extra supply of yarn on the market already overstocked, and a practical application of the law of supply and demand will soon show the result in an even more pronounced depression for all spinning mills. I think, gentlemen, that I have said quite sufficient to convince you of the desirability of curtailment of consumption of cotton and output of yarn. Bombay, however, no longer stands by itself in supplying the great Chinese market, and there is competition now to be considered. The point not unnaturally arises, if Bombay contracts the output of yarn, will this not be to the advantage of a neighbour, say Japan or Shanghai, and consequently to the strong disadvantage of Bombay ? If the unsold and uncleared stocks of the Japan mills and the Chinese mills were relatively in proportion to those of the Bombay mills, the answer would be distinctly in the affirmative. But my information is that the contrary is the case, and I am told that more stringent financial necessity has been the cause of the Japanese mills being obliged to clear stocks, so that the burden of unsold and sold but unclearedstocks is most heavily felt by Bombay mills. Hence, if our competitors in China and Japan will not see fit to join in a movement for diminishing the output of yarn, there is no valid reason why Bombay should not help herself to cure an evil that must eventually grow to be even greater evil that it at the present moment is. I cannot overlook the grave fact that Japan has a large protected Home market which may to a great extent help to compensate for a poor market in China, but the present position of affairs in respect to Bombay mills cannot be affected thereby more than it is at present. We acknowledge that our outlook in Bombay is somewhat disheartening, chiefly owing to the depressing effect of heavy stocks of yarn, and it is our clear duty to remedy this cause of trouble. I quite admit that we have hoped, almost against hope, for some improvement in the statistical position by heavy sales, but the plain fact is ever present with us that it is vain to hope in face of a surfeited market. We all know the adage "Providence helps him who helps himself." Let us apply it by curtailing our yarn production for a trial. Should we find that eventually such is not sufficient, we may then consider whether it is necessary to enter on a financial duel with spindles as offensive weapons.

THE SHORT TIME MOVEMENT.

Most unfortunately it is not only the owners and shareholders of mills who may suffer : our workpeople will necessarily have to take their share of the burden ; and I feel sick at heart that I have to even suggest short time, especially in a time of scarcity, with prices for foodgrains very materially increased. But I am constrained to make the suggestion, as the obvious

alternative is absolute stoppage of most, if not all, Bombay mills, and such a course would be infinitely worse than the proposal now made for short time. The immediate cost of working short time will perhaps vary with each spinning company, being dependent largely on whether a company has or has not a capital debt on which it has to pay interest. To come to definite ground, you will of course ask what amount of time is it necessary to stop working in order to attain the desired end of a profitable margin between cotton and yarn. The result of my own investigation is that I do not think any material benefit will accrue until the working days are reduced from 26 per month to 18 per month, or, say, a working week of four days. This is a minimum—it may require to be even more. If you accept the broad platform that short time is requisite to cure our present depression, you have an opportunity of discussing the limit of such time and how it is to be practically worked out. I further am of opinion that, having settled the limit of short time, the duration of such limit should be considered. At the moment it seems as if the duration as a tentative might necessarily be 14-17 months, but it may be advisable to agree that as a tentative measure that duration should be fixed for a period of four calendar months, commencing 1st November 1899, and that on the termination of the period the position be reconsidered. Gentlemen, there is an opportunity for you to express your opinions; and, to recapitulate, I will express my views, which, subject to possible modifications, I will place before you ultimately as resolutions :—(1) That in the interest of the Bombay spinning industry, under conditions as at present obtaining, it is advisable to curtail the consumption of cotton and the production of yarn by a stoppage of machinery, commonly called working short time. (2) That the working days be 4 days per week. (3) That such short time shall be in force from 1st November until 1st March 1900. And, in conclusion, I need hardly say that the value of any decision that may be agreed upon will depend on the loyalty of the observance by members.

Mr. Gordhandas Khatao Makunji said that the question which the millowners ought to consider was whether the China and Japan mills would join them in their movement. Messrs. Tata and Company had sent a circular stating that the China and Japan millowners also thought of stopping their mills, but whether Messrs. Tata and Company had any further definite information on the subject he did not know. He thought that they ought to try and obtain a definite reply from the Chinese and Japanese mills if they would join the movement. There were reasons why such a course should be adopted. First of all, if the Bombay and Ahmedabad mills stopped working, there would be a great depression in the cotton market, and, if the cotton market went lower, Japan was sure to take advantage of that situation, and take more cotton from them, and what would be their loss would be the gain of Japan. It was, therefore, necessary that the Japan and China mills should be asked to co-operate with them in the matter. Another reason was that they should know whether mills in other parts of India, such as Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Central Provinces and Madras, were also willling to join them. If the Bombay mills were to stop working, Calcutta and other Indian mills would continue to work and derive the benefit to their exclusion.

Mr. Ratan D. Tata said that his Company had wired to Japan and were still in communication with the millowners of the place. He was not quite sure whether the Japan mills would join the movement, but there was some chance of their doing so. He did not see why they should not try and take advantage of that chance. He might say that he had no fatih in Chinese mills, which would not, for aught he knew, join their movement. If the chairman would accept it as a rider that they should go on short time, provided the Japanese mills also joined them, it would considerably strengthen their position. If the Japanese mills knew to-morrow that the Bombay millowners had already passed a resolution to go on short time, they would not be induced to join the movement.

The Hon. Mr. Bomanji Petit said that before proceeding further they should know how many Bombay mills could join the movement, and also if the mofussil mills would do the same.

After having done that, they might ask the Japanese millowners if they would also consider it advisable to adopt short time with all the Indian mills. While there was such a short crop of cotton here, as well as elsewhere, would it not, be asked, be advisable to approach the Government of India and ask them whether they could not with propriety levy a duty on cotton exported from this country ?—(Hear, hear and applause.) Even for a short period. They had in Lord Curzon a liberal and high-minded Governor-General, who would surely bestow his best consideration to a recommendation emanating from such a body like the Millowners' Association of Bombay.—(Hear, hear).—The Japanese Government had already levied an export duty of ten per cent., and he saw no reason why a similar measure should not be adopted by the Indian Government for the protection of their own industry.

Mr. Ratan D. Tata thought it was not at all likely that the Government would consent to put an export duty on cotton, but if they did he was quite sure that the Japanese Government would retaliate by granting bonus on cotton exported from Japan.

The Hon. Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit said that the British Government had already levied an import duty on sugar.

The Chairman observed that the question of levying export duty on cotton was only a side-issue and was not the subject for consideration before the meeting. He would like to have an expression of opinion from the various millowners present as to whether they thought it advisable to work short-time or not. It was impossible for them to represent their position to the Japan and China mills until they had an expression of opinion from the local millowner on the subject. He asked if any member was willing to second his proposition.

Sir Jehangir C. Jehangir seconded the proposition.

Mr. Ratan D. Tata moved an amendment that the Japanese mills be invited to adopt short-time, and that the stoppage of the Bombay mills be conditional on the reply of the Japanese mills being in the affirmative.

Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha in seconding the amendment said that the millowners should, in their own best interests, work short-time for the several irrefragable reasons urged by the Chairman in his opening speech. The amendment was of a practical character, and he hoped it would be unanimously adopted. There ought to be no delay in the matter. He did not in the least expect Japan millowoners will agree to working short-time. Their economic conditions at present were different. It seems, however, to be the feeling of the majority present that Japan should be induced to join. There is no harm in asking them. This is the sole reason why I second the amendment. My object is to bring greater unanimity, if practical, though I regret that there are few chances of Japan acting in concert with us. Supposing the Japanese said "no" to their proposal, the result would be that they would be indefinitely postponing a measure which should be promptly adopted. Any further delay would prove disastrous and suicidal, and would not only aggravate their present difficulty, but would also embarrass them more and more every day, as the busy season advanced and as cotton receipts grew beautifully small. Nothing short of short-time would enable them to tide over the crisis. He took a most pessimitic view of the pospects of the industry till the next monsoon was assured, as he was of conviction that the crisis would grow in intensity, and millowners will by stress of circumstances be compelled to do to-morrow what they seem reluctant to do to-day.

Mr. Jeejeebhoy F. Petit moved another amendment that the Bombay mills should work short-time if all the Chinese, Japanese, and other mills in India agreed to do the same; the mills to work four days a week. He said that his reason for including the mofussil mills was that they ought not to be allowed to take advantage over Bombay mills.

Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas seconded the amendment.

Mr. Dorab J. Tata enquired if Mr. Petit meant to say that if one mill refused the others were not to join in the movement? If one mill did not agree, was the proposition to fall through?

Mr. Petit: It is a question which might be considered hereafter.

Mr. Gordhandas said their object was simply to bring down the price of cotton, so that they might be able to spin yarn with advantage. The cloth market was also in a bad state. It was for that reason that they asked the mofussil mills to join.

Mr. Douglas thought that it would take a very long time indeed to ascertain the views of all the mofussil mills on the subject.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee said it would be better if the meeting were postponed for about a fortnight, so as to enable their Secretary to ascertain how many millowners intended to join the movement. It would be, no doubt, to the advantage of the millowners if the Government accepted the suggestion made by the Hon. Mr. Petit with regard to the imposition of export duty on cotton. But such a course would benefit only one class of people, namely, the millowners. If there was one thing which the Government could, at such a juncture, do more than another, it was to at once stop the export of grain, which would benefit the whole of the Indian population. He then moved an amendment that the meeting be adjourned for a fortnight, and that the Secretary be instructed to ascertain from all the mills of India, Japan, and China whether they were prepared to co-operate in the short-time movement for a period of four months, the mill to work only sixty hours a week.

Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey seconded this amendment.

The amendments were, on a division, lost. The original proposition was then carried by a narrow majority.

The Chairman then moved that the Committee of the Association should take steps to ascertain what number of millowners were willing to carry out the resolution: the result to be declared at an adjourned meeting to be held on Monday, the 30th instant.

Sir Jehangir C. Jehangir having seconded the proposition, it was carried *nem con.*

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

An adjourned meeting of the members of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held on Monday, 30th October 1899, for the purpose of further considering the short-time movement in Bombay mills. Mr. John R. Greaves presided. There were also present:—Messrs. D. C. Shroff (City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ltd.); S. A. Nathan (E. D. Sassoon Mill, Jacob Sassoon Mill and Alexandra Mill); D. J. Tata, R. D. Tata, and Meherjibhai N. Kuka (Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd., and Central India S., W. and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.); Manmohandas Ramjee and Vithaldas D. Thackersey (Western India S., W. and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.; Indian Manufacturing Co., Ltd.; Hongkong Mills Co., Ltd.; and Hindustan S. and W. Co., Ltd.); the Hon. Mr. Bomonjee D. Petit (Manockjee Petit, Dinshaw Petit and Bomonjee Petit Mills; Framjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd.; Victoria Manufacturing Co., Ltd.; and Mazagon S. and W. Co., Ltd.); Ghordhandas Khataw and Mulraj Khataw (Bombay United S. and W. Co., Ltd; Khataw Makanjee S. and W. Co., Ltd.; and Britannia Mills, Ltd.); Dinshaw E. Wacha and D. Morarjee Goculdas (Morarjee Goculdas S. and W. Co. Ltd.; Sholapore S. and W. Co., Ltd.; and Mahalaxmee S. and W. Co., Ltd.); Jamsedjee A. Wadia (Standard and David Mills, Ltd.); H. K. Khambatta (Peroo Mahomed S. and W. Co., Ltd.; and Goolam Hossein Allana Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ltd.); E. R. Khote (Lord Reay Mills Co., Ltd.); D. M. Jeejeebhoy and Dinshaw D. Patel (Jubilee S. and W. Co., Ltd.; and Coorla S. and W. Co., Ltd.); S. D. Khote and P. C. Sethna (Gold Mohur Mills Co., Ltd.); M. W. Fakira (Carimbhoy, Mahomed-

bhoy and Ebrahimbhoy Pabany Mills, Ltd.); Damodher Lakhmidas and Veerjee Lakhmidas (Lakhmidas Khimjee S. and W. Co. Ltd.; Mathuradas Gocouldas (Madhowjee S. and W. Co., Ltd.); Pranjeevandas Narandas (Saraswatee Mills Co., Ltd.); Liladhar Valabhdas and Framjee Temuljee (Soonderdas S. and W. Co., Ltd.; Khandeish S. & W. Mills, Ltd.; and Madras United S. and W. Co., Ltd.); S. Myers and D. S. Mody (Standard and David Mills, Ltd.); Naranjee Dwarkadas and N. S. Glazebrook (Jewraj Baloo, Naranjee, and Bombay National Mills); H. Gawthorn (Kohinoor Mills, Ltd.); James P. Chrystal (Southern Mahratta and Mysore Manufacturing Cos., Ltd.); Dwarkadas Dharamsey and Purshotam Jeevandas (Bombay Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.); Raghavjee Khimjee (Jam Mills); Dwarkadas Ranchordas and Ramrao L. Ugrankar (Presidency Mills Co., Ltd.); Haridas Naranjee (Union S. and Manufacturing Co. Ltd.); Chotala Ishwardas (Sun Mills, Ltd.); and Mr. Fred. Noel Paton, Secretary of the Association.

The Secretary read the following letter, dated 24th October 1899.

"Dear Sir,—In reply to our telegram of 19th instant to the Japan Millowners' Association to work short time, we have just received a telegram through our Kobe offices, which reads: 'Millowners Committee cannot decide until special general meeting arranged for discussion, during the month of November.' This shows that a general meeting has been called for in November for discussing the subject and that we shall have to wait for a definite reply until then.

Yours, &c.,
TATA & Co."

The Chairman:—That is the information before you. In addition to that I have the following information. The total number of mills at work in Bombay is eighty and we have received replies from 65 mills. There are 21 mills in favour of stoppage without conditions. There are fourteen mills in favour if the movement is generally adopted. There are seven mills in favour if 75 per cent. agree; and eleven mills are in favour if four-fifths agree. Well, that makes a total of 53 who, more or less, consent to short-time. There are four mills who will consent if all the mills in India agree; and there are two mills who will agree if the Bombay, Ahmedabad and Japan mills agree; and there are six who give an emphatic answer that they are not in favour of short time.

Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thackersay: Is there any objection to reading the names of those mills who said "yes" or "no"?

Mr. Goverdhandas Khataw said he was one who said "no," but he did not consider it necessary to read the names.

The Chairman: If you will allow me, this can come on a little later. Apparently the feeling with a great number of the mills is that short-time should be worked, but the necessary figure, whether three-fourths or four-fifths, as the case may, is not quite reached on the total vote; whilst there are 17 mills who have not answered. The Chairman, having read the list of these seventeen mills, said he did not know whether any representatives of those mills were present and prepared to give any answer. If any agents of these mills were present and wished to give an answer, it could be recorded.

Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey in reply to the Chairman, said he could give the same answer for the Hong-Kong Mill as given for the other mills he represented.

The Chairman: Well, broadly speaking, three-fourths of the mills consent to this movement. Out of a total of 80 mills there are 50 consentees either in favour of total stoppage or if the movement is generally adopted, or if 75 per cent. agree or if four-fifths agree.

Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey thought it would be better to have the names read of those who said "yes" or "no" to see if they could persuade them.

The Chairman: I have given you the list of those who have not answered. I will give you the information after the meeting. I don't think I can give it you now; we are discussing it.

Mr. Vithaldas said that it would be better to persuade those millowners who did not agree to the movement. In the year 1889, when a similar movement was made by Sir George Cotton and Mr. Wadia, means were adopted to persuade millowners to work short time, and it proved a great success.

Desultory conversation here took place, in the course of which some of the dissenting members were persuaded to join the movement. Some of the millowners explained the reasons which prevented them at first from joining the movement, but they afterwards agreed to work short-time under certain conditions.

The Chairman said that the result of the agreement was as follows. The mills that were willing to join were unconditionally or conditionally on three-fourths or four-fifths joining the movement. The total number was 64, which represented the four-fifth portion, there being a few mills from which they had not heard, and there were some which declined to join the movement. Practically speaking, he took it that the feeling of the millowners of Bombay was to go on short-time. Broadly speaking, the meeting had adopted the proposition carried by the meeting on the last occasion, and which was "That in the interest of the Bombay spinning industry under conditions as at present obtaining, it is advisable to curtail the consumption of cotton and the production of yarn by a stoppage of machinery, commonly called working short time. That the working days be 4 days per week. That such short-time shall be in force from 1st November until 1st March 1900."

The Chairman then moved that a sub-committee consisting of the Chairman, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. Munmohandas Ramjee and the Secretary, be appointed to draw up an agreement for the purpose of carrying out the resolution passed at the last meeting and confirmed by them that afternoon.

M. S. A. Nathan having seconded the proposition, it was carried.

Mr. Jamsedji A. Wadia, who was not present at the last meeting, made a few remarks with the permission of the Chairman. He was of opinion that they should not go on short-time unless Japan joined in the movement. He contended that the Japan mills were as dependent upon Indian cotton as the Bombay mills themselves, and he thought that if they waited a month longer, and presented a bold front, they would induce Japan to join hands with them. Mr. Wadia then exppressed his intention of moving an amendment, but he was ruled out of order by the Chairman, who said that the matter had already been dealt with by the meeting on the last occasion.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the meeting.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held on Tuesday, 1st May 1900, Sir George Cotton presiding. There were present:—Mr. A. K. Leslie (Empress, New Empress, Anglo-Indian, Leopold, Connaught, Imperial, Howard and Bullough, and James' Greaves Mills); the Hon. Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit and Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit (Manockjee Petit, Framjee Petit, Mazagon, and Victoria Mills); Mr. F. C. Macrae (Gokak Water Power and Manufacturing Company, Limited); Messrs. H. E. E. Procter and H. Gawthorn (Kohinoor Mills, Limited); J. P. Chrystal (Southern Mahratha and Mysore Mills); Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey (Indian Manufacturing, Hindustan, and Western India Mills); Mr. C. N. Wadia (Textile and Century Mills); Messrs. D. E. Wacha and Narotamdas Morarjee (Morarjee Goculdas, Sholapore, and Mahaluxmi Mills); Mr. S. A. Nathan (E. D. Sassoon Mills); Mr. K. R. Cama (The Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited); Mr. D. C. Shroff (City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited); Messrs. Sassoon

J. David and Jamsetjee A. Wadia (Standard and David Mills); Mr. Goculdas Naranjee (Union Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited); Messrs. J. Owens and T. Powells (Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited); Mr. Pranjeevandas Narandas (Saraswattee Mills, Limited); Mr. Liladhar Valabhdas (Soonderdas Spinning and Weaving Mills, Khandeish Spinning and Weaving Mills, and Madras United Mills); Mr. Ahmedbhai Hubibbhoy; and Mr. C. J. Michael, Acting Secretary.

The Acting Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, which had been printed and circulated among members, said:—Gentlemen,—In moving the adoption of your Committee's report for the year ended December 31st last, I will only detain you a short time, while I make a few observations upon questions not dealt with in the report, but which I think may be of interest to those concerned in the mill industry. When addressing you at our last annual meeting I remarked that we were passing through a critical period; but expressed the hope that we were on the eve of better times. There was some little improvement, but unfortunately its duration was very short, and since last August the industry has experienced the most trying time in its history. During the past thirty years, production has frequently been in excess of consumption and margins have remained for a time on the wrong side. But we have never known such a continued spell of bad trade for such large adverse margins as have been our portion of late, and the result is the stoppage of some thirty mills and the short-time working of the remainder. In my opinion over production is the chief cause of the present unsatisfactory state of the industry whilst contributory causes are the curtailment of buying in China, owing to heavy stocks and high prices, and a lessened demand in India due to famine, which has reduced the purchasing power of the masses. So long as China holds large stocks of cheap yarn so long will the holders undersell importers and be able to successfully resist any material advance in prices. On November 30th the unsold and uncleared stock of Indian yarn in China was 220,000 bales, or nearly six months' consumption. The shipments for the first four months of the present year are only 110,000 bales against 186,000 bales during the same time last year; but stocks have only declined to 158,000 bales showing that the interior markets have also drawn from their stocks in preference to paying the enhanced prices the mills require.

TRADE WITH CHINA.

I do not think there has been any reduction of consumption in China; on the contrary I am of opinion there is always a steady increase. But there has been, and will be, diminished buying at present prices so long as China holds large stocks of cheap yarn that she can afford to sell at much lower prices than they can be replaced at in this market. Had all the Bombay mills, instead of a few, adopted the short time movement proposed by Mr. Greaves on the 17th October last, I am satisfied the position of the mills would have been much sounder to-day. They would have made their stocks of cheap cotton last longer and would not have been tempted to buy the raw material, as some few did, at the top of the market. A decrease in shipments of 100,000 bales would have made all the difference in the tone of the Hongkong and Shanghai markets and of current prices there. I make no complaint of each mill-owner "playing his own hand" if in the long run he benefits by so doing. But, I think, the experience of the last six months must have brought home to the most independent of us, that sacrifices to maintain our unity would have paid all of us in the long run. I sincerely trust and hope that members will realize, and by their actions show they realize, that the chief function of this association is to display a solid front whenever the general good of the industry demands combination and unanimity. Remember in this connection that however varied our interests may be, we cannot see any of the mills in Bombay come to grief without the market value of every other mill being adversely affected. We are now having a good deal of enforced short-time which will so reduce shipment that stocks of Indian yarns in China should soon show a considerable reduction. Japan I am informed, has also been obliged to reduce her outturn by working shorter time and the mills in China have for some time past discontinued night work so that on all sides production is

being curtailed. And as there is no likelihood of any new mills being erected for some time to come either in India or in the Farther East there is every prospect that consumption will overtake production and once more enable the mills to work at a remunerative margin.

BOMBAY MILL PROSPECTS.

Still I must repeat what I said last year, that I see no prospect of the mills in India, China, and Japan ever again earning the very handsome profits made in the past. And, indeed, it would, I think, be best for the industry if its earnings were only such as to induce steady development in accordance with the slow but certain growth of our customers' requirements. Experience has shown that a few years of very prosperous trade have invariably been followed by a large increase of spindles which too often have had to work under the unsatisfactory conditions which their contribution to the total production has helped to create. That in the future there will be room for many more mills in Bombay is not improbable, but it is in the interest of all that we should go slow. I am aware that there is a feeling that a new mill without any reserve can work to much greater advantage than its older neighbours with reserves, the idea being that the increased speed, at which new machinery can run, more than compensates for many advantages the financial position of the older concern may give it. It will be well not to forget, however, that in India the speed of our machinery is to a considerable extent governed by the cotton we use, and that though we may have the most modern machinery, with ring spindles capable of running 12,000 revolutions per minute, the bulk of the cotton, we find suitable to use for low numbers, does not permit of a speed much beyond what we attained a few years ago.

SHORTENING OF WORKING HOURS.

I now come to an important question which should I think engage the early and close attention of the members of this Association. It is whether by shortening our working hours we could not do with fewer hands, and so materially reduce the cost of production. There is no gainsaying the fact that one of our greatest extravagances in working is the number and quality of hands we employ. We have twice the number employed on our frames that would be entertained at home. This is caused to some extent by the long hours we work as compared with the running hours of an English mill. In Bombay 11½ hours in winter to 13½ hours in summer, and in the few mills, where electric light is available, probably 15 hours have been the average duration of our daily labour. It is not possible to secure close application to business where such hours obtain. By overtaxing the powers of our work-people we render it necessary to have two men on a job which, if the hours were less, might and would be undertaken with better results by one man. The system leads to divided responsibility; slovenly and indifferent work; to unduly heavy loss for stores and breakages; and, by killing in our people the sense of duty, emulation, and responsibility, robs us of advantages we should command and enjoy. I have only to remind you of the unskilled, and often spoilt work turned out by the "budlies" or "make-shift hands" we always have with us, to further demonstrate the marked disadvantage of our present method. Personally I am satisfied that with a ten or eleven hours working day we could do with fewer hands, pay them better and yet save considerably in wages; not use so many stores; have less breakages; more regular and better attendance; a more contented and more efficient lot of work-people. In considering this question we must reckon that the days of margins such as we used to have, are gone past recall. When they existed there can be little doubt that it was to the advantage of the mills to produce quantity, even at some sacrifice in the extra cost of obtaining the greater weight. But with the certainty of smaller margins in the future reduced cost of production is of more importance than big outturn. I invite your most thoughtful consideration to the remark I have just made. For depend upon it, if we are to hold our own, we must embrace every opportunity to effect economy; and so far as I can judge you could not do better than move in the direction I have indicated.

THE LABOUR MARKET.

It would be unwise to quit this subject without saying a word about our labour market. I note with satisfaction that the stoppage of several mills and the short time working of other

have not produced any distress so far in our hands. Many have doubtless taken advantage of the present state of trade to return to their villages for a rest; and a good deal of unskilled labour has been absorbed in other occupations.

CURRENCY QUESTION.

The currency question has happily, now practically, ceased to be a question at all, and it has drifted into such smooth water that we can calmly survey the immense advantages to India the settlement has given us. Probably no financial measure has occasioned more loss to the empire than the demonetization of gold in 1853, but with the resumption of the sovereign as legal tender the dangers of the restricted currency more or less experienced since the closing of the mints are now passing away. A gold standard and a gold currency should make money cheaper and cause a flow of capital in our direction for the development of the country. When we consider that the United Kingdom has one mile of railway to every 5$\frac{3}{4}$rd square miles, the United States of America one mile to every 19 square miles, and India, with all its teeming millions, only one mile to every 49 square miles, it will be seen what enormous possibilities there still are for railway development in India to the advantage of its people and of the capitalists who further the movement. Another benefit which is partly due to the currency settlement and which affects us more nearly, is the steadier Exchange between India and the Far East. Before the closing of the mints exchange between India and China varied from 7 to 10 per cent. during the season, but for the past 6 months the variation has only been 1$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent., a steadiness we must all regard as satisfactory.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The health of Bombay has left much, very much, to be desired during the year; and to plague which, alas, is still with us, we must add several other epidemic diseases which have helped to swell the death roll. No one can tell when we shall regain a better state of affairs, but I am hopeful of the future as regards plague because the people are beginning to recognize the advantage of inoculation and segregation and are no longer frightened of regulations framed only for their good. I think I may safely say that any exodus of the people this year has arisen from the bad trade which has prevailed, and not from fear of plague or of plague regulations.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Our finances having continued to flourish, your Committee felt justified in recommending a repetition of last year's donation of Rs. 3,000 to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, and in now asking your formal approval to the grant of Rs. 5,000 contributed to the Famine Fund, I ought to mention that two members of the Association do not, on principle, approve of this gift. Their objection, as I understand it, is not against the amount or the object, but arises from the fear that a precedent has been formed which might warrant the diversion, on a future occasion, of some part of our funds for purposes entirely outside the scope of this Association. I think we may assure our friends that care will be taken in future to avoid any contribution of a like nature without the previous sanction of a general meeting.

DECEASED MEMBERS.

I cannot close my remarks without referring to the losses we have sustained by death since our last annual meeting. In Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., we have to mourn one of the most useful of our members, and to many of us, an ever kind and sympathetic friend. As Deputy Chairman for many years Mr. Wadia helped the Association with his great expert knowledge and ripe experience, and was always ready and willing to place his valuable time at the disposal of the Committee. We have also to deplore the loss of Mr. Govindjee Thackersey Mooljee, whose sound practical advice we always appreciated and whose genial nature did much to facilitate and induce harmony in all difficult negotiations, and of Mr. Damoder Tapidas, a most useful member of the Committee, whose good qualities of head and heart endeared him to us all.

In conclusion I would express the thanks of the Committee to Mr. Paton, the Secretary, and to Mr. Michael, the Assistant Secretary, for their watchful care of the Association at all times.

The Chairman then moved "that the Report of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1899, be received and adopted."

The Hon. Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, in seconding the resolution, said :—I purpose adding a few remarks which, considering the gravity of the crisis through which we are passing, I trust you will not think out of place. The time has come when we must set our house in order and give our serious attention to every point which can help us. In my opinion our only hope is in the manufacture of yarns of finer counts and, as a necessary consequence, of cloths of a finer texture. I now proceed to give you some facts in support of my statement. I will first call your attention to the marked contrast in the rise of cotton and yarn for the past two seasons. In March, 1899, the highest price realized in Hongkong for 20s of the best quality was $92, and this price with exchange at 146 gives a net price in Bombay of annas 5 per lb. In March, 1900, for the same article the price was $117, with exchange at the same rate, which gives a net realization of annas 6½ per lb. in Bombay. This is equivalent to a rise in the price of yarn in Hongkong of 27 per cent. I ask you especially to note that fact. Now let us turn to the corresponding rise in the price of cotton for the same period. In March, 1899, Jalgaum, Barsi, and Broach cost, repectively, Rs. 129, 147, 156 per candy; in March, 1900, the prices for the same cottons are Rs. 245, 254, 244, respectively, showing an increase of 90, 73, and 57 per cent. respectively, or an average rise of 73 per cent. on the raw material. Clearly the China market does not respond in yarns as it might be expected to do. Our sales of yarn in the Hongkong market for the first three months of 1899 were 54,000 bales; and in the corresponding period of 1900 they were 43,000 bales, thus proving to my mind that the rise in the price of yarn curtailed the consumption by 11,000 bales, or say about 20 per cent.

AN ASTONISHING FACT.

Now comes the astonishing fact that the balance of unsold stocks of yarn in Hongkong on the 18th of March, 1899, was 40,000 bales, and on the corresponding date of 1900, 65,000 bales. Again, our shipments for the first three months of 1899 were 131,000 bales, and in the year 1900, 65,000 bales from Bombay to China. Again, though the price of yarn in Hongkong is $117 the rate of exchange is Rs. 146, and, consequently we get only annas 6½ per lb. Now, if the Indian mints had not been closed the rate of exchange would have been from Rs. 220 to Rs. 225. Suppose that it were Rs. 220 we should realize for $117 a sum of Rs. 242, or a rate of annas 9 14-16 per lb., at which rate the mills would show ample profit. Possibly, with exchange at 220, prices would not have gone up so high. Now what would have been the price in Hongkong if the exchange had been 220 to realize annas 6½? The answer is $80. This is the magnificent result to our industry of the closing of the Indian mints. As this question has been finally disposed of we can look for no help in this direction. These facts, I think, clearly prove that the rise in the price of yarns is not proportionate to the rise in the price of cotton ; that any rise in the price of yarn curtails the consumption of that yarn, and, moreover, gives an impetus to the yarns spun by the Chinese and Japanese themselves. We have already lost the Japanese market, and I fear that in a very short time the Chinese market will be closed to us for all yarns of 20s and lower counts ; in that case what will become of our industry? Another door is fast being closed to us. The demand in the interior of India for yarns of the counts I have mentioned, and also the cloths manufactured from them, are supplied by the mofussil mills as well as those of Bombay, and there is no likelihood for any increase in the demand for coarser yarns and cloths. In this case what are we to do with the yarn that is usually shipped to China if this country will not take any of our yarn? What course is open to us? Our chief consumers are slipping out of our hands, and there is absolutely no prospect of ever recovering them, and the mints are closed finally.

THE ONLY COURSE OPEN.

Gentlemen, I again say that the only course open to us is to spin yarns of finer counts and manufacture cloths of finer texture, to keep our industry going, by supplying that class of textiles which are now supplied by Manchester. Let me now indicate the method I think would help this point. Indian mills are solely dependent for their supply of raw material on the indigenous productions of this country. Such being the case it seems to me clear that every bale of cotton produced in this country should remain in this country or leave it only as a manufactured article. Therefore, it behoves us to increase the area of land under cotton cultivation if the number of our mills is to increase in the same proportion as it has hitherto done. In my opinion there is no reason why this should not be the case. But the area of the cotton crop has for years been practically the same, and while the total crop-area has increased from 125,955,125 acres in the year 1884-85 to 196,497,232 acres in the year 1897-98, yet the crop-area of cotton has varied only by a few acres; thus from 8,521,178 in the year 1884-85 to 8,916,220 in the year 1897-98 or, while the total crop-area has increased 60 per cent., the cotton area has increased 5 per cent. only. We should, I think, try to get the cotton area increased in the same proportion. But suppose that we can get an increase in the out-put of the raw material, how are we to get a better price for our yarns? As long as the present difference exists between the price of yarns and the raw material our position is not improved, and, at present, all circumstances tend in the direction of keeping up this difference; such being the case there is obviously a diminishing demand for our yarns as at present manufactured.

YARNS OF FINER COUNTS.

Again, I say, the only thing for us to do is to spin yarns of finer counts. How is this to be done? Prior to the opening of mills in China and Japan we used to supply all yarns of counts of 20s and lower numbers which is tantamount to saying that our machine-made article drove out of those markets the hand-spinning industry; but now that these countries spin those counts for themselves by machinery, obviously our duty is to spin finer counts. That is a statement which admits of very little doubt. In order to spin finer counts we must get cotton of a longer staple. Three courses are open to us: (1) we can get cotton from Egypt; (2) or from America; or (3) failing those sources we must grow the cotton in India. The question of a supply from Egypt is out of the range of probability because the "mercerising" process has created such a demand for it that the price has risen beyond the possibility of utilising it, and as the mercerising process is an increasing demand we must give up this cotton. The American cotton is out of the question, as freight from Liverpool would put up the price one half-penny a pound, and so place us out of the market. The only course left open to us is to grow the cotton we require in this country. About 30 years ago a firm, called Messrs. Peel, Cassels & Co., imported American seeds and induced the Government to pass them on to the Collector of Khandesh for distribution to the cultivators of that district. The results were most satisfactory, and the crop had a staple one and-a-half times longer than that of the present Khandesh cotton. After the lapse of two or three years the staple began to get shorter. Why was this? Undoubtedly, the cultivator was to blame for it. The produce of an acre in India is 70lbs. of lint cotton; in America 259lbs.; in Egypt 340lbs. of lint cotton. How is it that India whose crops can compete with the crops of any other similar country in the world, is so much behind them in cotton? Cannot we remedy this defect, can we not try this experiment again, taking care to try and prevent the deterioration? This Association has surplus funds which, I think, could not be better employed than in testing this American seed again. Our only hope is this cotton with a long staple. Let us spare no pains to get that.

EDUCATE THE CULTIVATOR.

We must educate the cultivator, his methods are obsolete, his implements are antiquated, he never manures his land or allows it to lie fallow to give it time to recuperate. There are one or two more points that I must mention as it seems not unlikely that if we are not careful, our staple will get shorter instead of getting longer. I am informed on good authority that

Government used formerly to repair sawgins used by small cultivators in the Dharwar district, but that now the men have to do this for themselves, which results in shortening the staple. Surely this is a thing which can be remedied. Another cause of shortened staple is that *kuppas* of short staple are ginned with *kuppas* of long staple, and cotton produced from them are pressed together. The result is that the seeds also get mixed, the staples are mixed, and, in short, the whole cotton staple is thoroughly jeopardized. Formerly such adulteration was punishable under the Cotton Fraud Act, but owing to its unpopularity in certain quarters it was repealed, and the adulteration goes on apace to the detriment of the cotton industry and to the defeat of the object we should all keep in view. It is evident that if seeds of different staple are ginned together the future sowings must suffer, as it is impossible for the most expert cotton grower to choose seeds of different staple after they have been once mixed. I trust I have not wearied you, but before closing let me briefly refer to the present working of our mills. Of the 80 mills in Bombay, 28 comprising 720,000 spindles are totally closed; 10 mills comprising 360,000 spindles are working half their spindles, 8 hours a day for four days in the week; 15 mills comprising 497,000 spindles are working 8 hours a day for four days in the week; 8 mills comprising 350,000 spindles are working 12 hours a day for four days in the week; and 19 mills comprising 579,000 spindles are working 12 hours a day for six days in the week. I conclude these remarks with the hope that a select committee will be appointed to investigate the few points I have mentioned, so that we may at once adopt some vigorous and decisive action, as this short working alone means that instead of 19,000 bales of cotton being consumed per week by the Bombay mills, as in last year, we are now only consuming 10,000 bales.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said:—It is no doubt true that in the entire annals of the mill industry in this city we have never passed through times of such unprecedented depression as those which have prevailed for many months past. Dark clouds still hang over the industrial horizon of Bombay, which, it is much to be wished, may soon be dispelled giving way to a silver lining as before. But he would be a bold prophet who could forecast the future. As the late Duke of Argyll once observed, in India, trades and industries, as much as State finance, depend on one all-vital physical fact—the monsoon. Given abundant rains, and the land is clothed with verdure, all Nature smiles. It puts heart into the impoverished ryot perenially chained to the wheel of toil in his narrow field. He hopes to raise a good harvest and be able to buy a few yards more of cloth and a few copper *lotas*, and so forth. But Heaven forbid that Nature should fail in her bounty as she did last year and three years ago. Distress and want of a severer character will stare him and his wife and children in the face. The gaunt spectre of hunger overpowers him, and having not the wherewithal to buy food, he is driven, in spite of himself, to go to the relief camp. For, gentlemen, I must repudiate the official notion lately aired that it is the deterioration of the moral fibre in him that takes him at the very outset of the famine to that camp. That statement may be official romance. At any rate it is not the reality. I entirely agree with our Chairman that in times of adversity like those we are passing through at present, we ought to unite and present a compact front for the preservation of our common interests. However advantageous the individual interests may be, if it be found that the general interests suffer, it should be incumbent on us all to undergo sacrifices and to act in unison. It is a matter of profound regret that in the face of the many crises through which we have passed we have not yet learned the spirit of self-sacrifice and of conserving common interests.

THE LESSON OF THE CRISES.

But the present severe crisis must teach us a lesson. And it is to be hoped we are not so hopelessly unteachable as not to learn it. As to curtailed production, it may be all right. But what I have to ask my colleagues is whether even now we have taken sufficient thought of the morrow. If the number of mills has not increased, at any rate the number of spindles has increased. It comes to the same thing. I have all along maintained that what we have to dread is not an adverse season. Its effects are temporary. They pass away leaving us almost uninjured. What we have to dread is the increasing competition of Japan in the neutral markets of China which threatens to render permanent injury to our industry. I am

of conviction that unless by diverse economies we are able to undersell that go-a-head rival, we are destined to find other outlets for our over supply. This is the grim monster of the future more than famine, which mill-owners of Bombay will have to combat. All will depend on the condition in which they are forearmed. It may be reasonably asked whether they are so equipped ? If not, will they take the trouble to equip themselves ? Or will they go to sleep over the matter as soon as the crisis is passed, just as the State goes to sleep as soon as famine ceases to trouble it for a time. All will depend on our own foresight whether we shall prosper in the future or be engulfed in adversity of a permanent character. No doubt the advice of the Chairman to go slow is a good one. I take it to be the counsel of perfection. It is to be hoped it will be carefully borne in mind. Coming to the next point referred to in the Chairman's speech, it is true that in Indian mills the proportion of operatives on a given work is larger than in Lancashire. Sir George attributes this to Indian mills working longer hours. Partly it is so. But in my opinion the main cause of the larger proportion is the unsteadiness of the operative. He never applies himself as closely to his work as his counterpart in Lancashire. He has never been subjected to that stern and unbending discipline which the English operative goes through. It is his training from childhood. In our factories, it is much to be feared, that kind of discipline is wanting. And the constant aim of all of us should be towards enforcing that exercise which is as much conducive to the benefit of the employed as it is to the employer. We are yet slow to apprehend the respective responsibilities which capital and labour owe to each other. With steady and close application to his machine the Indian operative could certainly be made to produce more. In that proportion the millowner would be able to reduce the strength of the operatives.

PHYSIOLOGICAL ADVANTAGES OF INDUSTRY.

Of course, I have, at our annual meeting, more than once expatiated on the physiological advantages to the industry arising from shorter hours. It is now demonstrated beyond doubt that a longer rest per day makes the operative stronger and better able the succeeding day to carry on his work. But the eternal grinding to which he is now subjected, despite the indulgences granted to him during hours of work, can never make us realise the benefits of shorter hours. But in this matter, perhaps, the nemesis of events will compel millowners to adopt unwillingly, sooner or later, that which they will not willingly adopt to-day. There is no saying when the tough screw of the Factory Act may be turned. I think those who advocate shorter hours on physiological as well as economic grounds are still in a minority. They are crying in the wilderness. But it is the fate of all reformers, be they industrial or any other, to be in a minority till the majority receives its education. Thus there is hope in this prospect that the minority of to-day will be the majority of to-morrow. I will not revert again to the question of currency, on which I have said and written enough elsewhere. The gold standard is an established fact. Not so the gold currency whose operations will have to be watched with the greatest care for some time to come. It may be easy to accumulate gold, but it is a most difficult thing to retain it. When even a city like New York, with its credit balance of trade is oftener than not unable to retain gold, it is open to serious question whether a country like India, used to silver currency, which is so eminently suited to it, can manage to keep enough gold in circulation. But whatever the fate of gold currency may be, I am not one of those who think, with the Chairman, that simply because a gold currency exists that therefore the millennium will happen and gold pour into this country like water. Are there enough fields of profitable investments? On the answer to that important question will depend this flow of gold so wistfully looked for.

THE RAILWAY QUESTION.

Neither can I share the Chairman's views that we should still go with electric speed in matters of railways. That is taking a too narrow view of the economic condition of the country. Not that railways should be proscribed. No. But I would here adopt Sir George Cotton's own motto: "Go slow." It will be irrigation which will, I am certain, prove by and by the salvation of India, and enable us to obtain for the peasant that prosperity now so sadly wanting. Lastly

referring to the matter of the closing of some mills and the unemployment of hands ; no doubt, there is no distress prevailing among the employed at present, and I earnestly hope there may be none in future. But I venture to submit at this juncture a practical suggestion whether the Association may not increase its scope of public utility by taking a new departure in matters industrial so far as it affects the operatives. Is it not possible to devise a scheme of insurance to provide for a rainy day—I mean a mutual providence organisation. I think this is just the time to seriously consider the matter, so that if we could resolve upon a practical scheme, we would not only be rendering good to the operatives but preventing them in times of crises, when they may have to remain unemployed, from becoming a burden on the State or general society. In conclusion, sir, I would repeat the suggestion I made at the meeting last year, that it is also time the Association earnestly considered the question of the improvement in the quality of cotton and the means for extending its cultivation. If Manchester has prospered for the last half a century and more, it should not be forgotten that it was owing to its strenuous effort to organise a Supply Association as back as 1845. Small beginnings have great ends and I trust and hope we may now make a small beginning in this direction to achieve the larger object in view. What is wanted are co-operation and organisation. Practical men of business as mill-owners are, men who have reared the stately edifice of cotton manufactures in this great city and have given employment to thousands of persons, it is not hopeless to get them to direct their serious attention to the improvement and extended cultivation of cotton.

Mr. Vithaldas D. Thakersey said :—After the exhaustive speeches of our worthy Chairman, the Hon. Mr. Bomanjee, and Mr. Wacha very little is left for me to say. I shall, however, confine myself to one point only which, I think, requires careful consideration. What is the position of our yarn industry? Last year I endeavoured to show how our weaving industry was affected by the currency legislation and the excise duty on cotton goods in competition with Lancashire manufactures. I showed on that occasion that to put the Lancashire and Bombay manufacturers on the same basis, not only that excise duty be abolished but that it would be necessary to levy an import duty of 8 per cent. on the Lancashire goods, meaning, of course that bounty to that extent has been indirectly given to Lancashire manufactures by the action of Government. Now, as I said, let us examine the position of our yarn industry in competition with Chinese and Japanese mills. We all very well know that since the ill-advised currency legislation our industry has been suffering, but when we put on paper the figures the result is very astonishing.

THE PRESENT POSITION.

I have worked out some figures which give us the clear idea of the exact position we hold now, and we did hold in 1893 before the currency legislation, when our industry was in prosperous condition. In ordinary times when the trade is fair and prosperous the margin between cost of cotton and the selling price of 20s. yarn is 2 annas per lb.,—1½ anna per lb. cost of manufacture, and ½ anna per lb. profit. Now taking cotton for our 20s. mixing at an average of Rs. 160 per candy net, after deducting 18 to 19 per cent. as loss, we get clean cotton at 4 annas per lb. Adding to that 2 annas per lb. for cost of manufacture and profit, it comes to 6 annas per lb. Now the whole thing may be summarized in the following figures :—4 annas per lb. for clean cotton and 2 annas per lb. for manufacturing charges and profit. So for one bale of 400 lbs. of yarn :—Rs. 100 cost of cotton and Rs. 50 for cost of labour and profit; total Rs. 150 per bale of 400 lbs. at the rate of 6 annas per lb. of yarn. Rs. 150 selling price of one bale, Rs. 17 freight, insurance, commission, &c., and Rs. 167=54⅓ taels per bale in Shanghai at the rate of Rs. 307 for 100 taels. The Chinese and Japanese mills have to carry cotton from Bombay. Cost of cotton to them in 1893 was as follows :—Rs. 100 for 400 lbs. of clean cotton, Rs. 8 for freight, insurance, commission, &c., &c., for 500 lbs. of unclean cotton, total Rs. 108=35 1·6 taels for 400 lbs. of clean cotton at the rate of Rs. 307 per 100 taels, *i.e.*, selling price 54 1-3 minus cost of cotton 35 1-6=19 1-6 taels, margin left to them between cost of manufacture and profit. In 1900, after the currency legislation—Rs. 150 selling price of one

bale, Rs. 17 freight, insurance, and commission, Rs. 167=83½ taels per bale in Shanghai at the present exchange of Rs. 200 per 100 taels. Cost of cotton to the Chinese and Japanese, Rs. 100 for cotton, Rs. 8 for freight, insurance, and commission, total Rs. 108=54 taels for cotton at the present exchange rate of Rs. 200 per 100 taels. Selling price Rs. 83½, minus cost of cotton Rs. 54=29½ taels left to them for cost of manufacture and profit. Against 19 1-6 taels margin in 1893 they have a margin of 29½ taels at present, a difference of nearly 10 1-3 taels per bale of 400 lbs.

EFFECT OF CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

Consequently the effect of the Currency Legislation alone, taking all things as equal, has been to give bounty to our competitors in the Far East to the extent of 10 1-3 taels per bale, Deduct from that about 1 1-3 taels per bale, which they must pay more for stores imported from England. Also wages in Japan have increased to the extent of 10 per cent. as per an article in the *Economic Journal* of December, 1899, which works out to one tael per bale. Still the advantage in favour of Japanese mills is 8 taels per bale. Now, may I ask, in face of these figures, is it a matter of surprise that since 1893 our trade has gradually been falling down in competition with the Chinese and Japanese mills. I know that we have shipped to China during the last two years the largest number of bales we ever did. But the question is, at what margin of profit? Every one will admit that there was no profit to us while the Japanese and Chinese mills were declaring 10 per cent. dividends to their shareholders. When the stock in China is reduced we may yet sell our yarn at profit. The Chinese and Japanese mills may have certain drawbacks at present which might give us temporary advantage but on broad consideration of all circumstances my humble opinion is that we hold China market on mere sufferance only as long as Japan and China cannot supply their own demands and that in the near future our trade with China must suffer when the mills there must increase by leaps and bounds to supply the requirements of China. Let us hope that that day may never come, but if it does come we shall have to thank the Government of India for their Currency Legislation.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

Mr. F. C. Macrae proposed that Sir George Cotton be re-elected chairman, and the Hon. Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Deputy Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association for the year 1900, and that the Committee for the same period be composed as follows:—Messrs, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Goculdas Naranji, Ghordhandas Khatao, Runchordas Narondas, Manmohandas Ramjee, Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, Jamsetjee A. Wadia, S. A. Nathan, D. E. Wacha, K. R. Cama, Sassoon J. David, D. J. Tata, D. C. Shroff, John R. Greaves, C. N. Wadia, and Sir J. Cowasjee Jehangir.

Mr. Pranjiwandas Narondas supported the motion, which was adopted.

On the motion of Mr. D. C. Shroff, seconded by Mr. J. A. Wadia, the Committee were empowered to pay from the funds of the Association to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute the sum of Rs. 3,000, being the Association's donation for the year 1900-1901.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. S. A. Nathan, the payment of the contribution amounting to Rs. 5,000 from the funds of the Association to the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund was confirmed.

Mr. Sassoon J. David proposed, and Mr. D. E. Wacha seconded, that Mr. N. S. Jamsetjee be re-elected auditor of the Association's accounts for the year, and that the remuneration be Rs. 100 per annum.

The proposition was carried.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Bomanjee D. Petit a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

Appendix F.

STATISTICS.

STATEMENT of Imports of Piece-Goods (Grey, Bleached, Coloured and Printed) and of Yarns (Grey and Dyed) from Great Britain into Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, from the year 1851 *to* 1899, *both inclusive.*

Year.	Piece-Goods.			Yarns.		
	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1851	116,351,747	213,757,342	3,712,729	6,384,321	18,281,592	1,289,835
1852	113,567,856	163,851,027	3,731,934	5,681,870	13,946,539	1,503,000
1853	130,838,032	172,098,876	8,038,050	6,849,463	15,350,537	2,068,994
1854	192,200,419	271,208,527	8,695,054	7,668,093	15,650,107	1,946,584
1855	128,193,027	256,069,194	6,542,924	7,447,529	16,901,310	2,107,969
1856	130,459,853	275,016,345	4,517,561	4,559,670	15,224,557	1,923,999
1857	137,761,636	235,190,273	9,375,347	2,838,644	10,691,863	2,370,741
1858	281,836,364	416,362,074	15,431,647	8,744,517	18,369,490	4,036,325
1859	307,086,509	520,899,016	20,425,632	12,899,875	20,043,485	5,741,441
1860	267,443,986	403,351,123	20,648,072	4,571,134	16,641,847	5,656,930
1861	272,573,717	418,671,687	14,628,188	5,578,828	13,933,256	3,694,985
1862	178,803,604	295,508,637	9,748,215	4,811,384	9,594,896	1,675,239
1863	232,321,038	234,645,916	16,352,677	5,592,995	10,394,931	3,702,562
1864	189,812,984	223,036,538	14,787,062	4,268,662	8,742,699	3,447,635
1865	175,486,677	319,047,954	17,291,103	4,073,811	6,981,809	2,232,948
1866	243,476,368	351,572,331	22,081,805	6,877,968	10,795,517	4,629,986
1867	316,784,109	528,434,956	23,258,498	6,568,619	13,006,019	4,684,638
1868	555,337,050	619,101,683	31,793,397	7,780,303	13,236,453	6,873,398
1869	296,158,439	518,741,346	29,683,469	7,981,949	11,858,210	7,773,636
1870	272,898,226	687,639,911	45,750,099	9,946,299	16,816,936	8,649,598
1871	305,416,233	684,926,367	47,560,133	6,097,531	12,041,848	6,876,841
1872	262,849,273	657,123,291	48,177,871	6,163,813	11,490,636	8,616,040
1873	349,631,830	664,987,114	57,666,809	8,667,090	11,192,248	8,918,841
1874	292,843,697	765,762,164	49,878,834	8,867,978	14,041,520	10,510,639
1875	305,917,934	744,439,224	44,683,288	6,863,763	12,945,102	10,104,020
1876	356,940,508	733,913,330	54,875,423	8,246,211	12,090,167	9,664,609
1877	354,779,192	885,688,850	39,106,318	10,624,710	14,364,841	8,683,595
1878	344,068,807	749,233,431	47,038,579	7,754,005	13,967,396	8,373,916
1879	343,811,233	788,759,250	61,375,691	7,469,113	10,580,436	9,581,363
1880	531,050,559	1,007,531,497	77,010,037	13,024,923	16,446,089	12,108,002
1881	544,890,697	947,329,460	82,451,852	12,326,706	13,597,371	11,099,762
1882	500,248,293	883,611,784	106,615,818	12,019,123	14,780,667	13,069,871
1883	572,738,196	878,949,353	107,868,579	16,220,463	13,478,764	11,033,824
1884	568,220,318	908,294,475	120,841,003	14,299,380	15,313,840	13,114,875
1885	547,773,459	911,987,148	93,757,204	14,132,372	13,473,067	9,597,197
1886	700,061,881	1,159,407,968	143,818,736	17,087,709	14,177,149	13,937,810
1887	585,502,258	988,370,500	117,502,619	14,990,151	14,040,137	13,432,638
1888	652,344,548	1,045,951,384	138,271,060	16,595,176	14,778,545	14,570,258
1889	634,608,171	1,031,000,980	144,140,943	13,011,348	11,836,681	13,393,848
1890	665,550,786	1,037,911,379	115,224,797	15,805,515	12,455,601	13,284,690
1891	572,065,309	961,686,226	108,083,576	15,526,869	12,484,617	14,666,189
1892	548,944,867	1,013,742,658	93,892,712	12,427,053	10,108,327	10,390,439
1893	604,439,138	1,009,441,511	106,086,291	10,466,233	13,124,097	11,387,889
1894	719,324,449	1,161,138,343	140,749,235	11,723,808	10,529,734	12,547,763
1895	484,780,087	925,203,136	99,427,366	10,857,586	10,689,066	10,188,466
1896	574,410,316	1,163,967,702	86,265,292	11,649,977	13,403,663	15,402,931
1897	472,597,133	932,328,974	121,896,515	11,788,246	13,299,211	13,650,022
1898	557,557,951	1,202,254,978	91,950,978	10,238,969	11,412,068	11,673,678
1899	611,556,220	1,266,926,546	93,492,746	10,441,484	10,729,842	11,532,812

ANNUAL IMPORTS FROM EUROPE INTO BOMBAY OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM 1ST JANUARY 1890 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1899.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1890.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1891.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1892.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1893.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1894.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1895.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1896.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1897.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1898.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1899.
GREY GOODS.										
36 in. & under × 37/3 yds. Shirtings	Pcs. 24,38,190	Pcs. 20,59,260	Pcs. 13,23,978	Pcs. 18,02,879	Pcs. 18,23,643	Pcs. 14,28,836	Pcs. 13,21,468	Pcs. 8,05,059	Pcs. 10,73,940	Pcs. 9,39,757
37/9 „ do. do. 5½ lbs & under ...	„ 600	„ 120	„ 3,747	„ 6,450	„ 1,748	„ 4,261	„ 6,295	„ 7,972	„ 22,838	„ 24,744
„ „ do. do. 6½ lbs. do. ...	„ 12,991	„ 38,317	„ 43,550	„ 90,805	„ 79,228	„ 36,712	„ 52,827	„ 18,288	„ 15,210	„ 29,864
„ „ do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	„ 2,27,098	„ 2,94,599	„ 2,21,296	„ 2,89,028	„ 2,94,931	„ 1,97,528	„ 1,49,644	„ 1,98,749	„ 1,64,387	„ 1,36,755
„ „ do. do. 7½ lbs. do. ...	„ 94,726	„ 84,425	„ 82,605	„ 1,18,950	„ 72,739	„ 2,21,380	„ 94,551	„ 2,20,012	„ 2,03,547	„ 1,73,723
„ „ do. do. 8½ lbs. do. ...	„ 5,27,770	„ 5,05,391	„ 5,36,225	„ 4,76,383	„ 4,87,822	„ 4,22,943	„ 2,65,195	„ 5,16,622	„ 6,23,056	„ 7,97,166
„ „ do. do. 9 lbs. do. ...	„ 1,56,157	„ 1,53,348	„ 1,28,496	„ 1,03,992	„ 91,207	„ 1,73,177	„ 1,03,791	„ 1,42,860	„ 1,80,306	„ 2,50,113
„ „ do. do. above 9 lbs.	„ 67,365	„ 97,589	„ 73,254	„ 91,990	„ 94,264	„ 75,246	„ 1,25,327	„ 1,26,773	„ 1,09,057	„ 1,82,570
40/5 „ do. do. 6 lbs. & under ...	„ 3,417	„	„	„ 2,150	„	„	„	„	„	„ .....
„ „ do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	„ 41,362	„ 50,349	„ 17,002	„ 6,262	„ 12,332	„ 2,471	„ 659	„	„ 836	„ .....
„ „ do. do. 8 lbs. do. ...	„ 2,43,458	„ 2,20,005	„ 1,73,016	„ 2,29,892	„ 2,68,205	„ 2,49,806	„ 1,79,933	„ 2,40,769	„ 2,05,787	„ 2,07,727
„ „ do. do. 9 lbs. do. ...	„ 1,91,676	„ 1,59,104	„ 1,08,403	„ 1,71,876	„ 2,00,875	„ 1,89,623	„ 1,16,073	„ 1,62,045	„ 1,32,565	„ 2,08,156
„ „ do. do. above 9 lbs.	„ 4,90,512	„ 4,32,750	„ 2,35,697	„ 2,97,128	„ 3,29,645	„ 3,21,020	„ 2,60,557	„ 2,81,002	„ 3,27,547	„ 4,07,316
46/49 „ do. do. all weights ...	„ 5,75,994	„ 4,59,270	„ 3,60,782	„ 3,60,107	„ 4,34,517	„ 3,65,656	„ 3,11,074	„ 3,31,344	„ 3,70,956	„ 4,22,409
50/52 „ do. do. do. ...	„ 1,60,886	„ 1,77,163	„ 1,04,859	„ 1,02,168	„ 1,16,712	„ 84,269	„ 65,167	„ 1,07,337	„ 1,02,413	„ 1,13,286
58/60 „ do. do. do. ...	„ 45,832	„ 37,524	„ 25,550	„ 44,581	„ 58,426	„ 55,401	„ 55,465	„ 47,866	„ 51,575	„ 91,691
All widths × 28/24 yds. T. Cloths 4 lbs. & under ...	„ 2,350	„ 8,050	„ 5,400	„ 3,194	„ 888	„ 537	„	„	„	„ .....
„ do. do. 5 lbs.	„ 239	„ 1,297	„ 650	„ 1,000	„	„ 46	„	„	„ 200	„ 100
do. do. 6 lbs.	„ 14,361	„ 1,600	„ 2,149	„ 3,306	„ 1,980	„ 5,264	„ 779	„ 279	„ 502	„ 2,711
„ do. do. 7 lbs.	„ 4,89,769	„ 2,76,365	„ 3,52,949	„ 2,61,442	„ 2,08,118	„ 2,65,484	„ 1,36,603	„ 1,42,027	„ 1,70,264	„ 1,79,453
„ do. do. above 7 lbs.	„ 45,352	„ 23,108	„ 34,756	„ 22,587	„ 19,359	„ 46,156	„ 41,606	„ 28,109	„ 30,199	„ 23,827
29 in. & under × 22/24 yds. Madapollams 2½ lbs. & under.	„ 57,857	„ 35,490	„ 23,756	„ 57,094	„ 2,12,842	„ 49,978	„ 20,088	„ 29,487	„ 46,957	„ 21,948
„ do. do. 2½ lbs. & over.	„ 8,845	„ 1,450	„ 29,704	„ 19,182	„ 70,628	„ 43,710	„ 29,365	„ 51,825	„ 61,107	„ 42,953
30/32 in. do. do. 2½ lbs. & under.	„ 19,695	„ 40,388	„ 38,954	„ 35,346	„ 14,577	„ 1,950	„	„ 3,647	„	„ .....
„ in. do. do. 2¾ lbs. & over.	„ 3,11,445	„ 2,83,965	„ 2,52,823	„ 1,60,593	„ 2,27,388	„ 83,949	„ 39,475	„ 29,943	„ 30,275	„ 25,740
38/42 in. do. do. 3 to 4½ lbs. ...	„ 9,008	„ 587	„ 1,50,168	„ 1,63,742	„ 1,30,060	„ 54,640	„ 16,422	„ 43,161	„ 15,784	„ 4,020
43 in. & over do. do. 4½ to 6½ lbs. ...	„ 3,81,338	„ 2,03,708	„ 3,09,103	„ 2,42,399	„ 4,17,354	„ 1,85,186	„ 1,12,756	„ 1,48,344	„ 2,17,568	„ 1,94,602
18/24 in. × 28/30 yds.* Printers 2 to 3 lbs. ...	„ 2,72,293	„ 1,24,068	„ 1,00,211	„ 1,19,558	„ 3,66,687	„ 1,44,056	„ 14,206	„ 18,065	„ 58,316	„ 61,238
Above 24 in. × do do above 3 lbs.	„ 18,884	„ 16,273	„ 35,202	„ 14,224	„ 18,127	„ 37,106	„ 31,376	„ 22,450	„ 16,103	„ 14,366
34 to 45 in. × 18/20 yds. Jacconets, all weights	„ 11,31,660	„ 8,77,431	„ 10,12,563	„ 8,73,579	„ 13,08,222	„ 7,14,810	„ 5,95,976	„ 5,79,630	„ 5,62,372	„ 5,56,623
44 in. × 22 yds. do. do.	„ 2,63,722	„ 3,36,824	„ 3,53,785	„ 2,95,969	„ 5,00,241	„ 3,21,674	„ 2,92,569	„ 4,47,745	„ 3,58,723	„ 3,69,167
Above 44 in. × 22 yds. do. do.	„ 2,88,187	„ 2,96,548	„ 3,56,777	„ 3,36,015	„ 4,73,279	„ 4,16,377	„ 4,15,486	„ 3,50,447	„ 5,26,500	„ 3,39,181
36/9 in. × 18 to 22 yds. Mulls do.	„ 7,37,214	„ 3,35,393	„ 3,72,748	„ 7,19,816	„ 8,50,243	„ 3,42,753	„ 2,40,674	„ 4,06,853	„ 4,65,478	„ 3,68,803
40/42 in. × 19/20 yds. do. do.	„ 1,27,686	„ 51,292	„ 97,164	„ 1,06,078	„ 2,50,151	„ 1,92,140	„ 1,60,556	„ 2,34,099	„ 1,50,314	„ 1,03,585
Above 43 in. × 19/20 yds. do. do.	„ 31,233	„ 13,126	„ 27,560	„ 44,864	„ 71,712	„ 71,563	„ 45,480	„ 61,369	„ 22,982	„ 15,991
Domestics	„ 2,123	„ 1,266	„ 1,356	„ 1,018	„ 349	„ 478	„	„	„	„ .....
Longcloths	„ 1,990	„ 850	„ 197	„ 60	„ 1,697	„ 388	„	„	„	„ .....
Twills and Drills	„ 2,74,252	„ 3,78,829	„ 2,40,194	„ 3,21,484	„ 3,39,873	„ 2,86,789	„ 3,51,470	„ 3,28,264	„ 3,39,317	„ 4,01,156
Dimities or Spots	„ 219	„	„	„	„	„ 167	„	„	„	„ .....
Chudders	„	„	„ 51,106	„ 297	„ 2,414	„ 2,171	„	„	„	„ .....
Total for 12 Months	Ps. 97,86,756	Ps. 81,27,562	Ps. 72,87,701	Ps. 79,98,087	Ps. 99,25,833	Ps. 70,93,150	Ps. 56,52,882	Ps. 61,62,341	Ps. 66,36,981	Ps. 67,72,681

* Printers of 60 yds. are entered in the equivalent of 30 yds. pieces, and similarly with T. Cloths of 48, 72, and 96 yards.

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1890.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1891.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1892.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1893.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1894.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1895.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1896.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1897.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1898.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1899.
WHITE GOODS.										
28/36 in. × 39/42 yds. Shirtings and Longcloths	Pcs. 6,53,050	Pcs. 5,11,402	Pcs. 3,60,277	Pcs. 5,47,275	Pcs. 6,01,797	Pcs. 4,84,245	Pcs. 7,03,249	Pcs. 4,51,298	Pcs. 5,35,152	Pcs. 6,66,078
28/39 in. × 18/20 yds. Jacconets	„ 13,59,782	„ 9,18,480	„ 8,45,790	„ 7,91,996	„ 10,88,567	„ 4,91,891	„ 6,15,049	„ 4,28,556	„ 5,28,703	„ 3,43,240
40 in. & wider „ do.	„ 1,11,128	„ 91,671	„ 36,939	„ 67,040	„ 1,03,140	„ 39,271				
26/39 in. × „ Mulls and Nainsooks ...	„ 26,31,577	„ 32,91,991	„ 34,18,904	„ 30,15,866	„ 45,59,694	„ 34,88,001	„ 37,77,257	„ 39,97,687	„ 48,29,693	„ 47,18,140
40/45 in. × „ do. do.	„ 3,76,007	„ 3,39,902	„ 3,14,178	„ 2,79,638	„ 5,94,947	„ 3,77,604	„ 4,91,478	„ 5,98,200	„ 7,53,189	„ 10,21,754
46 in. and upwards do. do.	„ 5,00,374	„ 5,96,764	„ 6,90,565	„ 4,24,836	„ 7,45,468	„ 6,04,937	„ 8,34,631	„ 7,10,017	„ 8,54,263	„ 9,06,600
32 to 42 in. × 12 yds. Cambrics	„ 18,078	„ 29,917	„ 30,657	„ 22,681	„ 31,263	„ 20,951	„ 15,906	„ 10,395	„ 5,834	„ 6,936
Twills and Drills	„ 35,557	„ 41,161	„ 28,424	„ 55,131	„ 41,987	„ 39,498	„ 70,657	„ 34,710	„ 46,324	„ 56,820
Total for 12 months ...	Ps. 56,85,553	Ps. 58,21,238	Ps. 57,25,734	Ps. 52,04,463	Ps. 77,66,863	Ps. 55,46,398	Ps. 65,08,227	Ps. 62,80,863	Ps. 75,53,158	Ps. 77,19,568
TURKEY RED GOODS.										
24 in. × 28 yds. Cambrics	Pcs. 6,89,181	Pcs. 2,70,547	Pcs. 3,28,547	Pcs. 4,33,286	Pcs. 5,36,977	Pcs. 2,98,312	Pcs. 3,30,750	Pcs. 1,96,536	Pcs. 3,42,264	Pcs. 6,36,650
32 in. × 24 yds. do.	„ 70,029	„ 21,179	„ 11,512	„ 21,583	„ 29,765	„ 13,762	„ 28,326	„ 12,830	„ 19,593	„ 5,567
All Widths and Lengths Shirtings	„ 4,07,465	„ 2,06,236	„ 2,40,725	„ 2,64,912	„ 2,78,596	„ 2,33,360	„ 2,67,750	„ 1,45,577	„ 2,02,246	„ 4,22,816
30 in. and over × 19/20 yds. Mulls	„ 2,13,183	„ 99,911	„ 1,06,769	„ 1,09,460	„ 72,500	„ 60,693	„ 93,006	„ 25,677	„ 27,839	„ 63,267
Do. do. Jacconets	„ 52,949	„ 17,689	„ 41,723	„ 30,974	„ 35,146	„ 14,187	„ 21,678	„ 12,990	„ 17,128	„ 13,121
All widths and lengths Twills and Dimities	„ 82,974	„ 52,656	„ 66,261	„ 50,700	„ 44,939	„ 59,024	„ 87,146	„ 25,101	„ 19,137	„ 26,759
33/39 in. × 9/12 yds. Lappets	„ 25,057	„ 4,222	„ 10,533	„ 7,942	„ 12,429	„ 7,633	„ 10,210	„ 14,190	„ 4,075	„ 2,590
30 in. and over × 19/20 yds. Mull Stripes	„ 18,254	„ 14,542	„ 15,230	„ 11,878	„ 12,138	„ 12,091	„ 7,579	„ 2,396	„ 4,887	„ 4,283
All widths and lengths Prints and Chintz... ...	„ 3,17,966	„ 2,31,156	„ 2,30 841	„ 3,44,248	„ 4,52,980	„ 2,50,924	„ 3,05,389	„ 2,48,178	„ 6,26,193	„ 6,68,042
30 in. & over × 20 yds. Printed Jacconets	„ 1,74,440	„ 82,073	„ 81,643	„ 1,28,512	„ 1,04,221	„ 1,11,657	„ 1,58,856	„ 1,04,619	„ 1,35,463	„ 1,84,673
Scarfs and Sarries	„ 18,29,772	„ 10,93,566	„ 12,26,621	„ 11,75,594	„ 7,40,603	„ 8,40,895	„ 10,00,902	„ 3,84,721	„ 10,54,914	„ 13,35,883
Bandanas or Handkerchiefs ...	„ 1,08,550	„ 82,689	„ 1,00,938	„ 94,584	„ 1,03,409	„ 2,25,435	„ 1,96,977	„ 2,51,333	„ 3,70,075	„ 6,02,790
Total for 12 months ...	Ps. 39,94,720	Ps. 21,70,360	Ps. 24,61,348	Ps. 26,73,668	Ps. 24,23,703	Ps. 21,28,023	Ps. 24,58,518	Ps. 14,24,148	Ps. 28,23,764	Ps. 30,66,241
WOOLLENS.										
Army Cloth	Yds. 3,28,478	Yds. 3,79,508	Yds. 2,89,355	Yds. 3,47,797	Yds. 1,89,192	Yds. 1,87,721	Yds. 2,07,917	Yds. 96,586	Yds. 1,40,006	Yds. 2,58,859
Spanish Stripes or Ladies' Cloth	„ 6,90,681	„ 5,81,203	„ 5,03,388	„ 7,67,768	„ 7,76,868	„ 2,86,218	„ 2,14,504	„ 83,027	„ 1,70,105	„ 3,70,972
Flannels	„ 12,73,748	„ 18,22,288	„ 12,01,549	„ 18,34,686	„ 16,96,624	„ 20,15,024	„ 22,96,178	„ 11,77,910	„ 17,76,647	„ 22,19,994
Broad Cloth	„ 2,74,554	„ 3,10,725	„ 2,71,650	„ 2,26,854	„ 2,88,728	„ 1,82,683	„ 1,66,475	„ 70,023	„ 1,35,348	„ 1,93,842
Alpacca, Merino, Italian, &c.	„ 8,79,354	„ 10,31,011	„ 7,87,400	„ 8,14,874	„ 7,15,100	„ 7,63,892	„ 9,08,995	„ 4,93,283	„ 5,12,478	„ 4,60,876
Union Cloth	„ 5,22,023	„ 5,01,958	„ 4,11,805	„ 5,40,799	„ 2,46,863	„ 1,74,185	„ 1,59,757	„ 49,035	„ 56,289	„ 81,550
Long Ells	„ 35,080	„ 14,930	„ 1,920	„ 14,020	„ 41,455	„ 27,395	„ 3,840	„	„ 18,945	„ 3,360
All other Sorts	„ 20,26,258	„ 26,27,328	„ 21,17,603	„ 34,51,577	„ 22,78,277	„ 27,20,062	„ 32,36,825	„ 15,25,720	„ 17,14,668	„ 34,11,375
Total for 12 months ...	Yds. 60,29,176	Yds. 72,68,956	Yds. 55,84,670	Yds. 79,98,375	Yds. 62,33,107	Yds. 63,57,180	Yds. 71,94,491	Yds 34,95,584	Yds. 45,34,486	Yds. 70,00,828

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1890.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1891.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1892.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1893.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1894.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1895.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1896.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1897.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1898.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1899
FANCY GOODS.										
Dyed Shirtings	Pcs. 94,695	Pcs. 1,05,734	Pcs. 1,43,006	Pcs. 1,31,802	Pcs. 2,43,052	Pcs. 1,08,263	Pcs. 1,98,654	Pcs. 1,63,016	Pcs. 2,38,221	Pcs. 2,79,072
„ Madapollams or Cambrics	„ 96,110	„ 1,66,164	„ 1,13,465	„ 1,11,112	„ 2,22,629	„ 55,177	„ 1,09,408	„ 99,478	„ 1,28,294	„ 1,12,913
„ Mulls	„ 628	„ 200	„ 1,505	„ 3,554	„	„ 117	„	„	„	„ .....
„ Jacconets	„ 50,714	„ 41,299	„ 62,535	„ 34,947	„ 68,883	„ 19,952	„ 23,870	„ 26,556	„ 9,751	„ 5,924
Prints and Chintz, all Widths and Lengths	„ 15,21,883	„ 15,98,257	„ 17,79,281	„ 16,68,789	„ 19,43,064	„ 10,19,678	„ 13,87,624	„ 7,91,893	„ 14,50,566	„ 18,10,791
Printed Muslins and Jacconets, all Widths and Lengths ...	„ 3,60,022	„ 4,27,476	„ 5,69,362	„ 3,42,582	„ 5,94,043	„ 2,81,270	„ 4,46,004	„ 72,818	„ 1,11,370	„ 1,77,121
Lappets, White	„ 1,19,435	„ 1,51,411	„ 1,49,194	„ 1,25,003	„ 1,63,281	„ 1,30,314	„ 1,21,675	„ 79,294	„ 76,289	„ 94,219
„ Coloured	„ 68,015	„ 63,901	„ 99,117	„ 50,103	„ 62,240	„ 63,902	„ 69,586	„ 41,868	„ 20,048	„ 23,220
Lappet and Lace Scarfs	„ 52,951	„ 69,851	„ 73,816	„ 58,814	„ 65,515	„ 33,341	„ 53,414	„ 22,265	„ 24,044	„ 63,388
Dhoties, Grey	„ 33,16,919	„ 32,65,173	„ 34,26,233	„ 33,48,861	„ 44,88,320	„ 30,44,779	„ 36,27,489	„ 30,94,868	„ 27,71,211	„ 36,73,588
„ Bleached	„ 7,30,815	„ 5,86,035	„ 7,33,356	„ 4,44,267	„ 6,06,542	„ 5,40,275	„ 5,40,166	„ 4,11,254	„ 4,43,666	„ 4,37,520
Scarfs and Sarries, Grey...	„ 5,44,047	„ 4,58,526	„ 4,67,510	„ 3,34,016	„ 2,97,786	„ 1,83,629	„ 2,97,059	„ 2,44,584	„ 1,69,086	„ 2,16,222
„ „ Bleached	„ 7,49,018	„ 5,62,777	„ 7,14,564	„ 5,28,496	„ 5,47,422	„ 3,91,391	„ 5,17,573	„ 2,69,829	„ 3,36,091	„ 5,21,703
„ „ Colored and Printed	„ 2,79,648	„ 2,59,769	„ 2,94,742	„ 2,42,555	„ 3,96,854	„ 4,26,902	„ 4,50,978	„ 3,89,868	„ 3,69,867	„ 6,89,986
Book Muslins	„ 86,511	„ 1,12,643	„ 1,27,266	„ 1,10,348	„ 1,69,803	„ 1,12,922	„ 3,31,310	„ 1,34,480	„ 1,11,528	„ 1,66,611
Gauze, Plain, Figured, Striped and Checked... ...	„ 1,73,805	„ 1,84,234	„ 2,86,732	„ 2,08,777	„ 3,29,603	„ 1,83,525	„ 4,75,366	„ 2,70,923	„ 1,73,342	„ 4,08,525
Doria and Mull Stripes	„ 8,99,003	„ 10,53,324	„ 10,65,939	„ 11,17,939	„ 13,97,040	„ 10,06,337	„ 11,45,682	„ 7,31,873	„ 5,43,535	„ 7,37,922
Cotton Ticks	„ 2,143	„ 1,879	„ 3,204	„ 4,953	„ 2,764	„ 5,184	„ 6,353	„ 1,614	„ 2,477	„ 4,626
Twills and Drills, Colored	„ 58,998	„ 66,427	„ 64,789	„ 79,562	„ 72,311	„ 58,284	„ 63,099	„ 61,437	„ 78,738	„ 1,09,659
Imitation Linen Dhoties and Sarries...	„ 63,659	„ 64,311	„ 43,027	„ 51,817	„ 46,732	„ 27,028	„ 59,449	„ 21,735	„ 27,620	„ 33,713
Embd. Muslins, Jacconets, and Scarfs (White) ...	„ 90,371	„ 1,30,390	„ 1,19,515	„ 1,39,171	„ 1,75,816	„ 69,236	„ 1,33,276	„ 1,09,591	„ 1,35,715	„ 1,63,157
33/36 in. 4 to 5 yards Khunds	„ 29,424	„ 8,058	„ 963	„ 1,768	„	„	„	„	„	„ .....
39 in. × 12 yds. Nainsooks, Colored and Printed ...	„ 15,004	„ 22,000	„ 11,889	„ 22,835	„ 17,199	„ 12,103	„ 11,367	„ 12,624	„ 1,872	„ 3,505
Trouserings	„	„	„ 44,928	„ 45,460	„ 33,111	„ 39,362	„ 54,532	„ 22,139	„ 33,667	„ 57,760
Chequered Mulls	„	„	„ 10,650	„ 12,339	„ 13,784	„	„	„	„	„ .....
Harwards, Oxfords, Zophyrs, &c.	„	„	„	„	„ 30,364	„ 42,614	„ 51,334	„ 17,420	„ 26,140	„ 42,801
Satin	„	„	„	„	„ 78,484	„ 30,607	„ 80,903	„ 61,496	„ 51,770	„ 52,377
Coatings	„	„	„	„	„	„ 14,191	„ 32,341	„ 31,821	„ 43,588	„ 31,649
Italians	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ 34,946	„ 8,353	„ 28,573	„ 60,656
Dimities, Brocades or Brilliants	„ 38,145	„ 36,455	„ 36,269	„ 35,649	„ 53,087	„ 30,922	„ 89,312	„ 60,143	„ 57,994	„ 87,796
Total for 12 months ...	Ps. 94,41,963	Ps. 94,39,799	Ps.1,04,42,956	Ps. 90,86,019	Ps.1,21,19,722	Ps. 79,33,305	Ps.1,04,12,769	Ps. 74,02,760	Ps. 74,65,053	Ps.1,01,16,224
Nets Total for 12 months ...	yds. 12,03,222	yds. 19,45,704	yds. 12,63,223	yds.17,92,806	yds. 17,53,199	yds. 12,64,368	yds. 18,48,229	yds. 11,26,765	yds. 11,27,697	yds. 28,76,906
Handkerchiefs, White Do. ...	doz. 1,18,840	doz. 1,05,767	doz. 58,529	doz. 1,28,427	doz. 94,857	doz. 1,18,574	doz. 1,93,788	doz. 1,12,134	doz. 1,17,701	doz. 108,978
„ Printed Do. ...	„ 9,33,764	„ 7,28,153	„ 6,27,217	„ 8,48,332	„ 7,80,297	„ 7,30,226	„ 6,46,876	„ 3,16,354	„ 2,37,241	„ 6,67,134

*Not recorded.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1890.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1891.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1892.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1893.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1894.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1895.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1896.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1897.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1898.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1899.
YARNS.										
Grey Mule and Medio, 10/24's say 20's	lbs. 11,910	lbs. 12,848	lbs. ...	lbs. 400	lbs. 280	lbs. 900	lbs. 20,140	lbs. 2,005	lbs. 1,709	19,987
" " 26/32's " 30's	" 5,73,418	" 6,63,005	" 5,76,377	" 6,70,660	" 6,52,005	" 7,83,400	" 7,67,318	" 10,77,722	" 19,21,416	17,03,508
" " 34/42's " 40's	" 15,40,172	" 25,39,848	" 14,06,546	" 6,63,999	" 9,34,490	" 13,65,527	" 17,54,984	" 12,11,967	" 14,02,827	18,86,137
" " 44/52's " 50's	" 6,68,710	" 7,98,311	" 6,77,173	" 4,92,155	" 5,60,289	" 6,59,523	" 8,14,011	" 4,95,792	" 3,20,475	4,93,046
" " 54/60's " 60's	" 5,45,254	" 7,35,876	" 2,78,875	" 2,97,081	" 3,96,712	" 2,82,903	" 5,80,556	" 3,59,817	" 2,06,502	3,00,510
" " above 60's	" 47,477	" 37,606	" 56,812	" 58,524	" 99,332	" 60,002	" 1,26,751	" 1,34,088	" 1,43,613	1,29,261
Grey Water and Mock, 16/24's say 20's	" 40,405	" 12,000	" 8,174	" 8,100	" 14,464	" 6,000	" 9,000	" 6,650	" 3,000	3,600
" " 26/32's " 30's	" 34,38,258	" 31,28,504	" 27,45,081	" 21,03,369	" 24,88,370	" 23,36,916	" 24,53,975	" 38,70,442	" 40,04,735	29,88,843
" " 40's	" 6,25,508	" 7,20,316	" 5,46,745	" 3,09,540	" 5,54,708	" 6,54,840	" 6,19,647	" 6,23,366	" 5,94,926	7,14,431
" " above 40's	" 47,300	" 61,195	" 17,096	" 4,530	" 9,561	" 8,308	" 33,100	" 26,763	" 6,600	27,758
Total for 12 months (Grey Yarns)... ...	lbs. 75,38,412	lbs. 87,09,509	lbs. 63,12,379	lbs. 46,08,308	lbs. 67,60,211	lbs. 71,48,319	lbs. 81,79,482	lbs. 78,08,611	lbs. 85,15,803	82,67,081
Bleached ... ... Total for 12 months ...	lbs. 2,93,521	lbs. 3,51,728	lbs. 4,46,018	lbs. 4,99,883	lbs. 4,29,568	lbs. 5,00,767	lbs. 5,78,983	lbs. 4,26,951	lbs. 4,76,771	4,99,549
Turkey Red	lbs. 53,38,697	lbs. 39,90,394	lbs. 33,34,644	lbs. 29,96,241	lbs. 19,70,988	lbs. 17,12,417	lbs. 18,61,219	lbs. 9,83,052	lbs. 12,06,649	12,45,092
Orange and Yellow	" 11,39,004	" 10,65,665	" 11,16,325	" 8,66,328	" 10,26,640	" 7,52,471	" 6,33,261	" 5,06,761	" 4,26,306	3,50,680
Green	" 6,04,760	" 5,67,936	" 5,69,230	" 4,07,429	" 4,91,980	" 4,28,769	" 3,70,531	" 2,85,050	" 1,73,300	2,26,522
Other Colours	" 27,953	" 22,759	" 21,334	" 19,018	" 11,414	" 5,047	" 21,232	" 7,488	" 11,999	22,831
Total for 12 months (Coloured Yarns)...	lbs. 71,09,514	lbs. 56,46,754	lbs. 50,41,533	lbs. 42,89,016	lbs. 35,01,022	lbs. 28,98,704	lbs. 28,86,243	lbs. 17,82,301	lbs. 18,17,254	18,45,125
Total all Yarns...	lbs. 1,49,41,447	lbs. 1,47,07,991	lbs. 1,18,00,430	lbs. 93,97,207	lbs. 1,06,90,801	lbs. 1,05,47,790	lbs. 1,16,44,708	lbs. 1,00,17,863	lbs. 1,08,09,828	1,06,11,755
SUNDRY.										
Coals (from Europe and Australia). Total for 12 months...	Tons 5,30,316	Tons 5,63,488	Tons 4,90,469	Tons 4,67,153	Tons 5,53,964	Tons 5,75,249	Tons 4,10,722	Tons 1,26,698	Tons 1,97,942	3,11,632
Coke (from Europe). Do. ...	" 3,856	" 4,825	" 4,133	" 5,119	" 4,444	" 4,251	" 7,368	" 5,268	" 5,126	6,102
Coals (from Japan)	" *	" *	" *	" *	" *	" 4,547	" 57,677	" 24,545	" 16,817	75,387
" (from Calcutta)	" *	" *	" *	" *	" *	" *	" 2,51,816	" 4,29,772	" 3,30,945	3,43,297

* Not recorded.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS,

BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND NATIVE CRAFT.

From 1st January to 31st December 1899.

As per Export General Manifests.

TO	Grey and White Piece-Goods.			Coloured Piece-Goods.		Total.		Twist.	
	Pckgs.	Yards.	lbs.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Bales.	Lbs.
CALCUTTA	17,370	2,24,65,772	70,54,604	924	10,26,396	18,294	2,34,92,168	37,766	1,50,87,100
MADRAS	15	15,382	5,563	48	66,580	63	81,962	634	2,49,600
MALABAR AND COROMANDEL COASTS (Calicut, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Beypore, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, &c.)	676	10,70,180	3,08,033	479	9,39,926	1,155	20,10,056	17,134	62,14,378
SCIND (Kurrachee)	27,007	4,86,79,980	96,53,207	1,594	29,22,154	28,601	5,16,02,134	5,038	18,53,706
KUTCH AND KATTYAWAR	949	18,49,296	4,18,560	113	1,40,609	1,062	19,89,905	6,111	21,62,243
BRITISH CONCAN & GUZERAT (Rutnagherry, Carwar, Vingorla, (Compta, Hurnee, Caranja, Panwell, Malwan, Surat, Broach, &c.)	851	14,95,212	3,28,760	1,547	20,06,906	2,398	35,02,118	960	3,22,660
FOREIGN CONCAN (Jafferabad, Shreevurdhan, Rajpoori, Jambli, Coombharoo, &c.)	25	73,747	16,814	60	1,21,940	85	1,95,687	13	2,646
MARMAGOA, GOA, DAMAUN AND DIU	135	2,45,025	56,592	656	7,82,619	791	10,27,644	1,275	4,07,550
BRITISH BURMAH (Rangoon and Moulmein.)	582	6,99,405	2,07,115	502	6,24,216	1,084	13,23,621	9,390	32,78,840
CEYLON (Colombo and Galle)	88	1,64,182	73,824	172	3,36,327	260	5,00,459	42	14,850
CHINA (Hongkong)	22	54 320	9,240	3	3,213	25	57,533	2,64,732	10,59,03,550
CHINA (Shanghai)	3,002	39,44,455	10,95,604	7	11,360	3,009	39,55,815	3,14,887	12,59,56,850
CHINA (Hanoi, Tientsin, &c.)	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
JAPAN (Yokohama and Kobe)	.....	.....	.....	1	1,680	1	1,680	250	99,000
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (Penang and Singapore).	984	15,99,510	4,27,954	110	1,80,633	1,044	17,80,143	9,295	30,02,899
PERSIA (Bushire, Abbas, Mahmorah, &c.)	323	4,37,370	1,30,069	156	2,15,510	479	6,53,480	2,765	10,67,333
ARABIA (Muscat, Hoodeida, Jeddah, &c.)	1,115	16,75,997	4,69,356	400	7,65,630	1,515	24,41,627	1,515	4,18,515
TURKEY IN ASIA (Smyrna, Beyrout, Bagdad, Bussorah, &c.)	1,417	23,50,720	6,33,597	158	2,74,837	1,575	26,25,557	1,965	7,88,800
MEKRAN AND SONMIANI (Vermulla, Gwadhur, &c.)	106	1,53,295	43,100	4	4,631	110	1,57,926	11	3,065
ADEN	8,709	1,20,23,521	34,51,239	341	14,31,801	9,550	1,34,55,322	6,882	26,15,896
AFRICA (Mauritius)	60	73,025	29,617	55	85,246	115	1,58,271	.....	.....
AFRICA (Zanzibar)	11,454	1,20,16,222	29,29,546	261	3,25,390	11,715	1,23,41,612	297	1,06,465
AFRICA (Mozambique)	4,652	56,92,978	11,59,510	207	2,93,092	4,859	59,86,070	2	800
ABYSSINIA (Massowa)	2,378	31,67,988	6,26,787	10	22,059	2,388	31,90 047	34	12,400
AFRICA (Suakim)	600	9,93,724	2,67,285	57	1,23,293	657	11,17,017	...	.....
AFRICA (Egypt)	4	6,760	1,781	2	3,010	6	9,770	...	.....
AFRICA (Natal)	1,648	17,11,012	3,34,428	33	45,640	1,681	17,56,652	...	.....
AFRICA (Hullalla, Beira, &c.)	108	1,56,410	34,762	11	11,528	119	1,67,938	1	400
AFRICA (Madagascar)	2	2,000	800	5	5,750	7	5,750	3	1,100
SUMATRA (Padang)	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	10	4,000
JAVA (Batavia, Cheribon, &c.)	4	7,480	1,500	...	...	4	7,480	26	10,400
SIAM (Bangkok)	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
LACADIVES AND MALDIVES	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
EAST INDIAN & PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (Manila, Maccasar, &c.)	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
EUROPE	2	1,699	430	29	31,436	31	33,126	1	240
AUSTRALIA	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
AMERICA	.....	.....	.....	68	41,276	68	41,276	...	.....
Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December 1899	84,238	12,28,07,108	2,98,19,677	8,513	1,28,42,538	92,715	13,56,49,646	6,81,039	26,95,59,281
Exported same time 1898	69,026	9,92,68,706	2,47,63,678	6,177	90,72,326	75,203	10,83,41,032	5,53,681	21,87,24,607
Do. do. 1897	69,718	10,11,28,088	2,51,62,666	5,519	84,22,451	75,337	10,95,48,534	4,61,260	18,11,84,551
Do. do. 1896	87,864	12,29,74,182	3,15,20,976	6,411	98,54,183	93,775	13,28,28,315	5,84,599	22,98,46,959
Do. do. 1895	92,253	12,84,63,625	3,17,23,691	5,726	88,09,149	98,079	13,72,73,074	4,96,421	19,26,02,163
Do do. 1894	82,151	11,89,60,215	2,91,05,588	4,057	63,60,875	86,208	12,53,21,090	4,68,995	18,21,23,551
Do. do. 1893	66,389	9,73,66,292	2,31,69,762	3,661	65,61,214	70,050	10,39,27,506	4,12,584	15,99,60,286
Do. do. 1892	67,305	9,97,54,263	2,30,83,693	3,210	68,37,067	70,515	10,65,91,330	4,87,773	19,07,05,898
Do. do. 1891	58,980	8,85,23,452	2,03,57,195	2,679	55,40,421	61,659	9,40,63,873	4,05,299	15,16,45,149
Do. do. 1890	57,865	8,51,66,237	2,04,47,589	2,294	48,57,121	59,679	9,00,53,358	4,40,220	17,19,93,178

EXPORTS OF EUROPE MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS,
BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND NATIVE CRAFT.

From 1st January to 31st December 1899.
As per Export General Manifests.

TO	PIECE-GOODS.								TOTAL.		TWIST.	
	Grey.		White.		Colored and Printed.		Country Dyed.					
	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Lbs.
CALCUTTA	1,065	18,27,978	486	11,52,780	815	17,91,092	3	8,050	2,369	47,79,910	78	26,000
MADRAS	542	10,75,250	151	3,23,816	215	4,19,060	...	.....	908	18,18,126	4	1,400
NICOBAR	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
MALABAR AND COROMANDEL COASTS (Calicut, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Beypore, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, &c.)	7,800	1,74,29,753	1,665	44,91,926	605	14,82,952	40	65,880	10,107	2,34,70,511	387	1,29,060
SCIND (Kurrachee)	11,522	2,36,44,966	14,956	4,08,84,609	5,605	1,39,80,422	15	28,560	32,101	7,85,38,557	1,128	3,65,315
KUTCH and KATTYAWAR	5,138	1,07,21,821	912	23,51,264	1,591	34,81,451	31	38,991	7,672	1,65,96,527	255	72,273
BRITISH CONCAN & GUZERAT (Rutnagherry, Carwar, Vingorla, Compta, Hurnee, Caranja, Panwell, Malwan, Surat, Broach, &c.)	1,176	23,96,950	163	3,59,465	211	4,28,653	1	300	1,551	31,85,368	242	65,122
FOREIGN CONCAN (Jafferabad, Shreevurdhan, Rajpoori, Jambli, Coomharon, &c.)	50	99,134	15	10,413	20	43,900	...	.....	85	1,53,447	32	5,325
MARMAGOA, GOA, DAMAUN, and DIU	2,048	38,92,166	241	4,72,765	334	5,58,808	6	3,913	2,629	49,27,652	6,372	19,63,885
BRITISH BURMAH (Rangoon and Moulmein.)	1,172	16,21,818	133	1,93,406	371	6,03,913	2	2,582	1,678	24,21,661	2	600
CEYLON (Colombo and Galle.)	161	2,12,160	164	5,09,048	254	6,47,074	29	42,590	608	14,11,472	49	12,980
CHINA (Hongkong)	...	.....	15	17,313	97	91,864	...	.....	112	1,08,177	...	.....
CHINA (Shanghai)	15	34,750	8	15,850	...	.....	...	.....	23	50,600	..	.....
CHINA (Hacoi, Amoy, Tientsin, &c.)	...	.....	...	.. ...	2	3,626	...	... ..	2	3,626	...	.....
JAPAN (Yokohama and Kobe.)	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (Penang and Singapore.)	7	11,930	511	12,27,460	727	17,80,664	2,498	42,28,551	3,743	72,48,605	...	.....
PERSIA (Bushire, Abbas, Mahmorah, &c.)	1,786	35,34,778	904	22,17,975	1,882	36,08,940	7,707	1,21,25,909	12,279	2,17,87,602	3,896	11,62,896
ARABIA (Muscat, Hoodeida, Jeddah, &c.)	708	14,70,055	664	16,43,024	783	16,20,789	2,137	48,53,891	4,242	95,87,709	228	74,360
TURKEY IN ASIA (Smyrna, Beyrout, Bagdad, Bussorah, &c.)	87	1,71,374	33	84,802	83	1,90,525	2,754	25,95,370	2,957	30,42,071	27	8,200
MEKRAN (Vermalla, Gwadhur, &c.)	4	1,563	9	11,104	9	14,877	3	1,800	25	29,344	16	4,880
ADEN	304	5,77,589	682	18,32,156	642	14,81,080	715	21,51,155	2,343	60,44,980	340	1,03,933
AFRICA (Madagascar)	...	.....	1	2,700	2	5,100	4	4,470	7	12,270	...	.....
AFRICA (Mauritius)	235	4,18,403	269	5,67,156	192	4,31,619	51	81,036	747	14,98,214	...	.....
AFRICA (Zanzibar)	770	8,53,108	368	8,72,393	396	9,49,427	3,139	45,12,509	4,667	71,87,437	67	21,045
AFRICA (Mozambique)	217	4,24,006	140	3,05,836	172	5,55,366	2,061	24,55,629	2,590	37,40,837	...	... ..
ABYSSINIA (Massowa)	19	41,957	49	1,16,416	12	47,926	8	84,000	88	2,40,298	26	8,200
AFRICA (Suakim)	21	37,978	8	17,672	...	3,600	1	3,200	30	62,450	...	.....
AFRICA (Egypt)	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
AFRICA (Natal)	21	39,925	13	28,896	14	29,053	143	1,62,503	221	3,10,377	...	.....
AFRICA (Hullalla, Beira, &c.)	18	22,752	32	62,928	26	51,621	54	71,561	130	2,08,862	...	.....
SIAM (Bangkok)	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
EAST INDIAN AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (Manila, Maccassar, &c.)	...	.....	...	.....	10	8,961	...	.....	10	8,961	...	.....
LACCADIVES AND MALDIVES	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
JAVA (Batavia, Cheribon, &c.)	...	.....	1	294	3	2,966	...	.....	4	3,260	...	.....
AUSTRALIA (Melbourne, Sydney, &c.)	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
EUROPE	1	570	13	24,310	58	61,645	...	.....	72	86,525	13	3,581
BATOUM	...	.....	4	10,800	...	.....	...	.....	4	10,800	...	.....
AMERICA	...	.. ...	...	.....	22	15,962	...	.....	22	15,962	...	.....
Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December 1899	34,887	7,05,60,679	22,610	5,98,08,127	15,127	3,44,42,885	21,402	3,77,70,400	94,026	19,85,82,091	13,161	40,20,855
Exported same time 1898	31,802	6,55,18,568	21,705	5,67,77,832	12,197	2,96,36,138	20,081	3,23,21,190	85,785	18,42,53,728	6,923	21,22,131
Do. do. 1897	30,478	6,50,44,122	18,695	5,09,02,275	11,668	2,89,14,776	20,511	3,31,92,258	81,312	17,80,53,431	7,549	23,09,651
Do. do. 1896	31,144	6,86,89,759	20,842	5,68,82,781	16,263	4,21,98,286	19,888	3,42,23,239	88,137	20,19,94,065	8,991	27,64,643
Do. do. 1895	35,793	7,91,77,054	19,170	5,36,68,345	19,762	5,10,85,577	28,544	4,38,16,548	1,03,269	22,72,47,524	11,071	33,32,649
Do. do. 1894	38,539	8,65,64,438	20,324	5,50,32,788	19,026	4,84,36,921	22,961	3,65,18,218	1,00,850	22,65,52,365	12,903	38,94,237
Do. do. 1893	35,480	8,44,07,948	18,185	4,93,91,032	17,946	4,79,15,622	18,664	3,22,08,665	90,275	21,39,83,267	10,065	31,34,196
Do. do. 1892	32,050	7,81,52,653	16,997	4,57,36,020	15,750	4,19,55,704	21,768	3,69,95,886	86,560	20,28,39,763	11,491	35,57,876
Do. do. 1891	32,948	8,35,86,188	18,465	4,98,68,694	14,286	3,89,50,584	21,043	3,57,19,244	86,737	20,81,25,010	13,169	40,60,501
Do. do. 1890	29,770	7,58,04,814	15,402	4,40,74,679	12,404	3,43,28,123	20,641	3,30,46,996	78,217	18,72,54,612	12,304	37,60,981

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS BY RAILWAYS.

From 1st January to 31st December 1899.

G. I. P. RAILWAY, NORTH-EAST LINE.

STATIONS TO.	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.		Remarks.
	Packages.	Indian Maunds.	Packages.	Indian Maunds.	
TITWALA TO KASARA ...	7	24	2	2	
IGATPURI	18	77	1	2	
DEOLALI	3	9	2	2	
GHOTI	...	...	3	6	
NASIK ROAD	4	11	44	70	
KHERWARI	3	2	...	...	
NIPHAD	1	2	3	4	
LASALGAON	4	4	1	2	
MUNMAR	9	26	169	670	
NANDGAON	18	87	60	290	
CHALISGAON	4	12	9	20	
KAJGAON	...	...	15	54	
PACHORA	1	6	11	19	
MAHEJI	...	...	...	...	
MHASAWAD	9	62	3	9	
JALGAON	...	...	18	41	
BHADLI	...	...	3	7	
BHUSAWAL	13	39	3	7	
NARGAON	...	...	...	...	
MALKAPUR	3	18	10	16	
NANDURA	25	122	10	19	
SHEGAON	1	6	3	8	
KHAMGAON	5	16	7	12	
PARAS	1	3	26	49	
AKOLA	18	82	19	34	
MURTIZAPUR	7	32	22	39	
AMRAOTI	75	373	14	36	
CHANDUR	...	...	10	18	
DHAMANGAON	1	2	41	77	
PULGAON	4	4	2	4	
WARDHA	27	134	25	37	
SONEGAON*	...	...	...	...	
HINGANGHAT*	...	...	8	15	
WARORA*	2	2	30	65	
SINDI	...	...	2	10	
NAGPUR	58	176	508	1,955	
OTHER STATIONS BETWEEN TITWALA AND NAGPUR ...	2	12	14	68	
SAUDA	9	75	16	27	
RAWER	...	...	2	4	
BURHANPUR	6	59	26	71	
DONGARGAON	...	...	...	...	
KHANDWA	14	60	18	28	
KHIRKIAN	...	...	...	...	
HARDA	5	17	19	32	
TIMARNI	1	1	1	1	
SIONI	...	...	4	6	
ITARSI	1	2	7	8	
SOHAGPUR	...	...	2	4	
PIPARIA	...	...	3	3	
BANKHERI	...	...	2	3	
GADARWARA	10	48	1	2	
KARELI	6	30	...	...	
NURSINGHPUR	2	10	1	2	
CHINDWARA	...	...	...	...	
JABALPUR	64	306	225	374	
OTHER STATIONS BETWEEN SAUDA AND JABALPUR ...	2	9	...	...	
TOTAL EXPORTS, N.-E. LINE	443	1,960	1,425	4,232	

* Wardha Coal State Railway.

G. I. P. RAILWAY, SOUTH-EAST LINE.

STATIONS TO.	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.		Remarks.
	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	
THANA AND KALYAN	5	18	...	...	
NERAL	4	17	6	12	
LANAULI	8	18	...	...	
KARJAT	...	...	...	...	
TALEGAON	36	134	36	37	
CHINCHWAD	...	...	...	...	
KIRKEE	6	25	2	10	
POONA	156	615	117	402	
KHEDGAON	...	...	...	...	
DIKSAL	1	3	...	...	
JEUR	1	2	8	10	
KEM	2	13	92	113	
BARSI ROAD	3	13	17	30	
BARSI TOWN†	...	...	...	...	
SHOLAPUR	6	18	112	232	
GULBARGA	8	39	11	24	
YADAGIRI	...	...	...	...	
SAIDAPUR ROAD	...	...	...	...	
RAICHUR	4	16	1	3	
OTHER STATIONS BETWEEN THANA AND RAICHUR ...	9	21	1	3	
TOTAL EXPORTS, S.-E. LINE.	249	952	403	876	
GRAND TOTAL...	692	2,912	1,828	5,108	
TOTAL EXPORTS IN 1899...	692	2,912	1,828	5,108	
Do. do. 1898...	1,057	4,242	5,165	8,185	
Do. do. 1897...	670	2,998	4,807	7,836	
Do. do. 1896...	778	3,704	2,428	5,952	
Do. do. 1895...	1,163	5,257	5,212	7,090	
Do. do. 1894...	3,979	20,997	6,990	13,441	
Do. do. 1893...	1,522	7,451	6,914	10,521	
Do. do. 1892...	1,035	5,135	11,834	17,117	
Do. do. 1891...	4,205	21,409	5,800	17,051	
Do. do. 1890...	9,937	54,510	8,410	32,821	

TO STATIONS ON THE BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY AND ITS CONNECTIONS.

TAMSAR ROAD	...	...	106	492
KAMPTEE	2	13	8	11
BELASPUR	28	132	28	91
GONDIA	...	...	...	...
DONGARGARH	...	...	...	...
RAJ-NANDGAON	1	6	8	24
DRUG	...	...	...	...
RAIPUR	45	237	29	90
BHATAPARA	...	...	5	20
RAIGARH	2	1	2	8
CHAMPA	5	23	5	19
AKALTARA	...	...	...	...
JHARSUGUDA	1	9	1	2
CALCUTTA	18	51	1	3
AGRA	...	...	...	...
CAWNPORE	...	...	...	...
OTHER STATIONS	9	17	14	38
TOTAL EXPORTS IN 1899...	111	489	207	798
Do. do. 1898...	161	633	1,076	4,434
Do. do. 1897...	31	110	86	245
Do. do. 1896...	69	262	79	264
Do. do. 1895...	174	631	109	475
Do. do. 1894...	525	1,850	182	787
Do. do. 1893...	46	170	26	117
Do. do. 1892...	36	153	138	569
Do. do. 1891...	241	944	1,279	5,745
Do. do. 1890...	766	3,184	950	4,307

† Barsi Light Railways.

TO STATIONS ON THE INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY AND ITS CONNECTIONS.

STATIONS.	Country Piece-Goods.		Country-Twist.		Remarks.
	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	
HOSHANGABAD	...	..	14	37	
BHOPAL	17	67	51	83	
BHILSA	4	24	...	...	
BASODA	1	3	1	1	
RAMORA	...	...	1	1	
BINA...	...	...	1	4	
LALITPUR	...	...	2	6	
TALBAHAT	...	...	...	...	
JHANSI	14	53	13	13	
AGRA FORT	2	6	...	...	
GWALIOR	8	36	...	...	
KHORAI	...	...	1	4	
SAUGOR	1	9	27	67	
LUCKNOW	30	97	37	110	
NANPARA	...	...	...	...	
BAHRAICH	2	12	...	...	
CALCUTTA	...	...	...	...	
CAWNPORE (VIA ITARSI) ...	3,904	20,184	88	259	
BARABANKI	...	...	...	...	
MORAR ROAD	...	...	...	...	
MAU RANIPUR	...	...	...	...	
SUMER	...	...	...	...	
SEOHARA	...	...	...	...	
LAKHIMPUR	...	...	...	...	
MANIKPUR	...	...	...	...	
TICOMGARH	2	9	...	...	
NOWGANG...	...	...	...	...	
DAMOH	...	...	4	6	
SEHORE	1	4	14	29	
GARAKOTA	...	...	...	...	
SERONJ	...	...	...	...	
GUNA	...	...	3	3	
OTHER STATIONS	30	76	31	110	
TOTAL EXPORTS IN 1899...	4,016	20,580	288	733	
Do. do. 1898...	6,016	30,092	774	2,376	
Do. do. 1897...	4,072	19,868	466	1,050	
Do. do. 1896...	3,167	16,382	177	501	
Do. do. 1895...	3,780	19,292	159	627	
Do. do. 1894...	5,365	26,664	1,583	7,463	
Do. do. 1893...	7,089	36,798	1,576	7,814	
Do. do. 1892...	4,890	26,221	285	1,085	
Do. do. 1891...	2,798	14,243	322	1,430	
Do. do. 1890 ..	2,810	13,383	211	871	

TO STATIONS ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY AND ITS CONNECTIONS.

ADONI	1	6	43	259
CUDDAPAH	4	9	...	...
MADRAS	101	592	62	366
METTUPALAIYAM	6	17	...	...
TADPATRI	1	3	...	...
BANGALORE	199	1,030	42	206
OTHER STATIONS	6	17	4	11
TOTAL EXPORTS IN 1899...	318	1,674	151	842
Do. do. 1898...	91	443	81	314
Do. do. 1897...	180	775	48	211
Do. do. 1896...	248	1,220	47	231
Do. do. 1895...	46	204	43	185
Do. do. 1894...	43	205	42	129
Do. do. 1893...	84	431	9	29
Do. do. 1892...	54	177	25	85
Do. do. 1891...	90	308	24	92
Do. do. 1890...	86	407	57	234

TO STATIONS ON THE DHOND AND MUNMAD STATE RAILWAY.

STATIONS.	COUNTRY PIECE-GOODS.		COUNTRY TWIST.		REMARKS.
	Packages.	Indian Maunds.	Packages.	Indian Maunds.	
PIMPRI	...	...	...	...	
AHMEDNAGAR	20	44	3	6	
VAMBORI	...	...	2	7	
RAHURI	...	...	...	...	
BELAPUR	...	...	...	...	
CHITALI	...	...	...	...	
PUNTAMBA	...	...	...	...	
YEOLA	11	56	18	30	
OTHER STATIONS	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL EXPORTS IN 1899 ...	31	100	23	43	
Do. do. 1898 ...	32	154	45	77	
Do. do. 1897 ...	57	188	36	99	
Do. do. 1896 ...	53	286	25	95	
Do. do. 1895 ...	84	365	42	99	
Do. do. 1894 ...	453	2,450	36	131	
Do. do. 1893 ...	66	357	60	261	
Do. do. 1892 ...	52	239	83	320	
Do. do. 1891 ...	502	2,562	187	704	
Do. do. 1890 ...	1,309	7,047	772	3,112	

TO STATIONS ON THE EAST INDIA AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS *via* G. I. P.

SEHORE ROAD	...	...	...	...
KUTNEL	...	...	...	...
MAIHAR	...	...	...	...
MEJA ROAD	...	...	...	...
SUTNA	15	61	...	...
MIRZAPUR	16	41	...	...
AHRAURA ROAD	...	...	...	...
MOGUL SERAI	...	...	...	...
GHAZIPUR	...	...	...	...
PATNA CITY	...	...	...	...
CALCUTTA	...	...	...	...
ALLAHABAD	33	108	...	...
CAWNPORE (VIA JABALPUR) ...	43	196	...	...
BENARES	...	...	2	4
JAUNPUR CITY...	...	...	...	...
AKBARPUR	...	...	...	...
BHATAPARA	...	...	...	...
CHAMPA	...	...	...	...
RAIPUR	...	...	...	...
MOZUFFERPORE	...	...	...	...
OTHER STATIONS	4	7	...	...
TOTAL EXPORTS IN 1899 ...	111	418	2	4
Do. do. 1898 ...	172	585	44	197
Do. do. 1897 ...	137	451	142	415
Do. do. 1896 ...	74	307	375	1,043
Do. do. 1895 ...	20	78	805	1,103
Do. do. 1894 ...	311	1,126	635	2,656
Do. do. 1893 ...	272	1,095	696	2,683
Do. do. 1892 ...	245	806	285	1,067
Do. do. 1891 ...	3,227	16,951	546	2,098
Do. do. 1890 ...	5,014	25,673	338	1,758

TO STATIONS ON THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

INDI ROAD...	1	5	...	...
BIJAPUR	...	...	13	46
TELGI	...	...	8	44
ALIMATI	1	3	...	...
BAGALKOT	3	17	4	10
KATGERI	...	...	2	3
ALUR	...	...	2	5
GADAG	1	6	1	1
VITTA	...	...	...	...
KURNOOL ROAD	...	...	2	3
KOPBAL	...	...	1	1
HASPET	...	...	...	...
BELLARY	2	6	1	2
HUBLI	...	...	4	5
DHARWAR...	14	26	1	2
YALVIGI	...	...	...	...
Carried forward...	22	63	39	127

TO STATIONS ON THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY—*continued*

STATIONS.	COUNTRY PIECE-GOODS.		COUNTRY TWIST.		REMARKS.
	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	
Brought forward...	22	63	39	127	
BYADGI ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
RANIBENNUR ...	.....	.....	1	3	
HARIHAR ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
DAVANGERE ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
HOLALKHERI ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
LONAND ...	.....	.....	3	9	
WATHAR ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
SATARA ROAD ...	12	37	2	4	
KOREGAON ...	.....	.....	8	29	
RAHIMATPUR ...	.....	.....	4	19	
TASGAON ...	.....	.....	6	31	
MASUR ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
KARAD ...	.....	.....	5	8	
KUNDAL ROAD ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
ASHTA ROAD ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
SANGLI ROAD ...	1	2	18	60	
MIRAJ ...	.....	.....	1	2	
SHEDBAL ...	.....	.....	3	5	
CHIKODI ROAD ...	1	5	.....	.....	
GOKAK ROAD ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
KUDCHI ...	1	8	.....	.....	
JAMKHAND ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BELGAUM ...	1	4	11	37	
TADVAL ...	2	7	.....	.....	
KADUR ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
KARAJGI ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
ARSIKERE ...	.....	.....	1	5	
BANGALORE ...	23	121	.....	.....	
MYSORE ...	53	172	7	27	
BIRUR ...	9	41	.....	.....	
ISLAMPUR ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
KALLURA ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
GUNTUR ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
KOLHAPUR ...	1	4	28	57	
SHIRAL ROAD ...	5	18	3	4	
RABKAVI ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
HATKANGALE ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
SASVAD ...	1	7	.....	.....	
BEZVADA ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
TAMKAR ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
CHIKMAGALUR ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
OTHER STATIONS...	1	5	9	37	
TOTAL EXPORTS IN 1899...	113	494	149	464	
Do. do. 1898...	994	4,734	966	3,691	
Do. do. 1897...	2,120	9,984	787	3,085	
Do. do. 1896...	1,986	9,786	407	1,445	
Do. do. 1895...	1,054	5,170	250	971	
Do. do. 1894...	1,450	6,860	597	2,599	
Do. do. 1893...	1,093	4,662	307	1,334	
Do. do. 1892...	879	3,919	487	1,925	
Do. do. 1891...	1,033	4,950	1,059	4,890	
Do. do. 1890...	1,394	7,068	3,191	13,171	

TO STATIONS ON THE RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY *via* G. I. P. AND ITS CONNECTIONS.

SANAWAD ...	...	...	5	5
MORTAKKA ...	...	...	4	7
BARWAHA ...	...	...	25	47
MHOW ...	4	6	121	253
INDORE ...	11	33	29	54
UJJAIN ...	...	...	6	10
CHAMBAL ...	...	...	...	...
BARNAGAR ...	...	...	...	...
RUNIJA ...	...	...	...	...
RUTLAM ...	...	...	...	...
NAMLI ...	...	...	...	...
JAVRA ...	...	...	1	1
MANDSAUR ...	...	...	...	...
NEEMUCH ...	...	...	2	2
OTHER STATIONS ...	1	5	1	1
TOTAL EXPORTS IN 1899 ...	16	44	194	380
Do. do. 1898 ...	202	577	145	390
Do. do. 1897 ...	32	158	142	321
Do. do. 1896 ...	21	84	59	147
Do. do. 1895 ...	57	226	149	329
Do. do. 1894 ...	954	4,377	316	1,473
Do. do. 1893 ...	826	3,563	330	1,379
Do. do. 1892 ...	857	3,975	325	950
Do. do. 1891 ...	1,405	6,215	589	2,289
Do. do. 1890 ...	2,315	10,055	427	1,592

TO STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

STATIONS.	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.		Remarks.
	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	
SERAM	...	...	2	2	
TANDUR	1	5	7	14	
LINGAMPALLI	...	...	...	...	
HYDERABAD	2	6	39	137	
SECUNDERABAD	13	42	20	59	
ALER	...	...	...	...	
WARANGAL	1	4	...	...	
COCONADA	7	36	194	889	
BEZVADA	4	18	12	43	
ELLORE	...	...	4	17	
CHITTAPUR	...	...	2	2	
VIKARABAD	...	...	1	1	
OTHER STATIONS ...	5	14	394	1,726	
TOTAL EXPORTS IN 1899 ...	33	125	675	2,890	
Do. do. 1898 ...	16	61	154	424	
Do. do. 1897 ...	37	153	21	57	
Do. do. 1896 ...	62	230	49	153	
Do. do. 1895 ...	10	46	25	90	
Do. do. 1894 ...	18	76	22	89	
Do. do. 1893 ...	17	54	5	19	
Do. do. 1892 ...	60	212	40	145	
Do. do. 1891 ...	85	381	75	248	
Do. do. 1890 ...	256	1,301	629	2,452	

TO STATIONS ON THE HYDERABAD GODAVERY VALLEY RAILWAY

(FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.)

STATIONS TO.	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.		Remarks.
	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	
AURANGABAD	.....	.....	2	6	
JALNA	2	11	.....	.....	
SAILU	.....	.....	.....	.....	
TOTAL EXPORTS ...	2	11	2	6	

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.)

	To. STATIONS.	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.		Remarks.
		Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	STATIONS between ANDHERI AND SURAT (excluding Surat)..	1,283	4,972	332	1,075	
	SURAT	1,253	6,582	185	714	
	STATIONS between SURAT AND BROACH (excluding Broach)	178	931	16	71	
	BROACH	430	2,825	70	322	
	STATIONS between BROACH AND BARODA(excluding Baroda)	173	1,008	15	70	
	BARODA	542	3,193	54	162	
	STATIONS between BARODA AND ANAND (excluding Anand)..	81	540	17	60	
	ANAND	24	155	7	32	
	STATIONS on the ANAND-GODHRA BRANCH (excluding Godhra)	252	1,404	.....	.....	
	GODHRA	311	1,241	1	1	
	STATIONS between ANAND AND AHMEDABAD (excluding Nadiad and Ahmedabad)...	178	878	.....	.....	
	NADIAD	113	722	26	105	
	AHMEDABAD	4,918	28,766	250	885	
	STATIONS between AHMEDABAD AND VIRAMGAM (excluding Viramgam)	74	384	21	87	
	VIRAMGAM	39	190	7	29	
	STATIONS on the PATRI BRANCH	54	224	1	1	
	STATIONS between VIRAMGAM and WADHWAN (excluding Wadhwan)	1	4	7	30	
	WADHWAN	57	359	.....	.....	
	TOTAL ...	9,941	54,378	1,009	3,644	

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY—*continued.*

	STATIONS.	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.		Remarks.
		Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	
B.G.J.P.Ry. *Via* Wadhwan.	LIMBDI ...	30	180	...	...	
	BHAVNAGAR ...	33	170	1	1	
	JETPUR ...	22	156	...	...	
	DHORAJEE ...	18	165	...	...	
	OTHER STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL-JUNAGADH-PORBANDER RAILWAY ...	189	1,170	12	42	
	MORVI RAILWAY ...	830	4,665	21	77	
	Via MIYAGAM ...	153	964	52	284	
	„ ANAND ...	190	1,115	119	509	
	„ VISHVAMITRI ...	54	285	59	290	c
	„ AHMEDABAD (Ahmedabad-Prantij Ry.) ...	153	623	8	42	
	„ ANKLESHWAR ...	12	44	...	...	
	„ SURAT ...	195	1,156	104	552	
	TOTAL ...	1,879	10,693	376	1,797	
Foreign Railway *via* Sabarmati.	KHODIAR to PALANPUR (excluding Palanpur) ...	410	1,467	243	1,067	
	PALANPUR ...	116	577	3	13	
	Via PALANPUR ...	301	1,414	7	24	
	MORI to CHITRASANI ...	156	662	44	218	
	MARWAR RAILWAY JUNCTION and via MARWAR RAILWAY JUNCTION ...	1,068	5,894	45	136	
	HARIPUR to ERINPURA ROAD ...	269	1,217	181	903	
	BEAWAR ...	136	992	3	16	
	AJMER ...	329	1,695	6	24	
	NUSSEERABAD to BARL ...	162	928	10	32	
	TILAUNIA to AGRA (excluding Jeypore, Achnera and Agra) ...	273	1,262	1	2	
	JEYPORE ...	441	2,410	...	...	
	Via KUCHAMAN ROAD ...	89	390	1	2	
	ACHNERA ...	...	...	...	...	
	STATIONS on the CAWNPORE-ACHNERA RAILWAY ...	671	3,912	167	818	
	Via HATHRAS ...	62	258	5	23	
	CAWNPORE ...	153	750	108	578	
	Via CAWNPORE ...	21	36	...	...	
	AGRA FORT ...	312	1,444	8	34	
	Via AGRA ...	...	...	...	...	
	Via AGRA CANTONMENT ...	1	1	...	...	
	STATIONS on the REWARI-FEROZEPORE Section (excluding Bhiwani) ...	60	368	...	...	
	BHIWANI ...	189	686	...	...	
	Via BHATINDA ...	180	506	1	1	
	Via FEROZEPORE ...	1,843	4,865	3	7	
	STATIONS between REWARI and DELHI (excluding Delhi) ...	...	...	...	...	
	DELHI ...	16,274	78,320	50	249	
	Via DELHI ...	231	681	...	...	
	TOTAL ...	23,747	110,735	886	4,147	
Foreign Railway *via* Godhra.	NUSSEERABAD to BARL ...	27	165	...	...	
	RUPAHELI to GANGRAR (excluding Bhilwara) ...	30	173	...	...	
	BHILWARA ...	316	2,195	2	5	
	CHANDERIA to KESARPURA (excluding Chitorgarh) ...	120	766	11	36	
	CHITORGARH ...	168	1,023	...	...	
	Via CHITOR ...	481	2,646	1	4	
	NEEMUCH ...	286	1,725	7	27	
	HARKIAKHAL to DHODHAR (excluding Mandsaur) ...	93	622	3	10	
	MANDSAUR ...	588	4,744	42	128	
	JAORA to KHANDWA ...	2,576	16,662	77	256	
	Via KHANDWA ...	...	...	...	...	
	Via UJJAIN ...	207	1,168	11	46	
	STATIONS on the GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY ...	607	3,789	12	52	
	STATIONS on the NAGDA-UJJAIN RAILWAY ...	593	3,872	3	13	
	TOTAL ...	6,392	39,550	169	577	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	41,959	215,356	2,440	10,165	
	TOTAL EXPORTS in 1899 ...	41,959	2,15,356	2,440	10,165	
	Do. do. 1898 ...	38,015	1,93,760	3,345	14,649	
	Do. do. 1897 ...	36,229	1,93,265	3,704	15,086	
	Do. do. 1896 ...	32,450	1,71,417	5,106	20,673	
	Do. do. 1895 ...	44,177	2,42,705	6,127	25,214	
	Do. do. 1894 ...	40,050	2,13,058	5,313	21,743	
	Do. do. 1893 ...	30,461	1,59,620	4,802	20,275	
	Do. do. 1892 ...	27,807	1,53,958	3,815	13,002	
	Do. do. 1891 ...	25,589	1,44,416	3,251	10,424	
	Do. do. 1890 ...	29,079	1,64,152	2,412	7,464	

SUMMARY OF EXPORTS BY ALL RAILWAYS.

	RAILWAYS.	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.	
		Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.
	G. I. P. RAILWAY (North-East Line)	443	1,960	1,425	4,232
	Do. (South-East Line)	249	952	403	876
To Stations on the	BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY	111	489	207	798
	INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY	4,016	20,580	288	733
	MADRAS RAILWAY	318	1,674	151	842
	DHOND & MUNMAD STATE RAILWAY	31	100	23	43
	EAST INDIAN RAILWAY	111	413	2	4
	SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY	113	494	149	464
	RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY VIA G. I. P. ...	16	44	194	380
	NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY	33	125	675	2,890
	H. Godavery Valley Railway	2	11	2	6
	B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, including Rajputana-Malwa Railway	41,959	2,15,356	2,440	10,165
	TOTAL EXPORTS IN 1899	47,402	2,42,198	5,959	21,433
	Do. do. 1898	46,756	2,35,280	11,795	34,637
	Do. do. 1897	43,565	2,27,900	10,239	28,305
	Do. do. 1896	38,908	2,03,678	8,752	30,504
	Do. do. 1895	50,565	2,73,974	12,421	36,183
	Do. do. 1894	53,148	2,77,663	15,716	50,502
	Do. do. 1893	41,466	2,14,201	14,725	44,430
	Do. do. 1892	37,281	2,01,341	17,797	38,164
	Do. do. 1891	39,175	2,12,379	13,132	44,471
	Do. do. 1890	52,966	2,87,380	17,392	67,782

ANNUAL PROGRESS OF RAILWAYS IN INDIA SINCE THEIR COMMENCEMENT.

Year.	Total Miles.	Year.	Total Miles.	Year.	Total Miles.	Year.	Total Miles.
1854	71	1865	3,372¾	1876	6,833	1887-88	14,377
1855	170	1866	3,568¾	1877	7,322¼	1888-89	15,242¼
1856	272¾	1867	3,936½	1878	8,212	1889-90	16,092¼
1857	288¼	1868	4,016¼	1879	8,493¾	1890-91	16,996
1858	428½	1869	4,294¾	1880	9,308	1891-92	17,564
1859	626¼	1870	4,775	1881	9,892	1892-93	18,042
1860	839½	1871	5,077¼	1882	10,145½	1893-94	18,500
1861	1,587¾	1872	5,370¼	1883-84	10,780¼	1894-95	18,855¼
1862	2,353¾	1873	5,695	1884-85	12,000½	1895-96	19,677¾
1863	2,550	1874	6,227¾	1885-86	12,375¾	1896-97	20,390¼
1864	2,966¾	1875	6,519	1886-87	13,386	1897-98	21,156¾
						1898-99	22,491

Statement showing the Exports of Indian Manufactured Piece-Goods and Yarns by Sea and Rail during the years 1890 *to* 1899.

Year.	Piece-Goods.		Total.	Yarns.				Total.		Remarks.
	By Sea.	By Rail.		By Sea.		By Rail.				
	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.	
1890	59,679	52,966	1,12,645	4,40,220	17,19,93,173	17,392	55,77,040	4,57,612	17,75,70,213	
1891	61,659	39,175	1,00,834	4,65,399	18,16,45,149	13,132	36,59,040	4,78,531	18,53,04,189	
1892	70,515	37,281	1,07,796	4,87,773	19,07,05,398	17,797	31,40,144	5,05,570	19,38,45,542	
1893	70,050	41,466	1,11,516	4,12,584	15,99,60,286	14,725	36,55,568	4,27,309	16,36,15,854	
1894	86,208	53,148	1,39,356	4,68,995	18,21,23,551	15,716	41,55,312	4,84,711	18,62,78,863	
1895	98,079	50,565	1,48,644	4,96,421	19,26,02,163	12,421	29,77,128	5,08,842	19,55,79,291	
1896	93,775	38,908	1,32,683	5,84,599	23,93,46,959	8,752	25,09,864	5,93,351	23,18,56,823	
1897	75,337	43,565	1,18,902	4,61,260	18,11,84,351	10,239	28,28,928	4,71,499	18,35,13,279	
1898	75,203	46,756	1,21,959	5,53,681	21,87,24,607	11,795	28,40,139	5,65,476	22,15,64,746	
1899	92,761	47,402	1,40,153	6,81,039	26,95,59,281	5,959	17,63,630	6,86,998	27,13,22,911	

Statement showing the arrivals of Cotton into Bombay by Sea and Rail during the years 1890 *to* 1899.

By	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Steamers and Country Craft	17,50,424	15,98,975	12,28,958	19,24,666	16,42,612	16,32,228	15,05,213	8,68,732	9,45,480	14,24,785
B. B. and C. I. Railway	22,61,913	17,38,311	18,09,577	16,56,811	14,00,810	19,17,601	21,18,116	17,94,956	16,94,377	18,59,612
G. I. P. Railway	34,94,773	34,44,511	33,91,473	26,06,566	27,81,828	31,55,920	31,96,394	24,61,585	40,12,843	39,59,682
Total Cwts...	75,07,110	67,81,797	64,30,008	61,88,043	58,25,250	67,05,749	68,19,723	51,25,273	66,52,650	72,44,079
Total F.-P. Bales of 3⅓ Cwts. each...	21,44,889	19,37,656	18,37,145	17,68,012	16,64,367	19,15,939	19,48,491	14,64,375	19,00,766	20,69,734

Statement showing the Exports of Cotton to Europe, China, Japan, Calcutta, &c., from Bombay during the years 1890 *to* 1899.

To	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.
Europe	14,39,921	10,28,417	9,54,243	8,57,771	7,97,070	6,24,465	7,72,258	5,11,899	4,90,544	5,00,232
China	16,036	23,940	18,056	1,627	5,679	4,902	32,347	29,261	24,532	68,131
Japan	19,242	88,249	1,03,144	1,02,868	1,08,037	1,39,031	2,79,277	3,78,106	4,40,735	4,88,985
Calcutta and other Ports	37,342	49,812	49,985	58,130	49,845	40,951	43,285	40,997	35,730	14,446
Total Bales...	15,12,511	11,90,418	11,25,428	10,90,396	9,60,631	8,09,349	11,27,167	9,60,263	9,91,541	10,71,794

EXPORTS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURED COTTON PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM BOMBAY PORT ONLY.

(*From Official Returns.*) 1898-99. (*Years ending 31st March.*)

EXPORTED TO	LENGTH AND WEIGHT.							VALUE.					
	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.	Percentage of		Total Weight.		Lakhs of Rupees.		Percentage of		Total Value in Lakhs of Rupees.	Percentage.
	Millions of [0000's omitted.]			Goods.	Yarns.	Millions of lbs. [0000's omitted.]	Percentage.	(0000's omitted.)		Goods.	Yarns.		
	Yards.	lbs.	lbs.	%	%		%	Goods.	Yarns.	%	%	[000's omitted.]	%
Foreign Ports	43·27	*10·82	197·90	22·56	82·84	208·72	72·75	†55·41	590·70	23·57	81·56	‡646·11	67·35
Indian Ports	72·74	*18·18	36·79	37·89	15·40	54·97	19·16	94·92	120·14	40·37	16·60	215·06	22·42
Interior by Rail	*75·92	18·98	4·21	39·55	1·76	23·19	8·09	84·78	13·35	36·06	1·84	98·13	10·23
Total Indian	148·66	37·16	41·00	77·44	17·16	78·16	27·25	179·70	133·49	76·43	18·44	313·19	32·65
GRAND TOTAL	191·93	47·98	238·90	100·00	100·00	286·88	100·00	235·11	724·19	100·00	100·00	959·30	100·00

* Assuming 4·00 yards to be equivalent to 1 lb. and *vice versa* (reduced from 4·33 yards in years previous to 1895-96.)
† Piece-Goods only, value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) 60·88 lakhs or
‡ Inclusive of Yarns 651·68 lakhs of Rupees.

1897-98.

Foreign Ports	44·74	*11·18	170·06	23·54	82·73	181·24	71·62	†57·37	594·78	24·43	81·34	‡652·15	67·50
Indian Ports	67·70	*16·92	31·65	35·63	15·40	48·57	19·19	90·03	122·60	38·34	16·76	212·63	22·01
Interior by Rail	*77·56	19·39	3·85	40·83	1·87	23·24	9·19	87·42	13·87	37·23	1·90	101·29	10·49
Total Indian	145·26	36·31	35·50	76·46	17·27	71·81	28·38	177·45	136·47	75·57	18·66	313·92	32·50
GAND TOTAL	190·00	47·49	205·56	100·00	100·00	253·05	100·00	234·82	731·25	100·00	100·00	966·07	100·00

* Assuming 4·00 yards to be equivalent to 1 lb. and *vice versa* (reduced from 4·33 yards in years previous to 1895-96.)
† Piece-Goods only, value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) 61·85 lakhs or
‡ Inclusive of Yarns 656·63 lakhs of Rupees.

1896-97.

Foreign Ports	54·55	*13·64	176·62	29·90	84·61	190·26	74·80	†71·72	648·92	30·88	83·53	‡720·64	71·41
Indian Ports	63·91	*15·98	28·83	35·03	13·82	44·81	17·62	88·44	115·36	38·08	14·85	203·80	20·20
Interior by Rail	*64·00	16·00	3·28	35·07	1·57	19·28	7·58	72·11	12·54	31·04	1·62	84·65	8·39
Total Indian	127·91	31·98	32·11	70·10	15·39	64·09	25·20	160·55	127·90	69·12	16·47	288·45	28·59
GRAND TOTAL	182·46	45·62	208·73	100·00	100·00	254·35	100·00	232·27	776·82	100·00	100·00	1009·09	100·00

* Assuming 4·00 yards to be equivalent to 1 lb. and *vice versa* (reduced from 4·33 yards in years previous to 1895-96.)
† Piece-Goods only, value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c, &c.) 76·71 lakhs or
‡ Inclusive of Yarns 725·63 lakhs of Rupees.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH GREY COTTON PIECE-GOODS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURE HAVE BEEN EXPORTED SINCE 1892-93.

(*From Government Returns.*) (*Years ending 31st March.*)

Description.	To	In Millions of Yards (0000's omitted.)						
		1898-99.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.
T-Cloths	Mozambique	3·71	3·72	2·85	4·16	3·72	3·11	2·71
	Zanzibar	5·65	6·39	8·69	6·30	7·18	4·31	4·01
	Aden	2·05	2·53	·9	·75	·60	·82	·38
	China (Hongkong) ...	·29	·27	·35	2·16	·47	·65	·51
	Do. (Treaty Ports*) ...	1·02	1·34	5·05	7·31	4·21	2·23	7·17
	Mekran and Sonmiani ...	·21	·24	·04	·13	·13	·01	·30
	Abyssinia	1·35	·09	1·80	·65	1·13	3·18	1·69
	Other Countries ...	2·44	3·05	2·38	2·81	3·35	2·08	
	Total ...	16·72	17·63	22·11	24·27	20·79	16·39	16·77
Sheetings	Abyssinia	·03	·10	·22	2·95	3·45	1·84	·97
	Mozambique	·06	·75	1·08	1·61	1·72	2·74	6·47
	Zanzibar	3·25	3·07	3·47	5·84	5·16	6·39	8·65
	Aden	·23	·45	·85	1·80	3·12	2·38	1·82
	Arabia	·36	·64	·76	·66	1·28	·65	·73
	China (Treaty Ports*) ...	·03	.....	·68	·84	·02	·06	·13
	Other Countries ...	·20	·39	·96	1·52	1·85	·68	·82
	Total ...	4·16	5·40	8·02	15·24	16·60	14·74	19·59
Domestics	Aden	3·60	4·96	5·40	8·59	8·46	4·66	5·61
	Arabia	·11	·11	·13	·25	·33	·15	·43
	Other Countries ...	·14	·25	·34	·27	·27	·08	·04
	Total ...	3·85	5·32	5·87	9·11	9·06	4·89	6·08
Drills and Jeans	Zanzibar	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Aden	.....	·02	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Other Countries ...	·02	.....	·10	·02	·01	·07	·19
	Total ...	·02	·02	·10	·02	·01	·07	·19
Long Cloths	Abyssinia	1·37	·03	2·42	2·18	1·31	1·45	1·87
	Mozambique	·88	·60	·28	...	·02	·01	·07
	Zanzibar	·23	·41	1·58	·30	·52	·62	·57
	Aden	3·55	5·07	2·20	1·74	3·58	2·23	2·10
	China (Treaty Ports*) ...	·26	·08	·40	2·50	·96	1·52	3·20
	Arabia	·14	·44	·24	1·19	1·80	1·51	1·54
	Persia	·40	·51	·59	·55	·75	·42	·70
	Straits...	·10	·05	·06	·15	·19	·11	·02
	Turkey in Asia... ...	1·46	1·31	2·30	2·44	2·90	1·94	1·65
	Egypt	·71	·17	·17	1·68	·88	1·10	·95
	Other Countries ...	·45	·22	·36	·13	·16	·26	·07
	Total...	9·55	8·89	10·60	12·86	13·07	11·17	12·74
Chudders	Aden	·62	·46	·65	·66	·92	·55	·22
	Zanzibar	1·62	1·89	2·00	1·27	1·27	·88	1·04
	Other Countries ...	1·18	1·04	·86	1·05	·99	·58	·40
	Total ...	3·42	3·39	3·51	2·98	3·18	2·01	1·66
Dhooties	Aden	·04	·02	·08	·03	·06	·06	·16
	Other Countries ...	·22	·12	·04	·30	·27	·27	·19
	Total ...	·26	·14	·12	·33	·33	·33	·35
Other Sorts	Total ...	1·67	·52	·21	·09	·10	·01	·03
	Grand Total ...	39·65	41·31	50·54	64·90	63·14	49·61	57·41

* Almost entirely to Shanghai.

DESCRIPTIONS OF GREY COTTON PIECE-GOODS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURE EXPORTED TO FOREIGN PORTS SINCE 1892-93.

(From Government Returns.) *(Years ending 31st March.)*

Description.	In Millions of Yards (0000's omitted).						
	1898-99.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.
T-Cloths	16·72	17·63	22·11	24·27	20·79	16·39	16·77
Sheetings	4·16	5·40	8·02	15·24	16·60	14·74	19·59
Domestics	3·85	5·32	5·87	9·11	9·06	4·89	6·08
Drills and Jeans	·02	·02	·10	·02	·01	·07	·19
Long cloths	9·55	8·89	10·60	12·86	13·07	11·17	12·74
Chudders	3·42	3·39	3·51	2·98	3·18	2·01	·66
Dhooties	·26	·14	·12	·33	·33	·33	·35
Other sorts	1·67	·52	·21	·09	·10	·01	·03
Total Millions of Yards...	39·65	41·31	50·54	64·90	63·14	49·61	57·41
Total Lakhs of Rupees...	47·11	49·22	61·16	80·54	75·95	57·59	65·62

EXPORTS OF BOMBAY SPUN TWIST BY SEA AND RAIL. REDUCED TO BALES OF 400 lbs. EACH.

January 1st to December 31st.	To China.	To Japan.	Total to China and Japan.	Total to other ports.	Total Exports by Sea.	Total Exports by Rail.	Total Exports by Sea and Rail.
1879	45,530	4,842	50,372	31,711	82,083	11,072	93,155
1880	63,194	4,527	67,721	38,825	106,546	14,092	120,638
1881	61,783	7,378	69,161	41,092	110,253	14,333	124,586
1882	81,434	9,854	91,288	41,502	132,790	14,400	147,190
1883	94,982	17,421	112,403	42,130	154,533	9,091	163,624
1884	127,318	13,846	141,164	48,226	189,390	6,049	195,439
1885	154,517	19,020	173,527	43,197	216,734	5,129	221,863
1886	199,407	20,543	219,950	45,103	265,053	4,649	269,702
1887	205,158	39,730	244,888	47,799	292,687	3,451	296,138
1888	234,071	52,697	286,768	49,789	336,557	2,250	338,807
1889	254,697	62,220	316,917	59,326	376,243	1,615	377,858
1890	325,060	37,722	362,782	67,201	429,983	13,942	443,925
1891	365,038	10,939	375,977	78,136	454,113	9,147	463,260
1892	385,771	21,445	407,216	69,547	476,763	7,850	484,613
1893	297,572	14,198	311,770	88,130	399,900	9,139	409,039
1894	338,703	10,743	349,446	105,863	455,309	10,388	465,697
1895	374,119	2,515	376,634	104,871	481,505	7,443	488 948
1896	471,023	2,467	473,490	99,877	573,367	6,274	579,641
1897	361,221	645	361,866	91,095	452,961	5,822	458,783
1898	437,645	475	438,120	108,691	546,811	7,125	553,936
1899	579,619	250	579,869	94,029	673,898	4,408	678,306

QUALITIES OF YARNS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURE EXPORTED TO FOREIGN PORTS SINCE 1891-92.

(*From Government Returns.*) (*Years ending 31st March.*)

Description.	In Millions of lbs. (0000's omitted.)							
	1898-99.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.
Mule No. 15s and under	95·82	68·62	50·93	49·37	43·63	35·74	55·99	44·11
„ „ 16s to 24s	101·21	100·05	124·44	121·65	101·99	88·37	113·70	109·78
„ „ 25s to 32s	·17	·13	·18	·21	·42	·41	·20	·30
„ „ 33s to 44s	...	...	·15	·02	·10	·05	·02	·02
Total ...	197·20	168·80	175·70	171·25	146·14	124·57	169·91	154·21
Water No. 20s and under...	...	·27	·07	·01	·03	·11	·08	·24
„ „ 21s to 30s	...	...	...	...	...	·05	...	·29
„ „ 31s to 40s	...	...	...	·01	...	·03	·01	·02
Total ...	...	·27	·07	·02	·03	·19	·09	·55
Colored Yarns ... ... Total ...	·70	·99	·85	1·10	·86	·70	·78	·59
Total Yarns ...	197·90	170·06	176·62	172·37	147·03	125·46	170·78	155·35

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH YARNS OF BOMBAY SPINNING HAVE BEEN EXPORTED SINCE 1891-92.

(*From Government Returns.*) (*Years ending 31st March.*)

Quality.	To	In Millions of lbs.							
		1898-99.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.
Mule No. 15s and under.	Aden	·98	1·24	·85	·86	1·50	·99	·71	1·47
	Japan	...	...	...	...	...	·03	·20	·01
	China (Hongkong) ...	62·75	43·07	32·99	35·78	33·71	24·87	43·95	33·14
	China (Treaty Ports*)...	31·18	23·63	16·37	12·13	7·74	9·61	10·91	9·17
	Other Countries ...	·91	·68	·72	·60	·68	·24	·22	·32
	Total ...	95·82	68·62	50·93	49·37	43·63	35·74	55·99	44·11
16s to 24s	Aden	·50	·58	·45	·42	·54	·41	·29	·52
	Japan	·04	·05	·64	1·21	2·58	5·64	6·82	6·67
	China (Hongkong) ...	43·86	47·74	59·41	53·00	57·12	42·31	53·71	50·09
	China (Treaty Ports*)...	44·40	46·06	59·44	62·58	35·05	35·54	50·32	47·18
	Straits	3·71	3·16	2·57	2·54	4·25	2·88	1·25	3·41
	Other Countries ...	2·71	2·16	1·93	1·20	2·45	1·64	1·31	1·91
	Total ...	101·22	100·05	124·44	121·65	101·99	88·37	113·70	109·78
Above 24s	Total ...	·16	·14	·33	·23	·52	·46	·22	·32
	Total Mule ...	197·20	168·81	175·70	171·25	146·14	124·57	169·91	154·21
Water.....	„ Water ...	...	·27	·07	·02	·03	·19	·09	·55
Colored	„ Colored ...	·70	·99	·85	1·10	·86	·70	·78	·59
	Grand Total ...	197·90	170·07	176·62	172·37	147·03	125·46	170·78	155·35
	Value in Lakhs of Rs...	590·69	594·78	648·92	629·60	526·80	465·05	614·08	555·55

* Almost entirely to Shanghai.

COTTON.

RECEIPTS at, and Exports from, Bombay Port, also Mill consumption in the Island of Bombay. In thousands of Bales (000's omitted).

Years ending 30th June.

Years ending 30th June.	Receipts	Exports to			Mill consumption.	Total.	Years ending 30th June.	Receipts	Exports to			Mill consumption.	Total.
		Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.					Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.		
1859	.....	490	152	642									
1860	.....	566	202	768	Maxm. Exports up to this year.		1879	832	652	64	716	181	897
							1880	1,171	874	34	908	220	1,128
1861	.....	835	61	896	American War.		1881	1,244	874	60	934	273	1,207
1862	.....	911	8	919	In 1863 and 1864		1882	1,832	1,521	87	1,608	277	1,885
1863	.....	867	3	870	Bombay Imported from Cotton China.		1883	1,770	1,335	95	1,430	313	1,743
1864	.....	1,065	1	1,066			1884	1,759	1,295	100	1,395	348	1,743
1865	.....	1,187	14	1,201	42	1,243	1885	1,183	791	70	861	392	1,253
1866	.....	1,277	5	1,282	46	1,328	1886	1,480	1,009	61	1,070	391	1,461
1867	.....	1,030	48	1,078	47	1,125	1887	1,703	1,147	40	1,187	454	1,641
1868	.....	1,225	56	1,281	48	1,329	1888	1,472	893	58	951	500	1,451
1869	.....	1,115	50	1,165	49	1,214	1889	1,851	1,286	46	1,332	565	1,897
1870	.....	967	39	1,006	50	1,056	1890	2,235	1,488	71	1,559	636	2,195
1871	1,085	1,002	48	1,050	52	1,102	1891	2,020	1,070	107	1,177	762	1,939
1872	1,151	1,079	34	1,113	53	1,166	1892	1,770	905	202	1,107	728	1,835
1873	978	917	34	951	67	1,018	1893	1,738	816	169	985	724	1,709
1874	1,311	1,192	25	1,217	83	1,300	1894	1,769	908	159	1,067	731	1,798
1875	1,345	1,285	20	1,305	135	1,440	1895	1,540	525	143	668	815	1,483
1876	1,073	980	35	1,015	147	1,162	1896	2,151	800	346	1,146	849	1,995
1877	1,141	920	38	958	161	1,119	1897	1,612	603	405	1,008	703	1,711
1878	961	800	46	846	204	1,050	1898	1,730	424	409	833	817	1,650
							1899	2,033	578	520	1,098	951	2,049

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

I.—Abstract Statement of the quantity (in lbs.) of YARN produced in the Cotton Mills in India.

PROVINCE.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.				
				1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.	Whole year.
British India.								
Madras	28,952,160	29,319,326	32,515,445	7,974,614	7,834,928	7,485,371	7,433,403	30,728,346
Bombay	326,384,698	302,294,963	324,649,184	83,931,178	95,983,358	93,173,144	94,999,140	368,036,820
Bengal	38,392,556	42,106,993	44,806,625	11,083,879	11,414,789	10,552,081	12,466,937	45,517,686
North-West Provinces and Oudh*	20,385,272	22,548,473	26,746,853	7,476,057	7,790,858	8,389,150	8,626,449	32,282,514
Punjab	4,361,015	5,314,834	6,606,919	1,813,416	1,830,868	1,757,683	1,841,742	7,243,709
Central Provinces	17,995,301	17,611,811	18,334,320	4,829,079	4,907,201	4,584,529	4,487,101	18,807,910
TOTAL ...	430,472,002	419,196,400	453,659,346	117,108,253	129,712,002	125,941,958	129,854,772	502,616,985
Foreign Territory.								
The Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda Nandgaon and Bhavnagar †	1,880,118	3,988,427	8,936,484	2,749,857	2,611,809	1,874,336	2,518,749	9,754,751
GRAND TOTAL ...	432,352,120	423,184,827	462,595,830	119,858,110	132,323,811	127,816,294	132,373,521	512,371,736

* Includes Ajmere-Merwara. † The figures for mills in Foreign territory are incomplete for 1895-96 and 1896-97.

I A.—Quantity (in lbs.) and counts (or numbers) of YARN produced in the Cotton Mills in British India.

Counts of yarn.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	MADRAS.				BOMBAY.			
1	....	....	....	....		39,215	77,765	31,722
2	....	....	1,265	17,559		314	....	....
3	....	4,000	....	.....		21,627	....	886
4	178,855	133,133	173,784	292,327		43,952	2,038	35,482
5	1,797	11,008	....	.....		17,540	52,470	51,716
6	254,061	335,438	740,972	736,418		6,743,883	8,230,605	11,407,909
1/6	....	....	.....	.....		7,837	....	....
2/6	....	....	....	....		....	2,349	13,891
7	5,894	....	....	....		156,365	144,013	528,778
8	160,112	361,446	508,310	61,999		3,241,561	3,546,695	3,353,177
9	....	854	....	.....		366,356	478,242	1,004,308
10	1,754,010	1,495,509	2,152,500	1,960,278		55,930,480	73,420,317	93,152,448
2/10	....	....	....	....	*283,025,279	....	.. ..	2,360
11	129,947	60,704	97,678	128,497		4,280,838	4,327,158	6,679,022
12	1,578,735	1,751,327	1,502,189	1,804,092		13,117,374	16,871,071	25,631,204
13	20,519	55,915	104,330	165,044		4,103,050	3,883,910	5,706,722
14	1,522,802	1,528,230	1,927,943	2,070,541		1,259,488	1,543,348	2,032,104
15	794,296	690,474	682,064	876,919	*	285,709	533,808	264,721
16	7,013,063	5,280,532	6,133,746	4,851,904		31,465,804	28,506,849	21,273,758
17	182,640	344,889	653,285	753,942		4,687,779	3,876,880	6,296,583
18	667,366	900,182	1,602,625	1,877,263		7,997,314	10,459,706	8,478,184
2/18	....	....	.....	.....		795	....	....
19	1,690,695	1,748,011	1,607,190	2,214,978		6,175,277	6,586,386	8,152,528
20	11,686,293	11,489,341	11,178,249	9,693 198		116,305,470	109,387,981	119,080,625
2/20	....	....	....	.....		147,128	244,049	242,226
3/20	....	....	.....	....		175,996	65,527	166,714
21	421,022	1,333,573	1,598,512	1,071,234	8,613,142	15,024,720	15,657,145	15,538,317
22	225,385	473,238	661,705	578,034	5,833,330	8,091,415	12,765,787	13,997,938
2/22	....	....	....	....	400	.....	....	....
23	....	....	....	....	292,257	603,707	578,748	975,983
24	153,835	183,692	208,840	56,635	8,365,178	6,546,353	7,720,613	8,033,469
2/24	....	....	....	....	44,840	729	....	....
25	....	....	....	....	529,308	376,615	291,502	197,317
26	61,492	44,443	156,156	95,604	3,188,795	2,948,755	3,216,629	3,162,319
2/26	....	....	....	.....	4,540	.....	.....	....
27	.....	....	....	....	347,991	826,969	681,339	757,827
28	3,321	....	....	356	2,081,217	2,453,979	2,147,598	2,482,523
3/28	....	....	....	....	14,597	.....	....	....
29	....	....	.....	....	86,366	26,095	60,731	11,194
2/29	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	400	....
30	263,580	348,070	522,354	275,554	4,040,225	4,318,186	4,697,460	4,808,067
2/30	....	....	....	....	140,414	.....	2,231	210
31	....	....	....	....	540,045	279,955	162,274	78,322
32	....	....	.....	137	1,047,021	2,108,120	2,620,834	2,754,751
2/32	....	....	....	....	14,953	....	.....	....
33	....	....	....	....	120,296	148,797	31,227	129,426
34	....	....	....	....	485,753	578,355	813,143	337,995
3/34	....	....	....	....	49,623	.....	....	.....
35	....	....	....	....	8,108	2,584	....	16,529
36	....	....	....	230	512,352	686,681	451,140	385,731
2/36	....	....	....	....	12,780	....	....	....
37	....	....	....	....	606	....	....	.....
38	....	....	....	90,815	10,262	44,534	8,067	6,639
39	....	....	....	50,500	.....	.....	....	....
40	183,420	249,537	295,176	294,353	606,455	511,385	481,582	278,829
Counts over 40	....	5,780	968	16,953	371,215	337,176	219,409	165,079
TOTAL ..	28,953,160	29,319,326	32,515,445	30,728,346	320,384,698	302,294,963	324,649,184	368,036,320

* Details are not available.

IA.—Quantity (in lbs.) and counts (or numbers) of Yarn produced in the Cotton Mills in British India—contd.

Counts of yarn.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	BENGAL.				N.-W. P. & OUDH.†			
1	4,964	10,143	9,538	4,634	....	....	....	....
2	....	327,117	463,018	360,094	16,230	87,984	573	4,529
3	71,906	48,825	....	....	....	5,610	.....	99,261
4	7,704	1,262	474	353	32,851	116,636	117,433	114,722
5	....	....	725	332	.....	....	2,890	....
6	91,329	95,012	18,307	306,425	53,981	35,611	125,721	70,246
7	31,897	38,301	....	21,494	....	8,389	11,020	250
8	162,588	149,413	92,727	180,261	229,573	150,418	298,947	201,791
9	....	52,777	4,812	39,046	288,191	283,488	101,391	216,548
10	10,607,220	12,227,541	16,988,046	17,250,936	2,929,992	3,525,782	4,548,742	7,024,836
11	2,671,419	2,769,390	1,988,514	2,489,280	121,540	220,506	332,544	894,476
12	5,771,537	5,430,953	7,599,151	7,345,221	1,590,751	2,765,736	2,699,126	4,231,008
13	2,224,292	2,080,414	1,108,837	1,707,109	860,840	610,869	605,870	1,913,898
14	1,961,199	1,558,358	1,934,339	2,299,112	1,717,428	2,212,231	2,156,718	3,267,624
15	137,561	155,959	101,080	239,725	163,408	363,726	532,585	482,536
16	5,264,806	7,393,618	8,063,695	5,816,088	6,381,557	4,858,952	5,937,481	5,423,617
17	3,284,974	2,128,175	1,351,923	852,500	2,031,444	3,359,170	3,304,803	1,821,714
18	1,112,804	1,322,343	1,314,218	2,495,844	442,870	430,917	2,235,911	1,749,601
19	5,214	....	29,940	....	716,631	698,215	805,101	1,288,291
20	4,698,932	4,744,981	2,798,867	3,123,126	2,254,345	1,726,169	1,382,267	446,213
21	134,475	337,015	407,732	311,503	143,809	429,342	161,632	127,519
22	228,451	338,798	202,997	227,149	33,412	233,436	302,916	132,160
23	....	....	....	....	869	....	....	1,055
24	152,044	474,728	220,856	269,688	94,869	196,547	109,397	164,191
25	65,003	....	....	4,583	15,686	2,649	1,510	88,345
26	30,148	97,403	13,654	14,301	10,113	8,174	13,454	....
27	....	....	....	....	32,022	21,127	48,404	26,222
28	....	....	....	....	31,073	25,285	27,372	8,540
29	....	....	....	....	2,783	....	....	....
30	35,426	106,266	93,684	208,137	5,743	16,265	5,634	....
31	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
32	36,958	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
36	....	....	....	....	3,357	....	....	....
37	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
38	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
39	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
40	....	....	....	10,657	....	1,038	924	....
Counts over 40	....	....	....	....	31,814	43,531	69,427	66,341
TOTAL ..	38,392,556	42,106,993	44,806,625	45,517,686	20,385,272	22,548,473	26,746,853	32,262,514

(* Including Ajmere-Merwara.)

IA.—Quantity (in lbs.) and counts (or numbers) of Yarn produced in the Cotton Mills in British India—concluded.

Counts of yarn.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	PANJAB.				CENTRAL PROVINCES.			
1	6,567	37	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	12,683	....	....	....	....	38	....	....
3	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....
4	8,540	429	....	....	....	26,403	97,840	41,942
5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6	4,546	3,491	5,292	6,959	947,822	947,622	1,079,086	1,635,674
7	171	.....	630	369	13,078	....	....	....
8	4,950	2,638	708	1,092	387,653	503,134	786,955	881,092
9	490	9,140	12,110	52,146	....	....	....	....
10	85,291	92,994	168,093	59,951	2,185,073	1,999,106	2,630,033	2,628,017
11	478,475	649,631	1,112,257	1,720,963	195,149	274,862	142,935	31,578
12	35,352	42,114	48,573	89,355	4,479,898	4,563,985	4,736,038	4,845,179
13	1,414,209	1,487,255	2,035,978	2,607,131	225,698	294,401	411,495	264,571
14	107,322	45,921	258,444	131,194	869,689	932,306	743,791	873,504
15	414,133	559,778	842,266	743,392	10,180	6,885	9,187	11,861
16	403,843	699,656	447,122	771,954	2,063,769	1,929,563	1,575,962	2,012,685
17	584,202	864,694	1,022,010	765,634	138,307	243,669	359,362	172,543
18	118,909	44,972	....	11,541	247,385	417,969	404,136	332,157
19	791	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20	455,467	580,441	419,752	184,300	4,678,382	2,658,013	2,770,862	2,552,796
21	9,695	....	23,662	3,921	167,983	168,285	82,782	31,307
22	41,033	18,710	32,443	....	293,115	1,801,897	1,757,834	1,840,768
23	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
24	64,341	57,028	24,897	31,789	109,431	102,795	84,529	82,689
25	1,360	4,514	....	....	....	....	....	....
26	3,321	....	....	....	168,490	124,793	112,504	23,102
27	....	....	....	163	....	....	....	....
28	14,002	29,413	454	....	11,673	13,114	5,421	5,413
29	....	309	....	....	....	....	....	....
30	22,285	44,412	120,428	57,401	149,521	70,378	55,426	17,683
31	4,158	21,432	....	....	....	....	....	....
32	21,509	1,480	....	....	206,785	440,400	456,384	503,927
33	11,870	27,045	4,411	....	....	....	....	....
34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
35	....	....	....	....	360,563	4,039	....	....
36	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
37	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
38	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
39	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
40	46,604	24,282	5,623	2,221	84,200	81,411	61,757	12,376
Counts over 40	..	3,018	1,763	2,193	1,454	1,143	44	9,706
TOTAL ..	4,361,016	5,314,684	6,606,919	7,243,709	17,295,301	17,611,811	18,334,320	18 807,910

I B.—Quantity (in lbs.) and counts (or numbers) of Yarn produced in the Cotton Mills in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and in the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon and Bhavnagar.

Counts of yarn.	*1895-96.	* 1896-97.	1897-98	1898-99.				
				1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.	Whole year.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	17,582	5,173	11,767	13,055	10,379	40,374
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	10,164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...f..
6	.....	15,035	231,478	13,781	20,996	43,724	221,406	299,907
7	.....	.....	179,003	106,312	94,448	22,743	.....	223,503
8	.....	51,403	406,975	172,353	141,628	114,739	166,644	595,364
9	.....	.....	28,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	209,697	475,867	1,388,194	460,530	557,900	518,777	581,217	2,118,424
11	8,539	50,524	199,467	40,010	72,734	13,619	35,614	161,977
12	176,123	481,011	713,489	312,656	288,445	290,171	287,489	1,178,761
13	.....	3,527	72,931	53,021	52,081	26,972	38,895	150,969
14	18,786	45,210	96,920	62,629	53,945	33,263	31,043	180,880
15	.....	37,030	32,751	6,932	17,934	89,629	135,324	249,819
16	113,308	168,807	420,691	233,344	182,048	20,791	172,967	609,150
17	.....	49,442	248,802	33,928	7,578	3,340	32,447	77,293
18	31,392	241,362	628,225	136,638	77,867	74,354	78,681	367,540
19	.....	349	2,809	30,207	49,722	32,262	62,212	174,403
20	1,069,976	1,716,891	2,903,806	736,545	711,622	413,985	399,669	2,261,815
2/20	5,934	21,484	21,377	6,423	7,339	4,818	6,909	25,989
21	.....	105,076	432,577	118,784	56,994	9,522	68,620	253,870
22	5,451	221,985	449,282	96,507	101,939	69,884	111,840	380,170
23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	813	.....	812
24	2,864	58,373	95,664	21,687	14,064	8,352	13,725	57,778
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,459	701	3,160
26	14,377	52,731	129,536	40,256	42,505	31,247	26,783	140,791
27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	345	.....	345
28	3,889	4,342	17,067	4,155	4,742	2,146	1,331	12,374
29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	4,580	15,883	67,333	18,674	27,676	3,749	5,004	55,103
31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	215,183	162,931	153,035	39,412	35,335	29,578	27,872	132,197
33	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,983	1,983
37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Counts over 40 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL ...	1,880,113	3,988,427	8,936,484	2,749,857	2,611,809	1,874,336	2,518,749	9,754,751

* Incomplete.

II.—Abstract Statement of the quantity (in lbs.) of Woven Goods produced in the Cotton Mills in India.

	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.				
			1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.	Whole year.
British India.							
Madras	5,285,169	5,320,781	1,645,925	1,447,779	1,455,695	1,576,880	6,126,279
Bombay	67,023,766	73,481,564	19,891,677	18,144,340	24,847,820	19,482,284	82,366,121
Bengal	282,271	63,266	1,607	9,079	22,188	25,731	58,605
North-Western Provinces and Oudh (including Ajmer-Merwara)...	2,888,824	3,042,991	961,260	1,094,684	1,118,944	909,692	4,084,580
Panjab	873,146	1,007,533	192,556	197,876	259,676	215,640	865,748
Central Provinces ...	5,061,882	5,110,292	1,383,034	1,369,449	1,181,728	1,222,745	5,156,956
TOTAL ...	81,415,058	88,026,427	24,076,059	22,263,207	28,886,051	23,432,972	98,658,289
Foreign Territory.							
The Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda and Nandgaon*	1,517,746	3,261,224	812,018	657,876	805,927	750,912	3,026,733
GRAND TOTAL ...	82,932,804	91,287,651	24,888,077	22,921,083	29,691,978	24,183,884	101,685,022

* The figures for mills in Foreign territory are incomplete for 1896-97.

IIA.—Quantity and Descriptions of Woven Goods produced in the Cotton Mills in British India.

MADRAS.

Description of Goods.	1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.
Part I.—*Grey Goods*—						
Chadars	511,946	1,134,284	19,528	75,690	18,704	74,492
Dhutis	265,435	1,148,883	370,011	1,459,745	399,305	1,475,166
Drills and jeans	710,928	1,951,177	554,431	1,381,570	315,857	848,628
Jaconets	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... *
Madapollams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mulls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shirtings and longcloths ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
T. Cloths, domestics, and sheetings	3,139,355	11,943,326	2,391,572	8,697,789	2,211,039	7,845,955
Other grey goods	269,435	*	856,964	2,097,607	863,450	1,898,833
TOTAL ...	4,897,099	.....	4,192,506	13,703,401	3,746,355	12,143,076
Part II.—*Fancy Goods*	7,244	.....	1,052,388	.....	2,246,848	.....
„ III.—*Hosiery*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ IV.—*Goods of other descriptions*	380,826	.....	75,887	.....	133,076	.....
TOTAL MADRAS ...	5,285,169	.....	5,320,781	.....	6,126,279	.....

* Information not complete.

BOMBAY.

Part I.—*Grey Goods*—						
Chadars	6,131,777	16,203,571	7,529,437	19,714,180	9,635,680	25,083,742
Dhutis	12,164,807	53,668,568	14,837,008	67,004,373	17,197,810	77,844,461
Drills and jeans	723,543	2,612,286	177,467	592,870	311,796	1,097,770
Jaconets...	27,901	169,458	2,444	12,049	5,212	27,532
Madapollams	441,188	1,978,534	1,540,624	8,037,877	1,451,286	7,440,645
Mulls	51,414	236,265	3,558	27,844	8,956	65,254
Printers...	603,294	2,703,254	105,473	568,337	84,893	483,443
Shirtings and longcloths ...	22,816,609	85,389,222	24,050,780	90,517,546	25,051,862	94,656,357
T Cloths, domestics, and sheetings	14,311,590	65,071,466	14,913,373	68,967,646	15,896,728	74,032,806
Other grey goods	3,375,664	13,012,356	4,014,139	15,289,744	5,005,098	19,915,683
TOTAL ...	60,647,787	241,039,980	67,174,303	270,732,466	74,649,321	300,647,593
Part II.—*Fancy Goods*	5,977,299	.....	5,986,087	.....	7,324,492	.....
„ III.—*Hosiery*	245,465	.....	255,889	.....	325,776	.....
„ IV.—*Goods of other descriptions*	153,215	.....	65,285	.....	66,532	.....
TOTAL BOMBAY ...	67,023,766	.....	73,481,564	.....	82,366,121	.....

IIA.—Quantity and Descriptions of Woven Goods produced in the Cotton Mills in British India—contd.

BENGAL.

Description of goods.	1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.
Part I.—*Grey Goods*—						
Chadars	85,447	243,170	9,958	21,650	.....	.....
Dhutis	122,994	500,925	28,305	137,161	.....	.....
Drills and jeans	.....	.....	57	102	.....	.....
Jaconets...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madapollams	3,447	25,300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mulls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shirtings and longcloths ...	62,589	324,770	2,473	48,100	.....	.....
T Cloths, domestics, and sheetings	115	93	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other grey goods	2,713	6,621	5,975	34,648	.....	.....
TOTAL ...	277,305	1,100,879	53,668	241,661	.....	.....
Part II.—*Fancy Goods*	1,527	.....	8,622	.....	3,583	.....
,, III.—*Hosiery*	3,439	.....	976	.....	1,426	.....
,, IV.—*Goods of other descriptions*	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,596	.....
TOTAL BENGAL ...	282,271	.....	63,266	.....	58,605	.....

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES & OUDH (including Ajmer-Merwara).

Part I.—*Grey Goods*—						
Chadars	23,063	65,279	22,334	63,923	16,785	44,096
Dhutis	1,077,318	3,891,608	608,391	2,470,854	1,139,366	4,493,748
Drills and jeans	209	359	188,682	485,585	356,927	972,743
Jaconets...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madapollams	12,275	75,200	8,691	56,112	5,164	34,392
Mulls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shirtings and longcloths ...	219,674	988,800	268,579	1,231,936	296,375	1,331,338
T Cloths, domestics, and sheetings	434,269	1,192,819	463,169	1,209,912	715,033	1,850,941
Other grey goods	1,122,016	*	1,483,145	*	1,544,616	5,321,149
TOTAL ...	2,888,824	.....	3,042,991	.....	4,074,266	14,048,407
Part II.—*Fancy Goods*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
,, III.—*Hosiery*...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
,, IV.—*Goods of other descriptions*	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,314	.....
TOTAL N.-W. P. & OUDH ...	2,888,824	.....	3,042,991	.....	4,084,580	.....

* Information not complete.

IIA.—Quantity and Descriptions of Woven Goods produced in the Cotton Mills in British India—contd.

PANJAB.

Description of Goods.	1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.
Part I.—*Grey Goods*—						
Chadars	26,465	59,166	33,814	84,181	68,565	172,277
Dhutis	310,735	974,127	308,296	959,984	366,957	1,196,139
Drills and jeans...	46,851	141,124	26,428	85,699	11,028	35,575
Jaconets...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madapollams	1,524	2,144	165	760	.....	.....
Mulls	.....	.....	259	2,561	15	145
Printers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shirtings and longcloths ...	55,103	214,705	53,965	197,362	15,963	42,217
T Cloths, domestics and sheetings	310,004	936,483	230,986	818,693	243,783	844,703
Other grey goods	122,464	*	353,606	768,354	159,487	343,182
TOTAL ...	873,146	.....	1,007,519	2,918,094	865,748	2,634,238
Part II.—*Fancy Goods*	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....
„ III.—*Hosiery*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ IV.—*Goods of other descriptions*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL PANJAB...	873,146	.....	1,007,533	.....	865,748	.....

* Information not complete.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Part I.—*Grey Goods*—						
Chadars	605,395	1,573,685	327,813	803,936	657,217	1,733,908
Dhutis	1,015,890	4,724,601	1,004,860	4,668,917	1,161,189	5,178,500
Drills and jeans	151,552	460,360	97,765	281,359	70,805	209,742
Jaconets...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madapollams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mulls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shirtings and longcloths ...	1,173,564	4,366,681	1,568,586	6,269,935	1,061,011	4,071,396
T. Cloths, domestics, and sheetings	633,784	3,138,915	626,334	3,143,714	585,564	2,892,589
Other grey goods	410,724	*	858,978	*	774,151	*
TOTAL... ...	3,990,849	.....	4,484,336	.....	4,309,937	.....
Part II.—*Fancy Goods*	1,004,945	.....	474,662	.....	606,251	.....
„ III.—*Hosiery*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ IV.—*Goods of other descriptions*	66,088	.....	151,294	.....	240,768	.....
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES...	5,061,882	.....	5,110,292	.....	5,156,956	.....

* Information not complete.

IIB.—Quantity and descriptions of Woven Goods produced in the Cotton Mills in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Native States of Indore, Mysore Baroda and Nandgaon

Description of Goods.	1896-97.*		1897-98.		1898-99.	
	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.
Part I.—*Grey Goods*—						
Chadars	102,144	218,394	256,383	539,694	169,527	381,648
Dhutis	461,174	2,049,288	815,408	3,504,447	982,986	4,281,414
Drills and jeans	44,523	134,658	64,335	191,082	42,269	127,628
Jaconets	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madapollams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mulls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printers	291,699	1,194,902	337,112	1,462,596	245,698	1,053,520
Shirtings and longcloths ...	36,849	109,566	204,379	519,476	238,593	734,347
T. Cloths, domestics and sheetings	50,062	258,725	173,401	779,401	183,977	919,960
Other grey goods	513,618	643,246	1,328,422	882,310	1,048,708	*
TOTAL ...	1,500,069	4,508,809	3,179,840	7,879,006	2,901,758	.....
Part II.—*Fancy Goods*	5,241	.....	2,925	.....	13,728	.....
„ III.—*Hosiery*	.....	.....	7,066	.....	12,249	.....
„ IV.—*Goods of other descriptions*	12,436	.....	71,393	.....	98,998	.....
TOTAL ...	1,517,746	.....	3,261,224	.....	3,026,733	.....

* Incomplete.

III.—Gross Amount (in Rupees) of Excise Duty realised under the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896, from the Cotton Mills in India.

	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
British India.			
Madras	56,295	66,474	89,132
Bombay	9,13,256	9,60,451	11,26,282
Bengal	4,480	1,181	936
North-Western Provinces and Oudh*	45,891	44,373	61,002
Panjab	13,047	14,525	12,779
Central Provinces	88,985	79,269	84,969
TOTAL ...	11,21,954	11,66,273	13,75,060
Foreign Territory.			
The Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda and Nandgaon†	18,459	47,835	52,186
GRAND TOTAL ...	11,40,413	12,14,108	14,27,246

* Includes Ajmer-Merwara.

† The figures for 1896-97 are incomplete.

COTTON SPINNING AND

Working and in Course of

	NAMES OF MILLS.	Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	Fixed Capital.	NUMBER OF SPINDLES.							WORKING TIME.		AVERAGE COUNT OF YARN.	
					Ring.	Mule.	In course of Erection.	Total.	Working Spindles.			Hours per Day.	Days per Month.	Ring.	Mule.
									Ring.	Mule.	Total.				
		Yen.	Yen.	Yen.											
1	Ajino Cotton Spinning Mill...	250,000	137,500	210,764	6,912	...	.....	6,912	6,900	...	6,900	23	28½	15½	...
2	Amagasaki „ ...	1,000,000	750,000	1,107,126	45,212	...	.....	45,212	45,171	...	45,171	24	28	35	...
3	Asahi „ ...	500,000	500,000	500,000	30,668	...	.....	30,668	26,762	...	26,762	24	27½	20	...
4	Awa „ ...	400,000	280,000	236,877	5,376	...	.....	5,376	5,376	...	5,376	23	27½	14	...
5	Awaji „ ...	400,000	303,430	391,814	10,368	...	.....	10,368	10,056	...	10,056	24	29½	18	...
6	Bizen „ ...	250,000	150,000	368,109	13,056	...	.....	13,056	13,056	...	13,056	23½	28½	14	...
7	Calico Weaving Mill...	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,045,242	31,752	...	.....	31,752	28,850	...	28,850	22	29	22	...
8	Chita Cotton Spinning Mill...	1,000,000	708,005	574,691	13,056	...	.....	13,056	13,056	...	13,056	11	27	16	...
9	Chubi „ ...	100,000	100,000	.....	4,992	...	.....	4,992	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...
10	Chugoku „ ...	600,000	420,000	427,502	9,984	...	29,984	39,968	9,737	...	9,737	24	29½	17½	...
11	Fuji „ ...	2,000,000	1,688,895	1,741,389	17,056	11,200	28,256	56,512	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...
12	Fujii „ ...	30,000	30,000	28,000	1,136	...	.....	1,136	1,136	...	1,136	23	29	11	...
13	Fukushima „ ...	400,000	400,000	576,397	15,312	...	.....	15,312	15,312	...	15,312	23½	29	17½	...
14	Fukuyama „ ...	480,000	280,000	412,105	13,824	...	.....	13,824	13,351	...	13,351	24	28	15	...
15	Fushimi „ ...	500,000	400,000	443,151	10,864	...	.....	10,864	10,000	...	10,000	23	29	35	...
16	Hakata Silk and Cotton Spinning Mill...	600,000	420,000	487,473	11,136	...	15,000	26,136	9,800	...	9,800	23½	28½	17	...
17	Harima Cotton Spining Mill...	455,000	402,500	451,559	10,368	...	.....	10,368	10,011	...	10,011	23½	29½	15½	...
18	Heian „ ...	400,000	280,000	394,457	7,156	...	.....	7,156	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...
19	Himeji „ ...	120,000	103,353	103,549	4,128	...	.....	4,128	4,128	...	4,128	13	28	10	...
20	Hirano „ ...	500,000	500,000	703,767	38,400	...	768	39,168	37,320	...	37,320	23½	29	16	...
21	Hiroshima „ ...	200,000	200,000	95,721	3,456	...	.....	3,456	3,000	...	3,000	22	25	20	...
22	Ichinomiya „ ...	500,000	420,000	390,878	9,920	5,820	.....	15,740	6,500	5,450	11,950	23½	28½	58	80
23	Ise „ ...	100,000	77,407	85,588	2,940	...	.....	2,940	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...
24	Iyo „ ...	200,000	160,000	157,911	6,020	...	.....	6,020	5,544	...	5,544	23	29½	20	...
25	Kanegafuchi „ ...	4,000,000	3,400,000	4,186,511	123,832	...	.....	123,832	112,508	...	112,508	22½	28	17	...
26	Kasuoka „ ...	400,000	300,000	344,385	9,984	...	.....	9,984	9,984	...	9,984	23½	29½	15	...
27	Kishiwada „ ...	1,000,000	400,000	468,447	22,656	...	.....	22,656	22,053	...	22,053	23	29½	17½	...
28	Kohfu Cotton Spinning Mill...	100,000	62,500	63,794	2,292	...	.....	2,292	2,292	...	2,292	23	27	14½	...
29	Koriyama „ ...	700,000	560,000	762,124	20,352	...	.....	20,352	20,352	...	20,352	22½	28	19	...
30	Kiushiu „ ...	1,800,000	1,451,208	1,823,508	56,205	...	.....	56,205	52,317	...	52,317	23½	29	17½	...
31	Kuwana „ ...	1,000,000	500,000	521,289	15,360	...	.....	15,360	15,360	...	15,360	23	28½	15	...
32	Kurashiki „ ...	337,500	337,500	573,639	21,672	...	.....	21,672	20,898	...	20,898	24	27½	16	...
33	Kyoto „ ...	600,000	480,000	608,736	9,984	...	.....	9,984	9,868	...	9,868	24	28	16	...
34	Matsuyama „ ...	250,000	200,000	189,312	6,528	...	.....	6,528	6,200	...	6,200	24	27½	17	...
35	Mayegawa „ ...	50,000	50,000	.....	.....	2,000	.....	2,000	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...
36	Meiji „ ...	850,000	850,000	1,022,497	28,270	2,192	.....	30,462	24,022	...	24,022	24	27	32	...
37	Mishima „ ...	25,680	25,680	32,985	756	...	.....	756	736	...	736	22	29½	10	...
38	Miyagi „ ...	500,000	125,000	75,962	...	2,000	.....	2,000	.....	1,500	1,500	10	28	...	10
39	Miye „ ...	1,500,000	1,380,000	1,950,115	57,936	2,000	11,780	71,716	57,936	2,000	59,936	23½	28½	19	10½
40	Nagoya „ ...	1,000,000	800,000	856,715	20,400	...	10,368	30,768	14,706	...	14,706	23½	25	18	...
41	Nakatsu „ ...	450,000	377,528	424,644	10,368	...	.....	10,368	10,368	...	10,368	23½	28½	18	...
42	Nishinari „ ...	500,000	410,000	376,000	12,760	...	.....	12,760	7,664	...	7,664	23	27	20	...
43	Nippon „ ...	2,000,000	1,000,000	881,607	.....	44,160	.....	44,160	.....	43,745	43,745	23	28½	...	30
44	Nippon Hosotto Spinning Mill ...	675,000	548,586	849,593	20,496	...	.....	20,496	15,265	...	15,265	22	28	32½	...
45	NipponCottonSpinning and Weaving Mill...	750,000	600,000	782,028	15,712	...	3,500	19,212	12,517	...	12,517	11	17	16½	...
46	Owari Cotton Spinning Mill...	1,200,000	600,000	574,009	27,264	3,040	.....	30,304	27,264	3,040	30,304	23	28½	17½	26
47	Okayama „ ...	600,000	600,000	922,531	35,608	...	.....	35,608	26,136	...	26,136	23½	27½	16	...
48	Onakigawa „ ...	882,600	749,450	454,220	4,964	...	10,000	14,964	4,663	...	4,663	22	27½	34½	...
49	Osaka „ ...	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,810,600	55,344	...	.....	55,344	50,976	...	50,976	23	28½	16½	...
50	Osaka Doubling Mill	180,000	180,000	252,461	4,608	...	.....	4,608	4,608	...	4,608	22	28	20	...
51	Osaka Yarn Company	50,000	25,000	37,000	3,336	...	.....	3,336	1,950	...	1,950	23	27½	9	...
52	Sakai Cotton Spinning Mill...	400,000	250,000	541,636	16,128	...	.....	16,128	16,128	...	16,128	23½	29	18	...
53	Sanshugumi „ ...	100,000	100,000	92,415	960	...	1,100	2,060	960	...	960	23½	29	8	...
54	Sanuki Cotton Spinning Mill...	390,000	376,360	371,568	10,000	...	.....	10,000	9,000	...	9,000	23½	28	15	...
55	Senshiu „ ...	500,000	500,000	539,799	19,264	...	.....	19,264	17,263	...	17,263	23	28	19½	...
56	Settsu „ ...	1,000,000	750,000	1,065,073	52,912	...	.....	52,912	50,608	...	50,608	23	29	16	...
57	Shikama „ ...	32,000	32,000	29,800	3,336	...	.....	3,336	2,359	...	2,359	23½	27½	14	...
58	Shimada „ ...	77,500	77,500	.....	1,420	...	.....	1,420	1,420	...	1,420	22	23	40	...
59	Shimomura „ ...	200,000	150,000	144,343	4,564	...	5,436	10,000	4,564	...	4,564	24	28	14½	...
60	Shimotsuke „ ...	500,000	387,500	351,311	7,948	2,000	.....	9,948	8,080	1,760	9,840	22	27	21	11
61	Takaoka „ ...	350,000	350,000	361,402	10,192	...	.....	10,192	8,176	...	8,176	23	29	13½	...
62	Kibi (Formerly called Tamashima).	400,000	400,000	.....	10,368	...	.....	10,368	10,368	...	10,368	23½	27½	15	...
63	Temma „ ...	900,000	617,500	616,297	27,288	...	.....	27,288	27,288	...	27,288	24	28½	18	...
64	Temma Weaving Mill.	500,000	350,000	421,123	4,480	...	.....	4,480	3,580	...	3,580	23	28	14	...
65	Tomogaki Cotton Spinning Mill.	100,000	100,000	.....	2,376	...	.....	2,376	1,140	...	1,140	23½	29	10	...
66	Tohtomi „ ...	15,000	15,000	11,901	.....	2,000	.....	2,000	.....	1,000	1,000	23	27½	...	12
67	Tokio „ ...	750,000	750,000	726,374	23,172	2,880	.....	26,052	21,401	2,196	23,597	23½	27	15	13
68	Tsushima „ ...	500,000	350,000	344,929	11,904	...	.....	11,904	11,904	...	11,904	23½	29	15½	...
69	Uwa „ ...	350,000	315,000	364,209	10,272	...	.....	10,272	10,042	...	10,042	23	29	19½	...
70	Wakayama „ ...	600,000	600,000	655,807	16,600	5,180	.....	21,780	13,065	...	13,065	23½	28½	15	...
71	Wakayama Weaving Mill...	350,000	350,000	298,623	5,696	...	.....	5,696	5,696	...	5,696	22	28½	19	...
72	Watanabe Cotton Spinning Mill...	140,005	140,005	100,000	2,720	1,500	.....	4,220	1,679	1,000	2,679	23	23	16	12
73	Yamato „ ...	600,000	420,000	472,490	11,520	...	.....	11,520	10,838	...	10,838	23	27	18	...
	GRAND TOTAL...	44,390,285	34,808,907	39,293,272	1,162,873	85,972	116,192	1,365,037	1,041,768	61,691	1,103,459	Average 22½	Average 28	Average 18	Average 27½

WEAVING MILLS IN JAPAN.

Erection on the 1st October 1899.

Approximate quantity per month.									Actual Horse Power used.	Numbers of Hands Employed Daily.		Average Wages per Day per Hand		Remarks.
Yarn produced per Month.														
Ring.	Mule.	Total.	Average per Day per Spindle.		Cotton Consumed.	Cotton Fly.	Waste Yarn.	Coal Consumed.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
			Ring.	Mule.										
lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	H. P.			Sen.	Sen.	
259,533	.....	259,533	1·316	...	314,350	12,466	2,942	717,300	230	128	445	23·50	17·80	
929,075	.....	929,075	0·733	...	977,250	54,383	23,117	3,179,080	1,400	434	1,369	31·60	18·90	
713,675	.....	713,675	0·975	...	876,308	134,642	7,417	1,769,600	950	435	1,390	26·50	16·20	
215,483	.....	215,483	1·458	...	255,500	45,450	5,250	681,333	180	106	368	25·50	15·64	
299,175	.....	299,175	1·008	...	364,292	58,925	2,375	928,400	350	163	524	22·83	18 37	
465,517	.....	465,517	1·250	...	553,733	56,375	5,908	784,894	360	148	783	24·50	16·30	
561,467	.....	561,467	0·675	...	664,558	110,058	12,825	2,093,000	850	180	1,098	34·70	19·80	With 506 Looms.
200,817	.....	200,817	0·516	...	268,300	33,917	3,000	377,300	340	88	440	26·68	12·99	
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	Not Reported.
321,808	.....	321,808	1·117	...	382,500	43,667	2,750	750,833	338	147	602	24·50	14·30	
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	Not Reported.
44,225	.....	44,225	1·342	...	54,858	7,125	108	.....	...	21	65	25·00	14·00	Hydro-Electric [Power.
563,042	.....	563,042	1·267	...	663,650	90,508	8,400	857,900	550	279	915	27·90	21·90	
464,517	.....	464,517	1·242	...	531,875	29,575	4,158	666,576	415	77	400	28·70	15·40	
117,408	.....	117,408	0·408	...	139,417	9,692	3,367	.....	...	92	460	32·00	20·30	Water Power.
258,133	.....	258,133	0·925	...	345,833	36,888	5,417	705,786	343	122	591	30·40	16·80	
262,667	.....	262,667	1·117	...	327,592	54,917	4,833	547,200	350	175	516	29·00	11·00	
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	Not Reported.
85,408	.....	85,408	0 742	...	109,650	19,725	1,342	240,100	80	42	88	31·00	17·00	
1,324,133	.....	1,324,133	1·179	...	1,614,183	234,192	10,617	2,405,546	1,172	762	1,968	24·20	17·09	
56,250	.....	56,250	0·750	...	73,533	10,467	517	.....	...	44	204	28·00	13·00	Water Power.
53,858	14,350	67,208	0·283	0·092	69,200	6,525	1,883	678,666	360	115	616	25·00	14·90	
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	Not Reported.
124,017	.....	124,017	0·725	...	159,125	28,300	742	380,400	177	75	307	24·00	12·00	
3,542,433	.....	3,542,433	1·116	...	4,163,916	549,183	36,425	7,155,956	3,817	2,004	7,058	32·50	20 50	Kunishima. Kashiu, and Shanghai C.S.M. have been subjoined.
347,858	.....	347,858	1·183	...	397,950	49,350	4,333	1,036,668	320	132	527	23 28	16·97	
695,817	.....	695,817	1·067	...	809,167	142,917	12,250	1,114,500	612	433	1,085	23·50	18·00	
29,583	.....	29,583	0·453	...	34,908	5,067	458	.....	...	20	75	28·00	18·50	Water Power.
567,567	.....	567,567	1·000	...	663,167	60,733	7,467	1,468,666	600	338	1,020	24·70	16·30	
1,432,775	.....	1,432,775	1·017	...	1,757,033	228,808	11,042	3,509,549	1,540	864	2,630	28·30	16·20	Muke C.M., Kurume C.M. and Kumamoto C.M. have been subjoined.
468,333	.....	468,333	1·067	...	560,417	84,750	3,750	896,900	450	198	765	27·20	15 80	
585,850	.....	585,850	1·183	...	660,808	84,083	6,375	1,442,700	600	141	1,153	25·50	16·80	
362,775	.....	362,775	1·308	...	445,833	73,583	5,992	776,272	300	215	762	25·10	17·30	
158,617	.....	158,617	0 933	...	188,650	19,208	1,750	419,200	150	124	277	19·90	15 30	
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	Temporarily closed
364,625	.....	364,625	0·525	...	424,825	56,825	5,592	1,440,266	782	312	1,234	27·15	18·50	
25,567	.....	25,567	1·175	...	30,900	6,367	400	.....	...	23	59	24·80	20·40	Water Power.
.....	15,333	15,333	...	0·367	17,200	1,758	167	.....	...	13	43	21·80	10·80	Water Power.
1,584,342	18,408	1,602,750	0·958	0·650	1,866,408	287,217	19,758	3,586,263	1,810	751	3,300	30·00	16·30	With 45 Looms
431,975	.....	431,975	0 958	...	551,333	79,583	3,166	810,666	427	238	732	31·40	15·70	
336,683	.....	336,683	1·108	...	398,667	53,033	3,417	653,000	340	168	622	25·10	14·60	
201,758	.....	201,758	0·975	...	237,116	33,758	1,650	543,375	250	137	339	24·10	20 30	
.....	149,333	149,333	...	0·114	198,417	34,425	12,175	1,444,000	958	467	1,259	33·10	24·90	
173,917	.....	173,917	0·483	...	229,825	23,208	12,375	1,098,608	500	202	729	32·00	21·00	
235,892	.....	235,892	1·058	...	249,700	16,458	6,550	772,000	450	320	888	27 80	17·70	With 204 Looms.
705,817	65,808	771,625	0·908	0·758	941,583	125,000	10,350	1,381,200	803	333	1,379	31·74	17·89	
781,500	.....	781,500	1·083	...	1,142,800	59,792	10,750	1,550,206	695	299	938	28·80	23·60	With 200 Looms.
51,558	.....	51,558	0·400	...	58,166	6,317	133	560,066	130	47	127	37·00	18 00	With 400 Looms.
1,512,900	.....	1,512,900	1·042	...	1,724,942	226,317	21,700	3,398,160	1,450	1,011	2,648	28·60	18·20	With 579 Looms.
105,233	.....	105,233	0·850	...	126,783	17,750	2,125	370,944	230	59	176	25·30	18 10	
65,208	.....	65,208	1·217	...	91,475	14,750	1,175	487,000	90	50	151	25·00	18·00	
529,758	.....	529,758	1·117	...	686,667	82,008	8,509	1,266,229	500	282	807	24·10	19·80	
53,842	.....	53,842	1·917	...	73,617	12,050	600	125,504	35	38	128	30·20	18·10	
305,217	.....	305,217	1·217	...	360,525	45,108	4,625	841,067	320	121	622	23·47	12·81	
467,250	.....	467,250	0·967	...	561,833	71,192	4,100	966,000	500	343	897	29·70	20·20	
2,044,958	.....	2,044,958	1·368	...	2,378,400	313,658	15,250	2,923,867	1,535	1,303	2,908	29·68	19·75	
77,916	.....	77,916	1·200	...	89,417	14,692	1,633	348,965	50	65	301	27·00	15·00	
8,092	... ..	8,092	0·025	...	9,333	1,258	.....	.....	...	14	52	35·00	14 00	Water Power.
168,600	.....	168,600	1 817	...	198,375	15,492	1,100	444,300	150	72	190	22·50	15·20	
181,392	40,175	221,567	0·833	0·84	253,482	8,175	3,317	295,200	132	116	438	22·00	17·00	Water Power.
284,758	.....	284,758	1·200	...	353,442	47,333	2,125	652,930	300	194	406	18·30	13·50	
385,850	.....	385,850	1·367	...	476,542	42,350	6,125	727,348	300	164	590	22·50	18·37	
485,992	.....	485,992	0·492	...	630,542	96,467	7,100	1,660,667	300	151	492	23·01	22·67	
114,692	.....	114,692	0·600	...	137,992	12,242	2,275	379,200	140	29	156	31·20	19·80	With 423 Looms.
49,583	.....	49,583	1·500	...	72,917	20,308	2,275	252,300	120	36	55	34·00	21·00	
.....	20,800	20,800	...	0·075	23,583	2,017	867	.....	...	17	60	24·50	12·50	Water Power.
570,617	55,517	626,134	1·000	0·942	820,058	111,483	11,850	1,791,600	700	339	1,079	37·10	19·90	
332,333	.....	332,333	1·108	...	436,575	74,117	2,333	638,333	350	154	556	28·50	19·50	
261,258	.....	261,258	0·900	...	306,275	29,733	2,217	500,600	366	148	554	21·80	13·60	
480,142	.....	480,142	1·292	...	565,700	92,942	15,825	1,311,333	570	188	750	30·40	18 00	
132,117	.....	132,117	0·708	...	157,567	21,708	1,900	326,544	130	56	215	26·00	17 60	With 400 Looms.
27,342	15,416	42,758	0·708	0·667	47,950	3,908	650	.....	...	37	113	24·70	13·90	Water Power.
285,883	.....	285,883	0·975	...	345,916	52,383	4,458	851,866	370	132	554	26·80	17 40	
			Average	Average								Average	Average	
29,375,383	895,140	29,770,523	0·984	0·501	35,624,904	4,588,956	406,977	69,888,926	33,217	16,511	54,937	27·26	17·24	

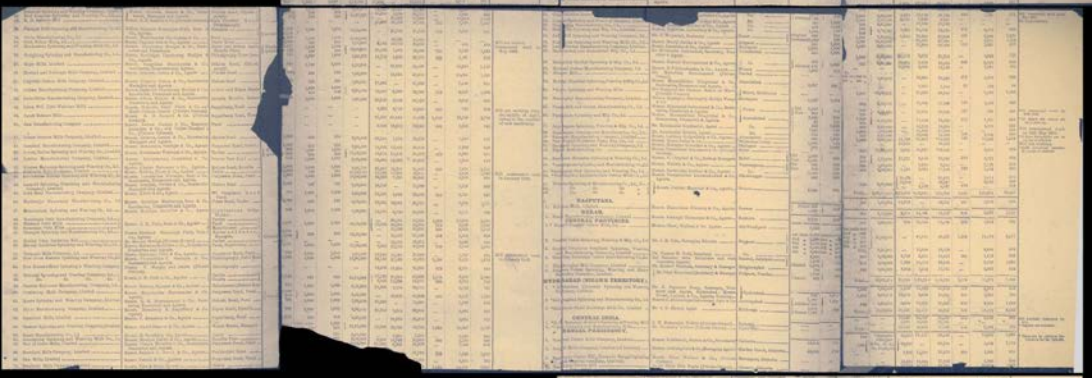
With Compliments of

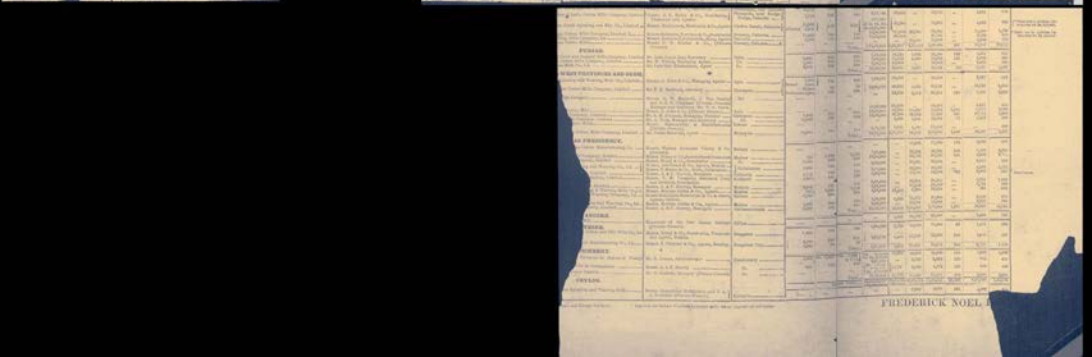
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, BOMBAY.

"TIMES OF INDIA" PRESS, BOMBAY—1292·99

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS WORKING
AND
IN COURSE OF ERECTION IN INDIA
ON
30th JUNE 1899.





FREDERICK NOEL

REPORT

OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

FOR THE YEAR 1900.

PRESENTED TO THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING HELD ON 3rd MAY, 1901.

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BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

ESTABLISHED 1ST FEBRUARY 1875.

List of Members.

AHMEDABAD DYEING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.
AHMEDABAD SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
APOLLO PRESS ESTATE.
BARODA STATE SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.
BENGAL NAGPORE MILLS.
BERAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LD.
BRITANNIA MILLS, LIMITED.
CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
CHINA MILLS, LIMITED.
CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.
CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
CORAL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
DAMODHUR LUKHMIDAS MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
E. D. SASSOON MILLS.
EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
GEORGE GAHAGAN AND COMPANY.
GOKAK WATER POWER AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY, LIMITED.
HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
HINGUNGHAT MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.
HOPE MILLS, LIMITED.
HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
INDO-CHINA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
JAIRAM MILLS, LIMITED.
JAFUR ALEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
JULGAON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
JULGAON COTTON GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.
JAMES GREAVES' MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
JEWRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
JUBILEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
KHATAO MUKANJEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
LAKHMIDAS KHIMJEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
LAXMI COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
LORD REAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
MADHAVJEE DHARAMSEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.
MADRAS UNITED S. AND W. MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
MADURA MILLS, LIMITED.
MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
MOON MILLS, LIMITED.
MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NARANJEE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
NEW EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NICOL MILLS.
PEROO MAHOMED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
RIPON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
SARASWATI MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
SHOLAPORE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
SHRI GANGAJI MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
SOONDERDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
SOUTHERN MARATHA S. AND W. COMPANY, LIMITED.
STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
STAR OF INDIA MILLS, LIMITED.
SURAT PRESS FACTORY.
SVADESHI MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
UNION MILLS, LIMITED.
UNION SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
VEERAMGAM SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
VICTORIA MILLS.
WALLACE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY.
WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

COMMITTEE FOR 1900.

JOHN R. GREAVES, ESQ., *Chairman.*
THE HON'BLE MR. BOMONJEE DINSHAW PETIT, *Deputy Chairman.*
S. BENJAMIN, ESQ.
AHMEDBHAI HUBIBBHOY, ESQ.
DINSHAW E. WACHA, ESQ.
J. F. BRADBURY, ESQ.
GORDHANDAS KHATAW, ESQ.
RUNCHORDAS NAROTAMDAS, ESQ.
D. J. TATA, ESQ.
SASSOON J. DAVID, ESQ.
MANMOHANDAS RAMJEE, ESQ.
SIR DINSHAW MANECKJI PETIT, BART.
D. C. SHROFF, ESQ.
VITHULDAS DAMODHUR THACKERSEY, ESQ.
JAMSHEDJI ARDASHER WADIA, ESQ.
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGHIR.
GOCULDAS NARANJEE, ESQ.
C. N. WADIA, ESQ.

FREDERICK NOEL PATON, ESQ., *Secretary.*

RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

(*Revised and adopted down to the Annual General Meeting held on* 31*st May* 1892.)

I. THAT the objects and duties of this Association shall be to encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among Millowners and users of steam and water power on all subjects involving their common good, to promote and protect in any way which may seem best the interests of Millowners and users of steam and water power, especially of those who may be members of this Association, to collect and classify information on all matters of general interest, to obtain the removal, as far as this Society can, by all legitimate means, of all acknowledged grievances affecting Millowners and users of steam and water power as a body, to receive and decide references on matters in dispute which may be laid for arbitration before the Association, and to communicate with the public authorities and with any individual or corporation, when it may be needful to do so, on all subjects of general interest to members of the Association.

II. That all persons owning mills or in any way interested in spinning or weaving concerns within the limits of this Presidency, or any other part of India, as well as any other users of steam and water power, be eligible as members, on payment in advance of the annual subscription, and on signing a copy of the Rules and Regulations. Any member may be expelled by a majority of three-fourths of the members present at any meeting specially called for that purpose.

III. That one-fourth of the members of the Association shall be held a sufficient quorum to form any General Meeting, when due notice of the intention to hold such meeting has been given in manner hereafter set forth. Each individual or firm being a member of the Association shall be represented at any meeting of members by a partner or person signing *per procuration* for the said individual or firm, and each public company being a member of this Association shall be represented at any meeting, either by one of the Board of Directors, by the Agent or Manager of the Company, or by the individual or a member of the firm acting as Secretary and Treasurer or Agent, or by a person authorised by that individual or firm to sign *per procuration*. That if two or more individuals representing or connected with the same firm or joint-stock company be present at any meeting, then only one shall vote.

IV. That the subscriptions for each member shall be—for Spinning and Weaving Companies Rs. 5 for every 1,000 spindles, and Rs. 5 for every 100 looms set up in the factories; and for other factories at Rs. 5 for every Rs. 50,000 expended on machinery, buildings or land.

V. That the affairs and funds of the Association shall be managed by a Committee of twenty members, consisting of a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman and eighteen members, who shall be appointed annually at the General Meeting of the Association; and of whom seven members shall retire every year, but be eligible for re-election. The Chairman of the Committee shall preside at all general meetings, as well as at Committee meetings, and in his absence the Vice-Chairman, and failing both these, one of the members of the Committee to be appointed by the members present at each meeting of Committee or at each general meeting. In the event of the death or resignation of any member of the Committee, or his refusal to serve after nomination, then the other members of the Committee shall fill the vacancy.

VI. That the names of the members whom it is proposed to elect as Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and members of Committee for each year be circulated amongst the members at least seven days before the annual meeting, and no two members of any one firm or company shall be eligible to serve on the Committee at the same time.

VII. Each member of the Committee shall have one vote, and in case of a tie, the Chairman for the time being shall have the casting vote.

VIII. The Committee shall meet at least once in each month, or oftener if need be.

IX. Minutes of all proceedings of the Committee shall be made and regularly entered in a minute-book to be kept by a Secretary to be appointed. This book shall be open to the inspection of any member at any reasonable time.

X. The Committee for the time being shall have the control of the funds of the Association, and pay all necessary expenses and generally manage its affairs. They may disburse money from the Association's funds either by way of loan or gifts for the purpose of furthering any of the objects for the carrying out of which the Association is formed. They may advance money either by way of loan or gift to any member of the Association to assist him in defending or filing a law-suit, or carrying on an arbitration if in their opinion the principles involved in the said suit or arbitration affect the interests of Millowners as a body, and they may do all other things calculated to promote the general objects of the Association. Provided always that no one sum exceeding Rs. 2,000 shall be advanced by way of loan or gift by the Committee without the sanction of a majority of the members present at a general meeting to be called to sanction such gift or loan, and that, if at any time during any year the disbursements of the Committee, after providing for ordinary expenditure, such as Secretary's salary, printing, stationery, &c., amount to seven-eights of the funds remaining in hand, then the Committee shall call a general meeting and lay the accounts before the members of the Association. For every annual general meeting the Committee shall prepare a statement of the accounts of the association, which shall be circulated amongst the members seven days prior to the date of the meeting.

XI. The Annual General Meeting of the Association shall be held at such time as the Committee may appoint, and the Committee shall at any time call a general meeting for the purposes referred to in clause X, should that be necessary, or if it should appear to them to do so. Seven days' notice of the annual general meeting, and of any other meeting, shall be given by an advertisement in one or more of the English and one or more of the Vernacular newspapers. Any five members may, by a requisition addressed to the Committee, request them to call a general meeting of members, and the Committee, on receipt of such a requisition, shall call a meeting on the earliest convenient day.

XII. All moneys or funds of the Association as received shall be paid into an account to be opened with the Bank of Bombay in the name of the Association. All cheques on that account shall be signed by the Chairman, or, in his absence, by the Acting Chairman and one member of Committee, and countersigned by the Secretary of the Association, unless he be absent.

XIII. That a Secretary be appointed by the members, and that his remuneration be fixed by the Committee. His duties shall be to keep the records and accounts of the Association, to collect subscriptions, paying the same into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Association's account, to consider all proposed legislative measures or the action of any individuals or corporation which may affect the interest of the Association, and generally to act in the Association's interest under the orders of the Committee.

XIV. That Solicitors to the Association be appointed, with whom the Committee may advise in case of need.

XV. That neither the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, nor members of Committee or Secretary, shall be answerable for anything other than his own acts or defaults, nor shall he be answerable for any act done by him for the sake of conformity only, or for any moneys of the Association other than such as shall come into his own hands, or for any collector or receiver of moneys appointed by the Committee, or for any misfortune, loss or damage happening to the Association by reason of any deed done or executed by him as a Chairman, Vice-Chairman or member of the Committee, or by reason of any error in judgment or mere indiscretion on his part in the performance of his duties, or otherwise on any account, except for wilful negligence or fraud. Every person being Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or a member of the Committee, his heirs, executors, or administrators, shall at all times be indemnified and saved harmless out of the funds of the Association from and against all costs, losses, damages, and expenses whatsoever, incurred or sustained by him in the execution of his powers or duties, and every person having been or being a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or member of Committee, or Secretary of the Association, his heirs, executors, and administrators, shall be indemnified and saved harmless, out of the funds of the Association, against all actions, suits, claims, and demands whatsoever, brought or made against him or them in respect of any engagement of the Association, save such as may be incurred by his own personal wilful neglect or default.

XVI. That an annual report of the proceedings of the Association be prepared and printed for circulation amongst the members, and that copies be sent to any similar Association or individuals or corporations whom it may be likely to interest.

XVII. No member of the Association will employ any operative or mechanic while under engagement for a fixed period of time in another mill, also a member of the Association, without such operative or mechanic first producing a certificate in writing from his employers that his application is made with their sanction or that his services have been dispensed with.

XVIII. That the foregoing rules shall be copied into a book, to be kept with the records of the Association, and signed by all members, and that copies be printed and distributed to all the members, and that these rules shall not be altered save and except by a majority of three-fourths of the members of the Association present at any meeting.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS.

(*Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on the 13th February*, 1886.)

"That all the members of this Association agree to register on or before the 1st March, in the books of the Association, all the trade-marks and tickets to which they lay claim, and from this date the following rules shall be adopted for the settlement of any disputes arising in connection with trade-marks:—

(*a*) All disputes arising between members of the Association shall be referred to the arbitration of two disinterested parties, one to be chosen by each disputant.

(*b*) In event of the arbitrators not being able to arrive at a decision, then they shall refer the matter to an umpire, to be agreed upon between them (with the consent of their principals), whose decision shall be final.

(*c*) Should the arbitrators not agree upon the appointment of an umpire, the matter shall be referred to the Committee of the Association, who shall appoint an umpire, whose decision shall be final.

(*d*) No member shall be considered to have any prior right in a trade-mark or ticket unless the same shall have been previously registered in the books of the Association kept for that purpose."

Rules for the Election of a Representative of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association to serve on the Board of Trustees under the Provisions of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898.

(*Adopted at the General Meeting of members held on 22nd September*, 1898.)

1. Candidates shall be nominated in writing signed by one proposer and one seconder, who must be both members of the Association, and the nomination papers must be sent in to the Secretary ten clear days before the day fixed for the election.

2. The Secretary of the Association shall circulate the names of the applicants four clear days before the election.

3. The Committee shall appoint two days, which shall be duly advertised, upon which the balloting shall take place. The ballot box shall be open from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. on each day.

4. Votes may be given either in person or through any one duly authorised by a member of the Association, each subscribing member being entitled to one vote only.

5. The Committee shall appoint two scrutineers who, at 6 p.m. on the second day of the ballot, shall open the box and declare the result.

6. The candidate who has the largest number of votes shall be declared duly elected.

7. In the event of an equality of votes preventing the due election of any of the candidates, the members of the Association shall vote afresh in the manner above laid down, the voting in such case to be confined to the candidates who have secured an equal number of votes.

8. In the event of a casual vacancy the above course shall be followed in the appointment of a substitute.

9. In the event of the temporary absence of a representative of the Association on the Board of Trustees necessitating the appointment of a substitute under Section 13 (2), such appointment shall be made by a majority of the votes of the Committee of the Association at a meeting called for the purpose.

REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

For the period from 1st January to 31st December 1900.

The Committee have the honour to submit to the members the following report on the more important matters dealt with during their period of office, together with an audited Balance-sheet of the receipts and expenditure of the Association for the twelve months ending 31st December 1900 :—

The exceptional inactivity and depression that have weighed upon the Bombay Milling Industry throughout the past twelve months, are reflected in the paucity and the nature of the matters in respect of which the Committee of the Association has, during that period, taken active steps. It has, of course, been the duty of the Committee, at their monthly meetings, to canvass and consider many questions bearing upon the Industry beyond those specifically referred to in the accompanying report ; but in very many cases it was felt that the times were not propitious for taking steps or making representations. A state of depression in an Industry may result from defective organization or legislation, and in such cases the result of depression frequently is a proportionate activity in the effort to ameliorate the unfavourable conditions. But when the evils are of so obvious and insuperable a nature as those that have weighed upon the local spinning and weaving interests during 1900, there is little practical inducement to discuss them and none to protest against them.

The continuance of plague in Bombay and its Presidency is in itself a factor of the most hostile kind ; and the very great diminution of population, as shown by the Census, of which certain summaries have been published at the time of writing this report, leave no doubt as to the wide-spread destruction of life that is going on largely out of sight. During the first visitations of the disease, no reliable evidence as to the efficacy of the various methods of fighting it was available, and the Association declined to commit itself to a definite policy in a matter on which even Government hesitated to pronounce with certainty. And now that the lessons to be deduced from accumulated experience begin to define themselves, the Committee, though fully alive to the injury done to the trade by successive epidemics, and though willing to promote preventive measures so far as may be possible, have not been called on during the past year to consider any proposals made to that effect. It is not, therefore, necessary to do more than record the fact that, while in Bombay the spring epidemic of 1900 began later than usual, it lasted very much longer and that the daily mortality at one time ranged above 400 per diem. In the earlier part of the year a system of payments and rewards for those undergoing and for those performing

inoculation was instituted by the Municipal Commissioner, and the total number of inoculations reported attained the substantial figure of 86,000. But the system in question left so large an opening for irregularities of various kinds and so much dubiety as to the correctness of the figure in question that in July it was put a stop to, and in a week or two the number of reported inoculations fell to some 10 or 12 a week.

At the time of writing this Report, Bombay was undergoing yet another epidemic, with a daily mortality ranging from 350 upwards.

Even more disastrous were the effects of the failure of the monsoon in 1899. It will, of course, be remembered that, in consequence of that failure, an effort was made to bring about a concerted resort to short-time among the mills in Bombay. It is believed that at one time there were in Bombay alone some 36 mills that had found it most profitable to close. It was expected that the receipts of cotton in Bombay during 1900 might not exceed some 750,000 bales, and although the actual figures were 885,000, a comparison of that total with the 2,070,000 bales received in 1899, is sufficient to indicate some of the difficulties encountered both by exporters and local consumers. It is computed that against some 500,000 bales shipped to Europe in 1899, only about 235,000 were exported in 1900, while in place of the 560,000 bales forwarded to China and Japan in 1899, not more than 177,000 in all were despatched from this port to the farther East. It would seem clear, therefore, that the total consumption of cotton in local mills must have fallen considerably short of 50 per cent. of that effected in the previous year, and this is borne out not only by the protracted stoppages of many mills, as already stated, but by the vast falling off in the exports of yarn. These latter are believed not to have exceeded 258,000 bales in all, or some 44 per cent. of the figure attained in 1899. In this connection it should be borne in mind that the unliquidated stocks of yarn in China at the beginning of the year were enormous, and that this fact in itself made the disasters of the succeeding twelve months press with special directness and force upon the manufacturers, who might otherwise have found in that market some relief from their troubles. The continuous intensification of the competition waged by the Japanese and Chinese mills in those markets on which Bombay formerly depended, has become insupportable under the conditions hitherto prevailing, and has forced many of the Indian mills to adapt their methods to the new requirements. Many spinners have resorted largely to the higher counts, and this has brought about an increase in the imports both of Egyptian and of American cotton. But the difficulties that threaten the future of the Spinning Industry, when Chinese mills shall be making yarn from indigenous cotton, have led to the erection of many looms and to the energetic inauguration of an expanded Weaving Industry which, it may be hoped, will, before very long, make the country more independent of foreign cloth imports.

It is unnecessary here to enter upon the well-worn theme of the political troubles in South Africa and in China, which have so adversely affected the interests with which your Committee is identified. Nor is it desirable to attempt, in this place, to define the exact measure in which the confirmed stability of the Rupee Exchange handicaps the country in its competition with those countries

of the farther East where silver circulates at its metallic value. It is enough to mention them to complete the tale of the difficulties under which the Industry has laboured, and to show that these difficulties were not of a kind which your Committee could hope to mitigate by any steps or representations.

COTTON DUTIES AND TARIFF ACTS.

It will be in the recollection of the members that in November 1899, the Association petitioned the Government of Bombay with a view to obtaining the remission of the Excise Duties on Indian manufactured goods; but that Government declined to accede to the Association's representations, on the ground that the Excise Duty on cotton goods, manufactured at the Indian mills, was imposed with the object of depriving the similar duties on imported goods of their protective character, and that so long as the latter duties were maintained, it was not possible for the Government of India to remove, or even temporarily remit, the former.

At the close of the year now under review the propriety of again approaching the Government in the matter was considered, and it was decided to represent to them that, in the opinion of the Association, the time had arrived when the Import and Excise Duties on cotton goods, which were imposed in 1896, might be properly removed. In the Association's last letter on the subject, the Committee had pointed out that the constancy of exchange apparent during the year 1899 had removed the alleged justification for the impost, while at the same time throwing a double burden on the cotton industries in their competition with the silver-using countries of the farther East. Since the dates of that representation and of the reply made to it, the stability of exchange and the continuity of the double burden alluded to had been confirmed, while the Industry represented by the Association had undergone most serious loss through the absence of the raw material. It had been shown that the duties under consideration had entirely arrested the growth of the Weaving Industry in the Indian mills, while virtually conferring a bounty on hand-looms and on all competitors situated in such Native States as did not collect Excise. As an instance of the manner in which the duties pressed upon the Weaving Industry, the Committee pointed out that in one of the chief mills in Bombay the cost of 500 plain looms, including gearing, building and machinery alone, was Rs. 4,06,000, and the total production from these 500 looms for one year, of 300 working days, was 20,62,000 lbs. of cloth, which at 7 annas per lb. gave Rs. 9,02,000. On this sum was paid duty three and-a-half per cent., that is to say, Rs. 31,570 or 8 per cent. per annum on the cost of the 500 looms. If 5 per cent. were added for depreciation, it would give a total of 13 per cent., and this would leave a very narrow margin for profit on the cloth produced. The Committee accordingly submitted that the great improvement in the general financial position of the country removed the fiscal exigencies on which alone the institution of the duties was justified, and rendered it not only possible but expedient that Government should now abolish both the Excise and Import duties on cotton goods, the economic vice of which had all along been frankly admitted. (*Appendix* **B.**)

REVISION OF TARIFF.

In view of the half-yearly revision of tariff values for cotton goods under the Cotton Duties Act, the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium,

Bombay, submitted to the Association, on 12th May 1900, a revised tariff for any remarks which the Committee might think fit to make thereupon. It was pointed out that, although the average market values since January for grey goods, tariffed at 6 annas, had in most cases exceeded this figure, the tariff rate of six annas had been left unchanged, on the assumption that the increase in market prices was due rather to the increased price of cotton than to a more active demand, and that a substantial revival of demand would not occur until a good season established a return of prosperity to the consumer. Such alterations as had been made were based upon an attempt to differentiate more clearly several varieties of goods, which at present were either classed under wrong heads or were assessed to duty *ad valorem*. The tariff rates proposed for each new item had been fixed after careful consideration of the average market values obtaining since February 1900 and of the condition of the mill industry.

The proposed schedule of rates was carefully examined by the Committee, but as all the items appeared to have been fixed with due regard to the interests of millowners, the Committee had no alterations to suggest, and accordingly informed the Collector that the rates proposed by Government had their approval.

On 28th July 1900, the Bombay Government furnished the Association with a copy of a Notification by the Government of India revising the above-mentioned tariff, together with a copy of a letter from that Government in connection therewith. The Government of India explained that the new rates were considered by the Director-General of Statistics, in consultation with the Collector of Customs at Bombay, who proposed considerable changes in and additions to the classes of goods to be specified in the Notification, and that the Collector's proposals were approved by the Millowners' Association. It seemed, however, to the Government of India that so extensive an alteration of the classes required further consideration, and that it would probably be better to defer any substantial change of this kind till an opportunity arose for a personal discussion between the Director-General of Statistics and the local authorities and persons interested in Bombay. In the meantime, therefore, Government had adhered to the existing classification, merely making one or two necessary changes in the rates. It was added that the question could again be considered if the Director-General of Statistics visited Bombay in the cold weather. (*Appendix* **C.**)

CALENDERING OF PIECE-GOODS.

Under the provisions of the Cotton Duties Act, Excise is collected upon the value of textiles as they leave the mill premises. In the case of a mill calendering its own goods, Excise is therefore paid not only upon the woven value of the goods, but upon such enhancement of value as results from the calendering. On the other hand, a factory where only calendering is done is not subject to the Act. Goods issuing from it are therefore not liable to Excise, and while the goods which it receives for treatment by calendering process may be assumed to have paid Excise or Import Duty, no further duty is in its case collected in respect of such enhancement of value as results from that process. These circumstances obviously place such mills as calender their own goods at a

disadvantage, as compared with the separate calendering works exempt as such from the operations of the Act; and this matter was, at the instance of the Custom House authorities in Bombay, considered by the Committee towards the end of the year.

Mr. J. E. O'Conor, C.I.E., visited Bombay in the month of November 1900, and during his stay he invited the Association to confer with him both as regards the periodical revision of Excise tariff valuations and upon the question of calendering. A Sub-Committee was accordingly appointed and the members thereof—The Hon'ble Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit (Deputy Chairman), Messrs. S. A. Nathan, C. N. Wadia, Vithuldas Damodhar Thackersey and the Secretary—met Mr. O'Conor on the 23rd and 27th November. As regards the amended tariff valuations, certain objections raised by members of the Sub-Committee were recognised as reasonable, and in the end the valuations shown on the subjoined schedule were accepted by both sides as those which Mr. O'Conor should recommend to Government for adoption.

As certain Companies at Ahmedabad were known to be interested in the calendering question, a telegraphic invitation was despatched to them, asking them to send representatives to the Conference with Mr. O'Conor. For various reasons they declined to attend, and it was finally arranged that the following should be laid by Mr. O'Conor before the Government of India as the recommendations of the Sub-Committee :—

(*a*) That all mills practising or intending to practise calendering within the mill premises, either in respect of goods made by themselves or in respect of goods sent in from outside, for the express purpose of being calendered, should continue to pay Excise duty at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the full calendered value of all such goods when issued from the premises, unless they could, under regulations to be instituted, satisfy the proper Excise Officer that the goods, or part of the goods, were not made on the premises, but introduced under the said regulations for the express purpose of being calendered, and that duty had already been paid upon them in their uncalendered state.

(*b*) That any such mill should be exempt from all such duty on the charges for calendering on its effectively detaching and isolating its Calendering Department from the rest of its premises in such a way as to make such Department, to the satisfaction of the proper Excise Officer, a separate calendering work not falling within the purview of the Act.

(*c*) That no such disability as would be implied in the application of the Act to establishments in which calendering but no weaving is done, should be imposed on such establishments, as such imposition would tend to kill enterprise by establishing a precedent possibly applicable to other auxiliary industries.

As the result of the interview with Mr. O'Conor, in regard to the revision of the Tariff under the Cotton Duties Act, the following Notification was published by the Government of India (No. 6208 S. R.), dated the 12th December 1900 :—

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 7 of the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896, and in supersession of the Notification in this Department, No. 3421 S.R., dated the 6th July 1900,* the Governor-General in Council is pleased to fix, for the descriptions of cotton goods hereunder specified, Tariff values as follows with effect from the 22nd instant :—

* Republished at page 1351 of Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 12th July 1900.

	Tariff value. Per lb. As.	P.
GREY GOODS.		
Blankets and blanketing, unraised	7	3
Do. do. raised	8	0
Chadars and bedsheets, plain, or with borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$" ...	7	0
Dangari cloth, including khadi	6	6
Dhutis, cholas or sallas, dupattas, and lungis, plain, or with borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$"	7	0
Dhutis, cholas or sallas, dupattas and lungis, plain (calendered).	7	3
Do. do. do. with borders over $\frac{1}{4}$" but not over $1\frac{1}{2}$"	7	6
Domestics' T cloth, shirtings, longcloth, sheetings, with borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$"	7	0
Domestics' T. cloth, shirtings, longcloth, sheetings (calendered)...	7	3
Dorias, including charkani and corded trousering	8	0
Drills, and jeans, plain...	7	0
Fents	5	6
Jaconets	10	3
Madapollams	8	6
Mulls	11	0
Printers	7	3
Do. (bhagavad)	7	0
Shirtings, twilled, unbleached	7	3
Do. do. bleached	8	6
Tent, sail, Commissariat, and double cloth (dosuti)	6	9
Zanzibar cloth, including American cloth	7	0
FIGURED OR COLOURED GOODS.		
Bed-covers, quilts, twilled sheets, and table-cloths, with borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$"	7	6
Bed-covers, quilts, twilled sheets, and table-cloths, coloured weft	8	0
Do. do. do. do. do. warp and weft	9	6
Bed ticking, plain or drilled	8	3
Blankets and blanketings, unraised	8	3
Do. do. raised	8	6
Chadars, twilled, coloured (shawl check)	13	0
Do. not twilled, coloured, calico wove, shawl pattern ...	10	0
Charsas and coloured sheets	8	6
Cholis and saris (coloured)	9	6
Cotton tweed, commonly called hunting cloth, plain or striped, including leheria, Thána susi, Thána twill, and Thána check.	9	6
Cotton tweed, known as English checks, trouserings, and coatings	10	0

	Tariff value. Per lb. As.	P.
Dhotis and saris, thin coloured stripes on grey ground with border not over 1"	7	9
Drills and jeans, striped	8	0
Do. checked	8	9
Fents	6	6
Flannelettes and ventula cloth	8	9
Lungis, coloured	9	6
Napkins, grey	7	3
Do. bleached	8	3
Susi, ordinary, coloured stripes	8	0
Do. do. do. weft	8	6
Do. do. fancy dobby pattern and ordinary susi check ...	9	0
Do. do. do. do. do. do. coloured weft	10	0
Do. do. flannel pattern, grey weft	8	3
Do. do. do. coloured weft	9	0
Towels, Turkish, grey	8	6
Do. do. bleached	9	6
Do. do. honeycomb and other sorts, grey	7	6
Do. do. do. do. do. bleached ...	8	6
Zephyr and Madras cloth	9	3
Do. do. (immitation)	9	0

Provided that any goods specified in the foregoing lists shall, when woven with borders of silk, be passed to duty *ad valorem*.

In the matter of calendering, no final orders had been passed on the subject up to the time of compiling this report. (*Appendix* **D.**)

WORKING OF THE COTTON DUTIES ACT.

A *resumé* of the working of the Cotton Duties Act was published by the Collector of Customs along with the Report on the Customs Administration of the Port of Bombay for the official year 1899-1900. Notwithstanding the depression in the mill trade, the weight of yarn spun, though proportionately less for each mill, exceeded the outturn of the previous year by 3,000,000 lbs.,—a surprising result in view of the failure of the cotton crop and the glut in the Chinese market. The textile production of the mills assessable to duty decreased by 5·11 per cent., with a consequent reduction of revenue of Rs. 37,712. The following figures show the weight of all yarn spun by the cotton mills in the Bombay Presidency during the following years :—

	Lbs.
1897-98	324,649,184
1898-99	368,050,099
1899-1900	371,040,956

REGISTER FOR HOSIERY GOODS.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 36 of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896, the Governor-General in Council was pleased to direct, under Notification No. 5996 of the 26th September 1900, that the rules published with the Notifica-

tion of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 864 S. R., dated 21st February 1896, shall be modified to the extent and in the manner set forth below :—

> "The owner of every factory in which hosiery and other kinds of cotton wearing apparel are manufactured, who does not already keep the registers prescribed under rules 13, 14 and 15, shall prepare and keep in English three registers, A-I, A-II and A-III, in the forms hereto appended, showing (*i*) the amount of cotton webbing manufactured daily for conversion into wearing apparel ; and (*ii*) the amount of hosiery goods daily made up into packets and ready for issue. In addition to these three registers the owner of every such factory shall prepare and keep the register of goods issued out of the factory premises mentioned in Rule 15 above. All these registers shall be kept upon the premises of the factory and shall be shown to the Collector or other officer duly appointed on demand."

INDIAN MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

On 29th March 1900 the Bombay Chamber of Commerce forwarded to the Association a copy of a communication from the Manchester Chamber in regard to a sample of Indian-spun grey cotton yarn—reputed 20s—received in Manchester from Tonkin. It was stated that the sample in question had been tested at the Testing House of the Manchester Chamber, and showed that the real count was 17·9, and the length of four hanks, taken promiscuously, 720, 743, 681, and 712 yards, respectively, giving an average of 714 yards instead of 840 yards.

Having ascertained the name of the cotton mill in Bombay which had spun the yarn in question, the Chamber of Commerce forwarded the correspondence to the Association, with an expression of the hope that steps would be taken to bring the matter to the notice of the mill concerned, in order that the correct count and length of the goods manufactured and shipped to foreign ports should be shown in future.

INDIAN ARBITRATION ACT, 1899.

The Bombay Government, on 31st August 1900, consulted the Association as to the expediency of extending throughout British India facilities for the conduct of arbitrations on the lines established by the Indian Arbitration Act of 1899. The first suggestion for such extended application of those principles was made on the 3rd March 1899, when the Viceroy's Council for making Laws and Regulations considered the Bill which afterwards became the Act referred to. On that occasion the Honourable Mr. Toynbee expressed a hope that the said measure was only an instalment, or precursor, of one of much wider and more far-reaching scope—a measure, in short, which would, he considered, benefit the great bulk of the population of India. It was pointed out by Government, in their letter to the Association, that the Indian Arbitration Act applies only to the Presidency Towns and Rangoon. It supersedes, in the areas where it is in force or to which it may be extended, the provisions of Section 523-526 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The Government of India regarded its provisions as quite unsuited to the circumstances of rural tracts, and considered that, should

the enactment of a measure, such as that advocated by the Hon'ble Mr. Toynbee, be found to be desirable, in the interests of the people in the mofussil, it would be necessary to undertake distinct and separate legislation. Before proceeding further in the matter, the Governor-General in Council desired, therefore, to be furnished with an expression of views, first, as to the general question of the expediency of adopting the Hon'ble Mr. Toynbee's proposal, and, secondly, as to the nature of the provisions to be instituted in the event of legislation on the subject being undertaken by Government.

The papers received the careful consideration of the Committee, and in addressing Government on 26th September 1900, it was stated that the Indian Arbitration Act had been in existence so short a time that people connected with mercantile transactions had not yet been made familiar with its provisions. The Committee, therefore, considered that, if the Act was to be extended in the direction proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Toynbee, it should, in the first instance, and as an experimental measure, be confined to the larger towns of the mofussil where its provisions might be more readily taken advantage of than in rural tracts. (*Appendix* **E.**)

SPRINKLER INSTALLATION.

In March 1900 certain members of the Association brought to the notice of the Committee a circular issued by the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, containing a *revised* list of sprinklers approved by that body. Those members represented to the Committee that the original "Witter" sprinklers had been approved of by the Fire Insurance Association as effective at the time they were erected, and that if mills were compelled to adopt a new pattern the change would involve large expenditure.

In addressing the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents in the matter, the Committee endorsed the views expressed by the members who had addressed them, and argued that it would be a great hardship on the agents and owners of cotton spinning and weaving mills in Bombay to renew the sprinklers at present in use, especially considering that they had been approved by the Fire Offices Committee previous to their introduction. The Committee submitted that the original "Witter" sprinkler was largely in use in England, and had not, they believed, been objected to by Insurance Offices there. They accordingly contended that the expense involved in any alteration in the present installation would be superfluous, and they submitted that, under these circumstances, the circular in question should not be given effect to.

On 10th April 1900 the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents informed the Committee that the matter had been referred to the Fire Offices Committee in London. (*Appendix* **F.**)

"SILENT" RISKS.

On the 18th July 1900 the Committee, in response to representations from members, addressed the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents with a view to obtaining from them, firstly, a precise interpretation of the term "Silent Risk," as applied to insurances affecting cotton spinning and weaving mills

in Bombay; and, secondly, a statement of the conditions determining and affecting that risk. Enquiry was made at the same time as to whether these conditions had undergone any modification, and, if so, from what date, and for what reason such modification had been instituted. They took the opportunity of pointing out that, owing to the depressed state of the industry, over 25 per cent. of the mills in Bombay were closed; and they suggested that some reasonable concession should be granted, Insurance Offices not insisting on full-working rates for what might not be full-working risks.

Replying on 23rd July 1900, the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents intimated that in Section VI of the Cotton Mill Tariff, a silent mill was defined as one in which the machinery was standing, but not worked for manufacturing purposes. In Circular, dated 19th January 1900, it had been laid down by the Fire Offices Committee that the machinery in a silent mill could be worked for the purpose of keeping it in good order, but that no cotton or other material might be passed through such machinery. The Committee were also informed that on 20th June 1900 a suggestion from an office that permission be granted to mills insured at silent rates to pass cotton through the carding engines, was considered and negatived.

For the purpose of personally discussing with the Association in question, this and other matters which had been brought to notice, a Sub-Committee (consisting of Messrs. S. A. Nathan, D. C. Shroff, C. N. Wadia and Munmohandas Ramjee) was appointed, and the members thereof in due course met the Committee of the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents. On 7th September the Committee were favoured with the views of the abovementioned Association on the points which had been discussed. As regards the question of silent risks, it was proposed by one of the Millowners at the Conference that the following clause be added after the word "force" to the note annexed to Section VI, "Silent" Mills:—Provided "that in a year of depression when a "Cotton Mill has made losses and becomes silent, instead of the short period "rate abovementioned, the rate charged shall be the annual rate and 20 per "cent. more for the portion of the year during which it was actually working— "this proviso to come into force from the year 1900." Section VI reads as follows:—"The rate for all risks rateable under the Tariff, while silent,—*i.e.*, while the machinery is standing, but not worked for manufacturing purposes—is 8 annas per cent. per annum for Non-Fireproof Risks and 3 and 4 annas per cent. per annum for Buildings and Contents, respectively, for Fire-proof Risks, except in cases where the working net rates are less than the above, in which case the Silent rate shall be the same as the working net rate. *Note.*—No allowance or return of premium is to be made on a mill becoming silent, except on cancelment of an insurance $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ after changing the Short Period Rate for the portion of the year during which it has been in force." The Fire Insurance Association was unable to accept this clause, but mentioned that with respect to silent mills—and the suggestion that Card machinery only might be worked—new rules were being framed, which, it was hoped, would meet the views of millowners.

The Section in question, which was subsequently amended, now stands as follows:—The rate for all risks rateable under the Tariff, while silent (*i.e.*,

while the machinery is standing, but not worked for manufacturing purposes) is 8 annas per cent. per annum for Non-Fireproof Risks and 3 and 4 annas per cent. per annum for Buildings and Contents, respectively, for Fire-proof Risks, except in cases where the working net rates are less than the above, in which case the silent rate shall be the same as the working net rate. When a mill is insured at Silent rates it is permissible to allow the machinery to be worked occasionally for the purpose of keeping it in good order, but no cotton or other material may be passed through the machines. Permission to work the Cards only may be granted on payment of an extra premium of 2 annas per cent. per annum for Non-Fireproof Mills and 1 anna per cent. per annum for Fireproof Mills, but subject to the following Warranty :—"Warranted that no cotton or other material will be passed through any machinery excepting the Carding Engines and that the Insured will provide not less than three men in each room in which machinery $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ shafting $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ pulleys are revolving to keep watch in case of fire breaking out." Should it be necessary to work the machinery in the Blow Room full working rates must be charged for that room. *Note.*—No allowance or return of premium is to be made on a mill becoming silent, except on cancelment of an insurance $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ after charging the Short Period Rate for the portion of the year during which work has been carried on, except in cases where a mill has been silent for a consecutive period of not less than ninety days.

As to the new sprinkler installation dealt with above, it was intimated that tests were being made of the various patterns to which exception had been taken by the Fire Offices Committee, London, and that a further communication would be made to the Millowners' Association in due course.

On 18th January 1901 the Committee were invited to send a deputation to witness the testing of the sprinklers mentioned above; and on 24th idem the following gentlemen, at the request of the Committee, attended for that purpose at the Office of the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents :—Messrs. Munmohandas Ramjee, S. A. Nathan, D. C. Shroff, and C. N. Wadia.

On 9th February 1901 the Committee asked for a copy of the report which the Fire Insurance Agents were understood to have prepared for the home offices, upon the various types of sprinklers, or for a summary thereof. To this application a reply was received on 14th February 1901, to the effect that no report, of which a copy could be furnished, had been drawn up, but the Committee were furnished with a copy of a circular issued on the subject which embodied recommendations to the Fire Offices Committee (Foreign). These recommendations were to the following effect :—To sanction the undernoted reduced allowances, commencing from 1st August 1901, to mills fitted with the old type of "Witter" or "Titan" sprinklers :—

	Mill and Factory Risks.	Godown Risks.
Witter sprinklers (reduced maximum allowance)	20 per cent.	10 per cent.
Titan sprinkler do.	12½ „	7 „

These allowances to be conditional on the carrying out of such alterations and improvements in the installations as might be considered necessary by the Association's Inspector, and the replacing of any sprinkler heads he might condemn as apparently defective.

In addressing the Association on 6th March 1901, the Committee expressed their regret that it did not see fit to accede to the request for a copy of the report on which were based the recommendations specified in the circular referred to, and that in the absence of such information as they might have hoped to derive from the report in question, the Committee found it impossible to recommend millowners to consent to the proposed reduction of rebates.

In the reply received on 18th March 1901, it was explained that no special report had been prepared on the subject, but that the decision, with reference to the discount in respect of sprinklers, was based on the fact that out of the sprinkler-heads selected about 30 per cent. of the "Witter" type and a much larger percentage of the "Titan" had failed when tested. Tests had also been made at three mills and the results obtained had been equally unsatisfactory. It was further explained that the recommendations made to the Fire Offices Committee, London, for a reduced allowance, as set forth in the circular referred to, were a modification of the instructions received from London which required the entire abolition of the discount. (*Appendix* **G.**)

COMMUNICATION OF FIRE INSURANCE CIRCULARS TO THE ASSOCIATION.

At the Conference referred to above, it was suggested that copies of circulars issued, from time to time, by the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents to its members should be furnished to the Millowners' Association. With respect to this, and in view of the explanation given by the deputation, it was decided to give a trial to the request, but it was pointed out that the circulars in question were issued solely for the use of members of the Fire Insurance Association, and the concession must not therefore be taken as a precedent.

REPRESENTATION OF THE ASSOCIATION IN THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

In view of the contemplated amendment of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, the Committee took the opportunity of addressing Government on 25th July 1900, with regard to the desirability of extending to the Association the same privilege which Government had been pleased, under the provisions of the abovementioned Act, to confer on the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Bombay University, namely, to return two of their members as representatives on the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

The Committee submitted that the mill industry of Bombay represented a capital which had been estimated at about twelve crores of rupees. It employed some 70,000 operatives, on whom were dependent for their maintenance at least 210,000 persons, say one-fourth of the total population of Bombay. This cotton industry contributed by way of Municipal rates and taxes the large sum of Rs. 3,50,000, or nearly one-twelfth part of the amount of the total taxes collected. Besides the operatives there was a large class of investors whose income chiefly depended on the profits of the local industry, and it was no exaggeration to say that at least three-eighths of the population was directly and indirectly dependent on it. In these circumstances, the Committee submitted that the interests

represented by the Association would commend themselves to Government, and they hoped that Government would be pleased to introduce the necessary legislation with the view to giving effect to the Association's recommendation.

The Association's letter was in due course laid before Government; and on 27th September 1900, the Committee were informed that their representation would receive due consideration when the City of Bombay Municipal Act came up for amendment. (*Appendix* **H.**)

NEW COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The Committee are indebted to the Government of India for a copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 124, dated 26th July 1900, and enclosures, with regard to the Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade, which has been established for the purpose of supplying, so far as it can be supplied by the State, the constantly increasing demand for prompt and accurate information on commercial subjects.

In deciding to establish this new branch, the Board of Trade have been largely influenced by the recommendations contained in the report of a Departmental Committee, composed not only of representatives of the various Government departments concerned, but also of prominent representatives of commercial interests, which was appointed in July 1897.

The Committee referred to was requested to consider and advise as to the best means of collecting and of disseminating among those interested prompt and accurate information upon commercial subjects, and (2) as to the collection of samples, especially of goods of foreign manufacture competing with British productions, and the exhibition of such samples to manufacturers and traders in this country. As a result of their deliberations the Committee recommended under head (1) the establishment of a new office, under the Board of Trade, on lines which the Board have followed generally in the creation of the Intelligence Branch, and this branch is consequently intended to become a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest shall be collected and focussed in a form convenient for reference. In addition, it will be the duty of the Branch, as far as circumstances permit, to afford information in reply to all inquiries on commercial matters which may be addressed to it, whether written or verbal.

The new office, which is temporarily housed at No. 50, Parliament Street, London, S. W., was opened on the 23rd October 1899 ; its principal officer (under the Comptroller-General of the Commercial, Statistical, and Labour Departments of the Board of Trade) being Mr. T. Worthington, who had recently acted as Special Commissioner to the Board in an inquiry into the condition and prospects of British trade in certain South American countries. The "Intelligence Branch" will endeavour, on application being made to it, to supply information with regard to the following subjects, *viz.* :—*Commercial Statistics ; Matters relating to Foreign and Colonial Tariffs ; "Excise" and "Consumption" duties ; Port, Harbour, and Tonnage dues and other charges on Shipping ; Customs Regulations ; Consular Fees ; Forms of Certificates of Origin ; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers ; Trading Licenses ; Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender ; Foreign and Colonial Bounties ; Lists of Firms engaged in particular lines*

of business in different localities, &c., &c. An Inquiry Room, at which copies of official publications, directories, and other works of reference may be consulted, is reserved at the offices of the Branch for the convenience of personal applicants.

The *Board of Trade Journal* will be the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Branch and intended for general information will be conveyed to the public. The journal, which has up to the present been issued monthly at the price of 6*d.*, is now issued *weekly*, at the price of 1*d.*

It is intended shortly to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee referred to above in respect of the collection and exhibition of samples, and the arrangements necessary to enable this to be done are now under the consideration of the Board of Trade.

TRADE SAMPLES.

Under date of 21st February 1900, the Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India brought to the notice of the Association that two large plate glass show cases had been reserved in the new Economic or Commercial Gallery of the Indian Museum (1, Sudder Street, Calcutta) for the purpose of exhibiting an assortment of the yarns and other cotton goods produced by the cotton mills in Bombay, and desired the Committee to bring the matter to the notice of the members with a view to being furnished with an assortment of the goods mentioned. The Committee accordingly addressed the members on the subject, and stated that the deposit of collections of the different cotton products of Indian mills at the Museum would be an excellent means of furnishing information to foreigners desiring to know all about Indian cotton fabrics.

CAWNPORE EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

The Superintendent of the above Farm, through the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, North-West Provinces and Oudh, addressed the Association on 19th May 1900 with regard to the cultivation of the long-stapled American and Egyptian cottons and Indian cottons, and stated that the attention which had been given to the matter for the last ten or twelve years had resulted in some of the acclimatised American varieties being grown with no more difficulty than the indigenous varieties. The outturn too, he stated, was quite as good as Indian grown cotton. With the view to determining the qualities of the staples, they had occasionally been submitted to expert examination in India, and as the result of the reports received, it had been decided to confine attention at the farm to the growth and improvement of some of the promising varieties. To do this work of elimination properly, it was necessary that the farm authorities should possess more detailed information regarding the length, fineness, and strength of the several staples, the counts up to which they could be spun, and the comparative market value in India, and for this purpose he forwarded to the Association a large number of samples together with details as to growths, &c.

A Sub-Committee, consisting of Messrs. John R. Greaves (Chairman), C. N. Wadia, Sassoon J. David, S. A. Nathan, and D. C. Shroff, was appointed to examine the samples and report thereon. Each sample was carefully inspected by the Sub-Committee in question, and they submitted to the General Committee a detailed report on the various samples received by the Association. This re-

port was in due course forwarded to the Farm Superintendent accompanied by a supplementary report, which the Hon'ble Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit was good enough to draw up, and the Committee take this opportunity of recording their thanks to this gentleman for the assistance he rendered in the matter.

SMOKE NUISANCE.

In the Report for 1899 will be found particulars of two prosecutions which had been instituted by the Municipality for contravention of Section 391 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, with the effect of creating a nuisance. It was probably believed that these prosecutions would have the effect of diminishing the alleged nuisance ; but owing to the unprecedented elevation of the prices for English coal during the past year and the state of the mill industry which forbade the use of any such costly fuel, such mills as worked at all used Indian coal almost exclusively. This is shown by the following figures of the Imports of coal into Bombay during the calendar years 1899 and 1900 :—

		1899.	1900.
From Europe	Tons	3,61,887	5[illegible],631
,, Australia	,,	6,745	*nil.*
,, Japan	,,	75,587	23,936
,, Calcutta...	,,	3,43,297	5,91,997
By Rail (official years)...	,,	1,06,879	50,998
	Total ...	8,37,195	7,25,562

So that, whereas English coal in 1899 formed 36 per cent. of the total receipts, in 1900 it represented 8 per cent. As all Oriental coals produce a greater volume of smoke than English coals, there was therefore little apparent diminution of the alleged nuisance, and this in spite of the fact that many mills were standing. The Committee, while pleased to promote the amenity of the City, believe that the Municipality at one time showed a disposition to ignore both the distinctively industrial nature of the town and the exceptionally open and airy situation it occupies. Such a quantity of smoke as might, in a non-manufacturing town, or in a close inland situation, be regarded as detrimental, is in Bombay, with its surrounding expanse of sea, perfectly innocuous. And the Committee, having been at one time uncertain that the Municipality might not be led by the clamour of idealists to treat Bombay as if it were primarily a fashionable watering place, have been glad to see that a more practical view appears to have prevailed of late.

At the same time the Committee desire once more to urge upon members the propriety of seeing, in their own interests, that all reasonable care is taken to avoid the unnecessary emission of smoke.

FEES FOR INSPECTION OF BOILERS.

The question as to whether a new boiler which has not been worked after its first inspection is liable to be re-inspected and charged a second fee, was referred to the Committee in October 1900 by a member of the Association. The Mill Agents concerned represented to the Collector of Bombay that the boiler in question had not been used since its arrival in Bombay and that they did not consider it necessary to have it re-surveyed on payment of a second fee. The Collector intimated that the boiler would not be allowed to work on the expiry of the previous certificate until it was re-inspected, apart from the question whether

it was used or not during the currency of such certificate. The Collector added that if it was intended not to work the boiler it should not have been offered for inspection on the first occasion.

The matter received the careful consideration of the Committee and in the reply sent they intimated that, in their opinion, the action of the Collector was correct. (*Appendix* **I.**)

PROGRESS OF THE MILL INDUSTRY.

A reference to the annual statement published by the Association—giving the Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills working and in course of erection in India on 30th June 1900—will show that the number of mills in Bombay itself remains the same as three years ago, namely, 82. There was, however, an increase during the year of 126,030 spindles, while the total quantity of Cotton consumed shows a diminution of some two lakhs of bales compared with 30th June 1899. There was also a falling off in the number of hands employed in the various mills in the City.

The following are the figures for Bombay and the whole of India :—

		No. of Mills.	Spindles.	Looms.	Consumption of cotton. (Bales.)	Hands employed.
Bombay	1899.....	82	24,10,861	22,209	9,50,800	77,169
	1900.....	82	25,36,891	22,215	7,44,800	72,914
All India	1899.....	188	47,28,333	39,069	16,75,190	1,62,108
	1900.....	193	49,45,783	40,124	14,53,352	1,61,189

It will be seen from the following statement that China still absorbs the bulk of the country-made yarn exported from Bombay, but the shipments during the twelve months ending 31st December 1900 show a considerable falling off compared with the year 1899—the decrease amounting to 326,438 bales or 56·29 per cent. :—

Exports of Country-made Yarn from Bombay to China and Japan.

PERIOD.	To China (Bales 400 lbs. each).	To Japan (Bales 400 lbs. each).	Total Bales.
From 1st January to 31st December 1877..	28,516	142	28,658
Do. do. 1878.....	45,933	1,745	47,678
Do. do. 1879.....	45,530	4,842	50,372
Do. do. 1880.....	63,194	4,527	67,721
Do. do. 1881.....	61,783	7,378	69,161
Do. do. 1882.....	81,434	9,854	91,288
Do. do. 1883.....	94,982	17,421	112,403
Do. do. 1884.....	127,318	13,846	141,164
Do. do. 1885.....	154,517	19,020	173,537
Do. do. 1886.....	199,407	20,543	219,950
Do. do. 1887.....	205,158	39,730	244,888
Do. do. 1888.....	234,071	52,697	286,768
Do. do. 1889.....	254,697	62,220	316,917
Do. do. 1890.....	325,060	37,722	362,782
Do. do. 1891.....	365,038	10,939	375,977
Do. do. 1892.....	385,771	21,445	407,216
Do. do. 1893.....	297,572	14,198	311,770
Do. do. 1894.....	338,703	10,743	349,446
Do. do. 1895.....	374,119	2,515	376,634
Do. do. 1896.....	471,023	2,467	473,490
Do. do. 1897.....	361,221	645	361,866
Do. do. 1898.....	437,645	475	438,120
Do. do. 1899.....	579,619	250	579,869
Do. do. 1900.....	253,331	100	253,431

The shipments of Country-made Piece-goods from Bombay to the Farther East also show a large decrease, the exports to China being 2,620,368 yards or 65·61 per cent. less than in 1899. There were no shipments to Japan :—

Exports of Country-made Piece-goods from Bombay to China and Japan.

PERIOD.	China.		Japan.		Total.	
	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1877.....	10	14,400	...	.....	10	14,400
Do. do. 1878.....	1,206	1,499,334	58	113,528	1,264	1,612,862
Do. do. 1879.....	296	365,640	5	8,400	301	374,040
Do. do. 1880.....	1,553	1,890,685	110	132,000	1,663	2,022,685
Do. do. 1881.....	144	168,139	2	5,250	146	173,389
Do. do. 1882.....	573	713,237	20	36,714	593	749,951
Do. do. 1883.....	1,875	2,188,770	452	565,953	2,237	2,754,723
Do. do. 1884.....	1,595	1,770,662	16	25,187	1,611	1,795,849
Do. do. 1885.....	2,303	3,713,273	6	5,376	2,309	3,717,649
Do. do. 1886.....	2,302	2,988,890	...	...	2,302	2,988,890
Do. do. 1887.....	1,963	2,584,680	3	4,560	1,966	2,589,240
Do. do. 1888.....	11,320	15,751,688	96	140,321	11,416	15,892,009
Do. do. 1889.....	1,302	1,985,997	26	31,200	1,328	2,017,197
Do. do. 1890.....	3,148	3,660,574	21	23,800	3,169	3,684,374
Do. do. 1891.....	4,564	6,102,250	...	.....	4,564	6,102,250
Do. do. 1892.....	7,416	9,984,335	...	.....	7,416	9,984,335
Do. do. 1893.....	3,598	4,517,445	38	57,312	3,636	4,574,757
Do. do. 1894.....	4,949	6,068,702	...	.....	4,949	6,068,702
Do. do. 1895.....	7,744	10,064,441	7	7,200	7,751	10,071,641
Do. do. 1896.....	7,024	8,638,535	26	30,420	7,050	8,668,955
Do. do. 1897.....	2,368	3,036,875	15	21,988	2,383	3,058,863
Do. do. 1898.....	947	1,318,478	...	.....	947	1,318,478
Do. do. 1899.....	3,034	3,993,348	1	1,680	3,035	3,995,028
Do. do. 1900.....	1,080	1,372,980	.....	.....	1,080	1,372,980

The shipments of Cotton Piece-goods from the United Kingdom to China and Japan show a decrease of 11·15 per cent. as compared with the year 1899, while on the average of the past ten years there was a decrease of only ·4 per cent. There was also a considerable decrease in the shipment of

yarn to China, the exports in 1900 showing a falling off of about 80 per cent. To Japan the decrease only amounted to 9 per cent. :—

Shipments of Cotton Piece-goods and Yarns from the United Kingdom to China and Japan from the year 1877 *to* 1900.

YEARS.	PIECE-GOODS OF ALL KINDS.			YARNS.		
	To China (including Hongkong).	To Japan.	Total.	To China (including Hongkong).	To Japan.	Total.
(1st Jan. to 31st Dec.)	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1877...	367,329,900	27,150,300	394,480,200	17,962,200	15,105,700	33,067,900
1878...	340,097,800	42,232,400	382,330,200	11,058,200	25,409,600	36,467,800
1879...	462,303,800	61,617,500	523,921,300	14,343,400	24,607,700	38,951,100
1880...	447,271,900	61,464,500	508,736,400	19,514,200	26,911,600	46,425,800
1881...	523,852,300	63,325,100	587,177,400	19,149,400	28,329,800	47,479,200
1882...	401,958,300	52,990,500	454,948,800	15,236,700	19,144,200	34,370,900
1883...	370,659,800	45,006,000	415,665,800	13,370,700	20,143,500	35,519,200
1884...	394,583,600	45,354,200	439,937,800	15,724,300	23,134,800	38,856,100
1885...	523,927,000	45,412,400	569,339,400	20,378,900	12,687,200	33,061,100
1886...	455,823,000	34,628,500	490,451,500	10,598,200	16,332,200	26,930,400
1887...	552,742,700	65,403,800	618,146,500	11,882,200	23,472,500	35,354,700
1888...	574,547,500	77,856,400	652,403,900	17,474,000	27,168,600	44,642,600
1889...	474,426,100	82,578,000	557,004,100	8,328,900	26,332,600	35,661,500
1890...	570,397,800	63,209,400	633,607,200	14,956,900	23,100,500	38,057,400
1891...	534,129,400	61,120,100	595,249,500	13,144,800	14,826,600	27,971,300
1892...	497,485,200	75,180,500	572,665,700	8,561,300	23,324,900	31,886,200
1893...	365,425,500	68,307,800	433,733,300	8,778,500	18,963,000	27,741,500
1894...	425,340,200	71,603,900	496,944,100	9,769,500	14,638,800	24,408,300
1895...	528,187,300	99,035,600	627,222,900	11,226,100	21,266,000	32,492,100
1896...	542,993,400	105,507,100	648,500,500	9,076,400	23,787,400	31,863,800
1897...	445,182,100	94,056,700	539,238,800	11,246,000	23,142,600	34,388,600
1898...	486,496,200	104,966,000	591,462,200	13,109,700	17,191,500	30,301,200
1899...	554,080,000	93,850,600	647,930,600	11,344,700	12,526,500	23,871,200
1900...	456,195,300	119,470,200	575,665,500	2,269,700	11,278,800	13,548,500
Average for 10 years	483,551,460	89,309,850	572,861,310	9,846,670	18,000,600	27,847,270

TRADE STATISTICS.

The Committee are indebted to Mr. J. E. O'Conor, C. I. E., Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India, for the official return which is now published every month showing the quantities of yarn and woven goods produced in the Cotton Mills in India. The statement shows in addition the

counts (or numbers) of yarn spun and the descriptions of woven goods produced in the mills situated in Bombay, Madras, Bengal, North-West Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces. Figures are also given for the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon and Bhavnagar. The figures for the nine months of the last three official years—1st April to 31st December—are as follows:—

Quantity (in pounds) of Yarn Spun.

	1898.	1899.	1900.
Bombay	273,037,680	304,076,039	161,477,939
Madras	23,294,943	24,475,894	21,330,035
Bengal	33,050,749	30,724,010	9,005,487
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	23,656,065	25,787,057	20,744,755
Punjab	5,401,967	5,552,196	5,157,963
Central Provinces	14,320,809	15,449,273	13,778,613
Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon and Bhavnagar.	7,236,002	9,494,882	7,210,252

Quantity (in pounds) of Woven Goods produced.

	1898.	1899.	1900.
Bombay	62,883,837	62,088,480	60,578,204
Madras	4,549,399	5,258,408	4,883,642
Bengal	32,874	113,520	302,635
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	3,174,888	2,797,709	2,707,001
Punjab	650,108	569,663	361,356
Central Provinces	3,934,211	4,152,007	3,750,851
Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon and Bhavnagar.	2,275,821	2,098,701	1,982,699

HOLIDAYS FOR 1900.

The Committee have, as in previous years, furnished members with a list of the holidays recommended to be observed by the cotton spinning and weaving mills during 1900, and their thanks are due to Messrs. C. N. Wadia and Sons, for so kindly assisting them in the preparation of this list.

STOCKS OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

In accordance with the practice observed in previous years, the Committee, after obtaining returns from agents and owners, informed the members, by a circular in the usual way, that the total quantity of cotton held by the spinning and weaving mills in Bombay on 30th June 1900 was 70,133 candies.

STATISTICS.

The usual comparative statements are published in the Appendix, showing the imports and exports of piece-goods and yarns for a series of years, together with the annual statement of cotton spinning and weaving mills working and in course of erection in India on 30th June 1900. The members of the Association have been regularly supplied during the year with the monthly statistical returns published by the Committee, together with the weekly list of quotations of piece-goods and yarns. (*Appendix* **J.**)

In conclusion, the Committee tender their thanks to the members of the Association for their ready attention to all matters submitted to them, and to express their acknowledgments to His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council and to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council for the courtesy and attention with which their representations have been at all times received.

APPENDIX A.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

From 1st January to 31st December 1900.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Office rent	720 0 0		By Balance at the credit of the Association on 31st December 1899 :—		
„ Office Salaries	3,481 15 0		General Fund	35,387 0 11	
„ Printing	1,208 8 0		Travelling Agency Fund	3,457 15 7	
„ Advertisements	47 8 0				38,845 0 6
„ Miscellaneous Expenses, Telegrams, Stationery, &c.	377 5 3		„ Subscriptions for the year ending 31st December 1900	13,861 3 2	
„ Association's contribution to the Chamber of Commerce Statistical Department	1,200 0 0		„ Miscellaneous Receipts	191 4 0	
„ Auditor's Fee	100 0 0		„ Interest on Government Paper and Fixed Deposits of General Fund and Travelling Agency Fund	1,544 4 6	
		7,135 2 3			15,596 11 8
„ Association's contribution to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute for 1900-1901	.....	3,000 0 0			
„ Association's subscription to the Famine Fund	.....	5,000 0 0			
„ Expenses incurred in connection with the Short Time movement ...	.....	277 0 0			
Balance as under :—					
Government 3½ per cent. Promissory Notes for Rs. 14,000—cost.	14,251 14 0				
Fixed Deposit with the National Bank of India for 12 months at 4 per cent.	5,000 0 0				
Fixed Deposit with the Mercantile Bank of India, Ld., for 12 months at 4½ per cent.	13,500 0 0				
Cash in the Bank of Bombay	3,258 11 8				
Cash in hand	2 1 0				
Balance of Subscription for Membership	144 0 0				
	36,156 10 8				
Less—Amount due for wages for December, Auditor's Fee, and Subscription for 1900 received in advance	685 5 0				
		35,471 5 8			
Government 3½ per cent. Promissory Notes for Rs. 3,000 of Travelling Agency Fund Account ... ... Cost	2,934 6 0				
Cash in the Bank of Bombay do.	623 14 3				
		3,558 4 3			
Total Rupees ...		54,441 12 2	Total Rupees ...		54,441 12 2

Examined and found correct.

NESSERWANJEE SORABJEE JAMSETJEE,
Auditor.

FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Secretary.

Bombay, 11th April 1901.

Appendix B.
Cotton Duties and Tariff Acts.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *5th March* 1901.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

Under the instructions of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, I have the honour to beg that H. E. the Governor in Council may be pleased to represent to H. E. the Viceroy, that the time has arrived when the Import and Excise Duties on Cotton Goods imposed in 1896 may be properly removed.

2. On the 8th November 1899, I had the honour to address you with a view to the abolition or suspension of the Excise Duties alone, and to state on the one hand the conditions of depression that entitled the Indian Cotton Industries to such relief, and on the other the financial and exchange phenomena that simultaneously rendered such relief possible.

3. My Committee were disappointed to learn by your letter, No. 885, dated 7th February 1900, that H. E. the Governor-General in Council then considered it impossible to remove or temporarily remit the said Excise Duties so long as the corresponding Import Duties are maintained.

4. It is not necessary to re-state here the history of the said Duties, or to review the various official pronouncements in which their institution was justified solely and exclusively on the ground of exchange embarrassments.

5. In my last letter on the subject I pointed out that the constancy of exchange apparent during 1899 had removed the alleged justification for the import while at the same time throwing a double burden on the Cotton Industries in their competition with the silver-using countries of the Farther East. Since the dates of that letter and of the reply made to it, the stability of exchange and the continuity of the double burden alluded to have been confirmed, while the industry represented by my Committee has undergone most serious loss through the absence of the raw material. It has been shown that the Duties under consideration have entirely arrested the growth of the Weaving Industry in the Indian mills, while virtually conferring a bounty on hand looms and on all competitors situated in such Native States as do not collect Excise.

6. In order that you may have a concrete instance of the manner in which the Duties press upon the Weaving Industry, I am instructed to inform you that in one of the chief mills in Bombay the cost of 500 plain looms, including gearing, building and machinery alone, is Rs. 4,06,000 and the total production from these 500 looms for one year of 300 working days is 20,62,000 lbs. of cloth, which at Rs. 7 per lb. gives Rs. 9,02,000. On this sum is paid duty 3½% *i.e.* Rs. 31,570, or 8 per cent. per annum on the cost of the 500 looms. If now we add 5 per cent. for depreciation, this gives a total of 13 per cent., which leaves a very narrow margin for profit on the cloth produced.

7. In conclusion, I am to submit that the great improvement in the general financial position of the country removes the "fiscal exigencies" on which alone the institution of the duties was justified, and renders it not only possible, but expedient that Government should now abolish both the Excise and Import Duties on Cotton Goods, the economic vice of which has all along been frankly admitted.

I have, &c.,
FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Secretary.

No. 1923 of 1901.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *20th March* 1901.

To
THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 5th instant, requesting the abolition of the Import and Excise duties levied on cotton goods, and to intimate that the representation of the Association is under the consideration of Government.

I have, &c.,
P. R. CADELL,
Under-Secretary to Government.

No. 3585 of 1901.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *27th May* 1901.

To
THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

With reference to the correspondence ending with the letter from this Government, No. 1923, dated 20th March last, I am directed to inform you that the Government of India can hold out no hope that the Customs and Excise duties on cotton goods will be abolished. In Government letter No. 885, dated 7th February 1900, the assurance of the concern with which the Governor-General in Council viewed the depressed state of the spinning and weaving industries in Bombay was conveyed to you, and it was explained that so long as the Customs duties on cotton goods were maintained it was not possible to abolish the Excise duties. Under instructions from the Government of India I am now further to explain that the Customs duties on cotton goods form part of the general Customs duties imposed after much deliberation, and that the Governor-General in Council could not entertain a proposal to abolish the duties on cotton goods, while retaining the other duties. The abolition of all the duties, including the cotton duties, would therefore be the only means of meeting the wishes of the Association. With regard to that large question I am to say that the policy of the Government of India is to maintain the Customs duties as a permanent part of the fiscal arrangements of India.

I have, &c.,
J. MEAD,
Under-Secretary to Government.

Appendix C.

Revision of Tariff.

No. $\frac{404}{\text{EX.}}$ of 1900.

BOMBAY CUSTOMS HOUSE, *12th May* 1900.

From
THE COLLECTOR of LAND REVENUE, CUSTOMS and OPIUM,
BOMBAY;

To
THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that the time has nearly arrived for the half-yearly revision of tariff values for Cotton Goods under the Cotton Duties Act, and to forward herewith

a revised Tariff for your perusal, with a request that the same may be submitted to the Association for any remarks which they may see fit to make thereupon.

2. You will notice that, although the average market values since January for grey goods, tariffed at 6 annas, has in most cases exceeded this figure, the tariff rate of 6 annas has been left unchanged, on the presumption that the increase in market prices is due rather to the increased price of cotton than to a more active demand, and that a substantial revival of demand will not occur until a good season establishes a return of prosperity to the consumer.

3. Such alterations, as have been made, are based upon an attempt to differentiate more clearly several varieties of goods, which at present are either classed under wrong heads, or are assessed to duty *ad valorem*. The tariff rates proposed for each new item have been fixed after careful consideration of the average market values obtaining since February 1900 and of the present condition of the mill industry.

4. As the new proposals have to reach the Government of India by the 25th instant, I have the honour to request the return of the Schedule together with the views of the Association thereon by the 19th instant at latest.

5. Four copies of the proposed half-yearly Tariff are herewith forwarded for the convenience of members of the Association.

I have, &c.,
S. M. EDWARDES,
For Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *7th June* 1900.

THE COLLECTOR OF LAND REVENUE, CUSTOMS AND OPIUM,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

With reference to your letter, No. $\frac{404}{Ex.}$ of the 12th ultimo, the reply to which has been unavoidably delayed, I am instructed by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to say that they have examined the accompanying list of tariff values for cotton goods under the Cotton Duties Act, and that they approve of the rates proposed by Government.

The Committee desire me to express their thanks for the opportunity you have given them of examining the list under reference.

I have, &c.,
C. J. MICHAEL,
Assistant Secretary.

No. 4728 OF 1900.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *28th July* 1900.

To

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to forward for the information of the Association the accompanying copy of a notification by the Government of India, No. 3421-S. R., dated 6th July 1900, revising the tariff of cotton goods taxable under the Cotton Duties Act II of 1896, together with copy of a letter from that Government No. 3593-S. R., dated 17th July 1900.

I have, &c.,
H. S. LAWRENCE,
Under-Secretary to Government.

No. 3593 S. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT,
SIMLA, *the 17th July* 1900.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

With reference to the notification in this Department, No. 3420-S. R., dated the 6th July 1900, in which the tariff values of cotton goods have been revised with effect from the 10th idem, I am directed to explain that the new rates were considered by the Director-General of Statistics in consultation (by letter) with the Customs Collector at Bombay, who proposed considerable changes in and additions to the classes of goods to be specified in the notification, and the Collector's proposals were approved by the Millowners' Association, Bombay. It seemed, however, to the Government of India that so extensive an alteration of the classes required further consideration, and that it would probably be better to defer any substantial change of this kind till an opportunity arose for a personal discussion between the Director-General of Statistics and the local authorities and persons interested at Bombay. For the present, therefore, they have adhered to the existing classification, merely making one or two necessary changes in the rates. The question can, however, be again considered if the Director-General of Statistics visits Bombay in the coming cold weather.

2. I am to request that this may be explained to the Collector of Customs and the Secretary to the Millowners' Association.

I have, &c.,
J. B. BRUNYATE,
Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 3420 S. R., dated the 6th July, 1900.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 of the Cotton Duties Act, 11 of 1896, and in supersession of the Notification in this Department, No. 5483 S. R., dated the 1st December 1899, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to fix, for the descriptions of cotton goods hereunder specified, tariff values as follows with effect from the 10th instant :—

GREY GOODS.

		Tariff value per lb. As. p.
1.	Chadars and cholas, plain, or with borders not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$" ...	6 0
2.	Ditto ditto with borders exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$"	7 0
3.	Commissariat sail and tent cloth	6 0
4.	Dhutis, plain, or with borders not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$"	6 0
5.	Ditto, with borders exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$"	6 6
6.	Ditto, black line border, calendered	6 3
7.	Domestics	6 0
8.	Dorias, including charkani and corded trousering...	8 0
9.	Drills, jeans, and twills	6 0
10.	Dangari cloth, including khadi and double cloth	6 0
11.	Jaconets	10 0
12.	Longcloth, plain	6 0
13.	Madapollams	6 6
14.	Mulls	12 0
15.	Printers	7 0
16.	Ditto (bhagavad)	6 6
17.	Sallas, including dhotars, dupattas, and uparnas	6 0

		Tariff value per lb. As. p.
18.	Sàris	6 0
19.	Sheeting	6 0
20.	Sheets, bed, plain (other than twills)	6 0
21.	Shirtings, plain, or with borders not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$"	6 0
22.	Ditto, with borders exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$"	6 6
23.	T-cloth, exceeding 20" in width, including China	6 0
24.	Ditto, not exceeding 20" in width	6 6
25.	Zanzibar cloth, including American cloth	6 0
	FANCY AND COLOURED GOODS.	
26.	Bed ticking, plain or drilled	7 6
27.	Blankets and blanketing, grey, unraised	6 0
28.	Ditto ditto, coloured, ditto	7 0
29.	Ditto ditto, grey, raised	7 0
30.	Ditto ditto, coloured, ditto	8 0
31.	Charsas	8 6
32.	Cholies and coloured saris (sallas)	9 6
33.	Drills and jeans, striped or checked	7 0
34.	Figured goods, grey, including table-cloths, bed covers, and quilts ...	7 0
35.	Ditto, coloured	8 6
36.	Flannelettes	8 0
37.	Galatea, Thana cloth, and leheria	8 6
38.	Napkins	7 0
39.	Sheets and twills, figured and striped	7 6
40.	Striped cloth (coloured stripes), including ordinary susi and susi checks.	7 0
41.	Towels, Turkish	8 6
42.	Ditto, honeycomb and other sorts	7 0
43.	Fents, grey	5 0
44.	Ditto, coloured	6 0

Provided that any of the goods mentioned in the foregoing list when woven with borders of silk shall be assessed to duty *ad valorem*.

Appendix D.
Calendering of Piece-Goods.

No. $\frac{960}{\text{Ex.}}$ OF 1900.

BOMBAY CUSTOMS HOUSE, 14*th November* 1900.

From

THE COLLECTOR OF LAND REVENUE, CUSTOMS AND OPIUM,
BOMBAY;

To

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the letter addressed to the Government of Bombay on the subject of calendering Piece-Goods, for your perusal, with a request that the same may be submitted to the Association for any remarks which they may see fit to make thereupon.

As Mr. O'Conor, Director-General of Statistics, Calcutta, is expected here by the end of this week, I have the honour to request you to favour me with the views of the Association on the subject in question by the 19th instant at the latest. It is extremely probable that Mr. O'Conor would be glad to receive a deputation from your Association to discuss the matter.

I have, &c.,
E. GRAY,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium,
Bombay.

No. $\frac{382}{\text{Ex.}}$ of 1900.

Bombay Customs House, Factory-Excise Office,
2nd May 1900.

From

The COLLECTOR of LAND REVENUE, CUSTOMS and OPIUM,
Bombay;

To

The SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department,
Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to bring the following facts to the notice of Government and to request that an authoritative decision may be passed in respect of the procedure to be followed in their regard.

2. Three letters have been lately received in this office from (*a*) The Ahmedabad Ginning and Manufacturing Company, (*b*) The Ahmedabad Fine Spinning and Weaving Company, and (*c*) The Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Company. The first named mill asks permission to admit into their premises English woven cloth, for the purpose of calendering and glazing the same, to the order of Ahmedabad merchants, and then to issue them again free of duty. The second mill asks permission to admit Indian woven cloth, *i. e.*, cloth woven by other mills in Ahmedabad for the purpose of calendering and glazing the same and to re-issue the same without paying duty again upon the total value of cloth thus admitted. The third mill requests permission to admit into their mill for calendering and glazing purposes certain definite kinds of cloth intended for export to Siam, and to re-issue the same, without payment of duty, to the merchants who send them the goods to be calendered. The mill does not state whether these goods are of English or Indian manufacture; but from enquiries it appears that they are usually English woven cloths. They are printed and dyed by manual labour before being sent to be calendered.

All three mills also ask permission to admit such goods in loose pieces and *not* in bales, and to re-issue them either loose or in bales, according to the wishes of the merchants, whose property the goods are.

3. Before discussing each mill's request, I would remark that of late the system of sending goods woven either in an Indian Mill or imported from England, to be glazed and calendered before being placed upon the market for sale, has shown a tendency to expand. Three cases of this kind are known to have occurred in Bombay; and enquiries, recently set on foot, show that there are in existence in Ahmedabad three factories, which glaze and calender cotton goods, and which may not perhaps fall under the Cotton Duties Act, inasmuch as they do not weave or spin cotton. The glazing and calendering process therein performed enhances the value of each piece of cloth. A mill weaves, let us say, a piece of cloth worth 6 annas, issues it from its premises and pays 3½ per cent. duty thereon; whence it comes into the hands of the merchant, who sends it to the calendering factory, and on receipt therefrom sells it at 9 annas. Or, again, a merchant imports from Europe a piece of grey cloth valued at 7 annas and pays the necessary duty thereon at the time of import, then has it dyed or printed or both, and sends it to the calendering factory, and finally re-exports or sells it in the Indian Market at the rate of 10 annas. If these three calendering factories, to which I shall refer later, do not fall under the Cotton Duties Act (*vide* paragraph 3, Sub-section (6) of

Cotton Duties Act of 1896) this office has no concern with the cloth after it has once been issued from the Indian mill and paid duty on that occasion, or after it has paid duty on import from England.

4. It appears that this process of calendering has hitherto not been in great vogue in the case of Indian woven goods, but it is on the increase in regard to the grey goods manufactured in Indian mills; and, in order to compete with calendering factories, producing mills which have a calendering plant are commencing to take in such goods from mills which have no calendering machinery. It will be apparent that where Indian woven goods are subjected to the process in a calendering factory, they would pay duty only upon their original value at the time they issue from the producing mill, and escape payment of duty upon their final value which is enhanced by the process referred to. On the other hand, if the mill which produces them also calenders them and then issues them from the premises, they would pay duty upon their final enhanced value.

5. Now to discuss the request of the first mill. The Agents desire to utilize the machinery, with which they calender the goods woven in their own mill, for calendering and glazing English cloth sent to them for that purpose by local merchants. This branch of their business is quite distinct from the spinning and weaving industry. Under the Cotton Duties Act this office is not bound to recognize any goods issued from a mill as not liable to duty ; and a perfectly *legal* course would be to refuse to allow such goods to be issued from the mill premises without payment of duty upon their full value. But apart from the legal aspect of the case, there seems to me no reason why the mill should not be allowed to admit the goods for this purpose, provided that they can prove to the satisfaction of this office that such goods, when re-issued in their calendered and glazed state are precisely the same that were admitted, *i.e.*, provided that they can satisfactorily show this office that Government is not losing duty upon issues of cloth, which are legally subject to and have not paid a tax of 3½ per cent. The question is—How is this proof to be obtained ? The only way appears to me to be briefly (*a*) the keeping of special registers and (*b*) personal inspection by the Excise Officer of Government. I have therefore drawn up and appended hereto 2 forms of register to be kept by the mill, which undertakes to calender and glaze goods admitted from outside, which will, in my opinion, act as a sufficient documentary check upon this branch of their business. But in regard to personal inspection by the local Excise Officer, a further question arises. Such inspection must be constant and thorough, inasmuch as the mill wishes to admit and issue every day a considerable but variable quantity of such cloth. The Inspector at Ahmedabad has already as much work as he can conveniently do under the ordinary procedure necessitated by the Cotton Duties Act ; and any extra work, such as would be entailed by the proposed check and inspection, is likely to re-act unfavourably upon his ordinary duties. Again, the proposed inspection by an officer of Government would, if sanctioned, be as much in the interest of the mill as in that of the Government ; for it would be carried out in order to save the mill from paying duty upon cloth, which has already once paid import duty. Under these circumstances, perhaps, the mill should be expected to give Government an equivalent in some form or another for the use of the officer's services.

6. A suggestion has been made that the mill should on re-issuing the goods pay duty at 3½ per cent. upon the increase of value arising from the process of calendering and glazing. Such a course is, in my opinion, justifiable in the case of Indian woven goods ; but it appears to me doubtful whether we have the right to charge duty upon such a process in the case of imported English cloth.

7. Again the three mills in their letters point out that if this office charges duty at 3½ per cent. upon the cost of the finishing process, they will be placed at a very great disadvantage as compared with the three calendering factories, which do not fall within the scope of the Cotton Duties Act ; for when the latter re-issue the goods to the merchants, they will not be required

to pay duty upon the cost of the process or the enhanced value of the goods, and that merchants will, therefore, naturally send their goods to such factories instead of the Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills and that this will have the ultimate effect of ruining what promises to be a lucrative branch of the Indian Mill Industry. Against this it must be remembered that the calendering factory subsists solely upon this class of work, while in the case of the mill it is merely an adjunct of its main business.

8. I am assuming that it is not the intention of Government to make the mills which calender and glaze imported English goods pay full duty on these goods when they are re-issued, for such a course means that duty will be paid twice on the same cloth and would be hardly equitable. But if they are not to pay full duty, the questions for decision are (*a*) whether they should pay duty upon the enhanced value of the goods or (*b*) whether they should pay no duty at all ; and in this case what equivalent should be demanded from them for the extra time and labour imposed upon the Inspector ?

9. The second mill asks to be allowed to admit into its premises goods woven by other mills in Ahmedabad, to admit such goods loose, to calender and glaze them, and to re-issue them either loose or in bales, without paying duty again upon them ; it being understood that the duty of 3½ per cent. has already been paid by the mill which wove them at the time of issue to the calendering mill. It appears to me just that the calendering mill should not pay duty upon the full value of the goods at the time of issue, notwithstanding that under the Act this office is not bound to recognise that such goods have already once paid duty, and equally just that duty should be levied upon the enhanced value of the cloth. Moreover, the fact of having to pay duty upon the enhanced value obtained by calendering acts indirectly as a check upon unrestrained interchange of goods between producing mills. If once mills begin to freely issue and re-admit or issue and re-issue dutiable goods, the result will be great confusion and immense increase of work in this and the Inspector's Offices. The cloth is of Indian manufacture. When it issues from the producing mill, it is worth, let us say, annas 6 ; it pays 3½ per cent. duty on that value, and goes to the calendering mill, where its value is increased to annas 7. The value of the cloth is therefore annas 7 ; and there seems no reason why duty should not be levied upon this total value. At the time of issue from the calendering mill, therefore, it should pay duty upon its full value less the 3½ per cent. duty already paid by the mill which produced it. Against this, it should be noted that the Tariff now in force takes no account of calendering, save in the case of Blacklined Dhotis, priced at annas 6-3. The effect of this upon the proposal I have put forward would be as follows :—

A mill X weaves and calenders a piece of twill. On issue, it pays 3½ per cent. duty upon the Tariff rate of twill, *viz.*, annas 7. Even if it did not calender the twill, it would pay the same, for the tariff takes no general account of calendering. Now supposing X weaves the twill, issues it, and pays 3½ per cent. duty on its tariff price. It then sends the twill to mill Y to be calendered. Under the proposal noted above, the mill Y would on issuing the twill pay 3½ per cent. duty upon the cost of calendering, in other words it would pay 3½ per cent. upon one anna, and the whole duty levied upon the cloth would amount to 3½ per cent. upon 8 annas. Yet the cloth is precisely similar to that mentioned in the first case.

From this point of view, the proposal to charge duty upon enhanced value obtained by calendering seems untenable; and yet unless some such check is in force there may be extreme confusion, and nothing to prevent a mill, let us say, issuing black-lined dhoties in an uncalendered condition, paying 3½ per cent. upon a Tariff rate of 6 annas and getting them calendered by another mill, which in its turn will thus put upon the market goods which have paid duty on 6 annas only, and which should, according to the Tariff description, have paid duty upon annas 6-3.

10. Assuming then that the calendering mill is allowed to admit, calender, and re-issue goods of Indian manufacture, paying at the time of re-issue duty upon the enhanced value obtained by calendering and glazing, it remains to decide what procedure should be followed by the mill in order to prove that any such goods re-issued are identically the same that were admitted. It is clear that they will have to keep 2 special registers; one showing the goods admitted and the other those issued. These registers should be inspected by the Excise Inspector at least once a week, and their entry checked with the quantity and description of goods actually found on the premises at the time of the Inspector's visit. The mill states that as a rule goods received for calendering are sent in loose pieces and not in bales and asks permission to admit loose pieces of cloth to the number of 50 at a time. I venture to think that this concession is out of the question. I cannot see how the Inspector can possibly exercise an accurate check upon the cloth admitted and re-issued, if it is not baled. The mill argues against this that when the goods are sent to a calendering factory, they are not required to be baled ; and that if, when they are sent to the mill to be calendered, this office insists upon their being baled, some party, either the merchant or the mill, will have to incur the expense of getting them baled at a press ; and that the obligation to carry out such an order will re-act unfavourably upon the mill to the advantage of the calendering factory. I would, therefore, suggest the goods should not be baled in what are known as "pakka" bales, *i. e.*, machine-made bales; but in "kacha" bales, *i. e.*, bales or packages sewn up by hand, each of which must contain a recognised quantity of cloth. These bales should be marked outwardly, just as machine-made bales are, with signs denoting the quantity and value of their contents, and if this be done, the Inspector will be able to supervise entries and issues without undue inconvenience ; whereas, if the goods are admitted and issued anyhow and in loose pieces, the trouble involved in tracing individual pieces of cloth would be enormous, and would certainly necessitate the appointment of an extra officer. I mentioned above that cases had occurred in Bombay of Indian woven goods being sent for calendering to another mill. I find from the records of this office that permission was only granted in these isolated cases on certain fixed conditions, one of which was that the goods should be admitted in bales and should be re-issued in precisely the same covering and under the same bale numbers, and a second, that the Inspector should be allowed to open any bale he might at random select, to see that its contents corresponded with the list of contents furnished to this office. It will be apparent to Government that unless some very careful check is exercised upon both entries and issues, the way will be paved, especially in Ahmedabad mills, for frauds under the Cotton Duties Act. If a mill, which weaves cotton goods, is permitted to take in, calender and subsequently issue cotton goods produced by other mills, paying on the latter class of issue a duty levied upon the enhanced value obtained by a finishing process only, there will be a temptation to include amongst issues of "goods only calendered" goods which have been woven on the premises and which are rightly subject to a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duty upon their *full value*. The system is at present in its infancy only, but I see no reason why, if once allowed by Government, it should not expand largely. The duties of the Inspector, if he be ordered to supervise the system, will be doubled ; and the question then again arises, whether, and if so, what compensation should be paid by the mill for the services of the Inspector, who, considering the terms of section 6 of the Cotton Duties Act, as it now stands, will be working rather in behalf of the mill than in behalf of Government.

11. The grounds for and against the request of the third mill have practically been set forth in dealing with the two previous cases ; and I merely mention the fact of there being a third mill, to show that this system of calendering is not likely to be confined to one isolated case, but is, if permission be accorded in these cases, likely to be adopted by other spinning and weaving mills in Ahmedabad and perhaps also in Bombay.

12. There seems to me two solutions to the general question, namely (*a*) to refuse to recognise the system in the case of mills under the Cotton Duties Act, and to make them therefore to pay full duty on all issues, or (*b*) to permit the system, but only on such conditions as

will effectually, if this is possible, safeguard our Cotton Revenue. I confess to doubts as to the advisability of according sanction to the mills' request, for even with registers and inspection I apprehend that there may be opportunities for fraud. If the first course be adopted, the system will at once be relinquished by the mills, as they will never consent to paying double duty on the same cloth. One is then liable to the charge of hampering and in itself innocuous side-branch of the mill industry. If the second course be adopted, this office may have to submit to a large increase of work, really in behalf of the mill, and liable to dislocate or throw into arrears its ordinary duties; while if the system expand it may be necessary for Government to bear the expense of a new Inspector.

13. Lastly, I would say a word upon the subject of the three calendering factories referred to in paragraph 3. Until I read the request of the third mill, I was not aware of the exact relation which these factories bear to the Cotton Industry, no special report upon the subject having ever been received from Ahmedabad.

I have now had enquiries made in their regard which show that:—

(*a*) these factories work from October to April every year;

(*b*) the motive power employed in the three aggregates 52 N. H. P., while the number of hands daily employed is about 60;

(*c*) the quantity of goods glazed and calendered every month is estimated at some 150,000 or 160,000 pieces, which is equivalent to 450,000 or 480,000 yards;

(*d*) these factories work at night if necessary;

(*e*) the owners of these factories are in no way connected with any of the weaving mills in Ahmedabad;

(*f*) the cloth which they calender and glaze may be of either English or Indian manufacture, but as a general rule only English woven goods are sent to them.

I have remarked above that they have not been at present included in the register of manufacturing mills. I venture to think that expert legal opinion might be obtained as to whether they can be classed as "mills" under Section 3, Sub-section 6, of the Indian Cotton Duties Act. They neither weave nor knit; but they glaze cotton goods. Can the glazing of cotton goods be held to fall within the scope of the words "otherwise manufactured" in the abovenamed section? Again would the fact that the goods which they calender were of English make prevent their being rightly classed as manufacturing mills under the Cotton Duties Act of India? If it is decided that when they calender Indian woven goods they are "otherwise manufacturing cloth" then they ought to pay duty upon the enhanced value of the goods obtained by the process. If, however, they are not adjudged to fall within the scope of the Act, in respect of even Indian woven goods, and if at the same time weaving mills are allowed to admit goods for calendering and issue them on payment of duty levied upon the enhanced value of such goods, then there will be an absence of uniformity in the action of this office which will demand duty upon enhanced value of cloth calendered in the mill, but will be compelled to neglect the levy of extra duty upon cloth subjected to an exactly similar process in the calendering factory.

14. The whole question presents difficulty; and I have therefore decided to submit the same to Government for their decision before sending a reply to the mills.

I have, &c.,

E. GRAY,

Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay.

Issued on account of* into the Mill

QUANTITY ISSUED.				Description.		Colour.		Date of Issue.	Owner's Name.
No. of Bales.	Pieces per Bale.	Total.		Yards.	Inches.	Printed.	Dyed.		
		lbs.	yards.						

*Here enter Merchant's or Mill's name.

Received on account of * into the Mill.

Quantity Received.				Description.		Colour.		Date of Receipt.	Owner's name.
No. of Bales.	Pieces per Bale.	Total.		Yards.	Inches.	Printed.	Dyed.		
		lbs.	yards.						*

* Here enter Merchant's or Mill's name.

ROYAL

Appendix E.

Indian Arbitration Act.

No. 5946.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 31*st August* 1900.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1051, dated the 16th July 1900, in regard to a proposal for the extension throughout India of facilities for arbitrations on the lines of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899, and to state that the Governor in Council will be glad to receive, within one month of the receipt of this communication, an expression of the opinion of the Bombay Millowners' Association on the questions raised by the Government of India.

I have, &c.,
R. J. C. LORD,
Under Secretary to Government.

No. 1051.

FROM

J. P. HEWETT, ESQ., C.S.I., C.I.E.,
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Home Department.
Judicial.

SIMLA, *the* 16*th July* 1900.

SIR,

I am directed to address the Government of Bombay on the subject of a proposal, made by the Honourable Mr. G. Toynbee, that facilities for arbitrations on the lines of those given by the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899 (IX of 1899), to the Presidency Towns and selected local areas should be extended generally throughout India. A suggestion to this effect was first made by the Honourable Mr. Toynbee in his speech, at the meeting of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations held on the 3rd March 1899, in connection with the Bill which became the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899, when he expressed the hope that this measure was only an instalment, or precursor, of a measure of much wider and more far reaching scope—a measure, in short, which would benefit the great bulk of the population of India. The Honourable Mr. Chalmers, then Law Member, pointed out that the provisions of the Bill had been drawn, like those of the English Statute (52 and 53 Vict., Chapter 49) which it followed, with reference to mercantile arbitrations, and that before any similar law could be enacted for the mofussil, it would be necessary to consider the practice and procedure of panchâyats (the indigenous arbitration courts) in different parts of the country. The Honourable Mr. Toynbee recently reiterated his suggestion in the course of the discussion in Council, on the 28th March 1900, of the Financial statement for 1900-1901.

2. The Indian Arbitration Act, 1899, applies *proprio vigore* only to the Presidency Towns and Rangoon. It supersedes in the areas in which it is in force, or to which it may be extended, the provisions of Sections 523—526 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Its provisions seem to be quite unsuited to the circumstances of rural tracts; and should the enactment of a measure such as that advocated by the Honourable Mr. Toynbee be found to be desirable in the interests of the people in the mofussil, it would be necessary, in the opinion of the Government of India, to undertake distinct and separate legislation. I am to say that, before considering the matter further, the Governor-General in Council will be glad to be furnished with an expression of the views of the Governor in Council first, as to the general question of the expediency of the Honourable Mr. Toynbee's proposal, and secondly, as to the nature of the provisions which, having regard to the practice of panchâyats, where they exist in the Bombay Presidency, His Excellency in Council would recommend in the event of legislation on the subject being undertaken by Government.

I have, &c.,
J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 26*th September* 1900.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

Under the instructions of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 5946, of the 31st August 1900, in which you ask for the views of the Association in regard to a proposal—put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Toynbee—for the extension throughout India of facilities for arbitration on the lines of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899.

The Committee have given careful consideration to your letter, as also to the one from the Government of India (No. 1051 of 16th July 1900) which accompanied it.

In reply, I have the honour, by direction, to say that the Indian Arbitration Act has been in existence so short a time that people connected with mercantile transactions have not yet been made familiar with its provisions, and the Committee therefore think that if the Act is to be extended in the direction proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Toynbee it should, in the first instance, as an experimental measure, be confined to the larger towns of the Mofussil where its provisions might be more readily availed of than in small rural tracts.

I have, &c.,
C. J. MICHAEL,
Asst. Secretary.

Appendix F.

Sprinkler Installation.

BOMBAY, 14*th March* 1900.

THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

DEAR SIR,

We beg to enclose for your information a letter, dated 13th ultimo, addressed to us, amongst others, by the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, together with the Circular therein referred to, which contains a revised list of sprinklers approved by that Association.

We—and doubtless many others—have the original "Witter" Sprinklers at our E. D. Sassoon Mill. The sprinklers were approved of by the Association* at the time they were erected, and they are said to be good and to do their work effectively; and if we are now compelled to adopt a new pattern, it will practically amount to our putting in some 3,000 to 3,500 new sprinkler heads at a large outlay.

We are informed by our Manchester House, and also by the local Agents of the "Witter" Sprinklers that a number of mills at Home, who are affected by the Circular, do not intend taking any notice of it, doubting whether it will eventually be enforced in its present form.

As the proposed change will affect a great many mills out here, we shall be glad if you will take up the matter and address the Association of Fire Insurance Agents on the subject as you think best.

Yours faithfully,

S. A. NATHAN,

Supdt., E. D. Sassoon & Co.'s Mills.

No. 3 OF 1900.

CIRCULAR.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

BOMBAY, 10*th January* 1900.

To

THE AGENTS OF FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES,

BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed to circulate the following extract from a letter received from the Fire Offices Committee (Foreign) regarding the sprinklers now approved of by them :—

> I beg to inform you that my Committee, having recently had their attention drawn to the failure in certain cases of some of the sprinklers recently appearing in the list as "approved" by them, have had occasion to experiment on specimens of the various types taken from different Installations, with the result that in many cases deficiencies caused either by deterioration resulting from the lapse of time or by some inherent defect were brought to light.
>
> They have accordingly determined to revise their list of approved sprinklers, which will now consist of the following :—
>
> *Grinnell.*—(1) Of the pattern adopted in May 1888, and in which a Babbit Metal Disc was substituted for the valve seating to rest upon instead of Block Tin which had been previously used, and (2) of the new Glass Valve pattern now in use.
>
> *Modified Witter.*—(1) Of the pattern passed on the 14th May 1897 for Wet-pipe Installations, and (2) of the pattern passed on the 27th April 1898 for Dry-pipes as well as for Wet-pipe Installations.
>
> *Modified Titan.*—(For other than Dry-pipe Installations.)
>
> *Beech.*—

* Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents.

The Grinnell Sprinklers approved of by the Committee are sufficiently indicated by the above description, and I am forwarding you a specimen of the Modified Witter No. (2) and of the Modified Titan in order that you may be able to identify these types.

The Modified Witter No. (1) only differs from the Sprinkler of that type previously in use in that a modification has been introduced for the purpose of avoiding the passing of the wire through a perforation in the levers.

With regard to the Sprinklers hitherto approved by the Committee and not appearing in this list, they have decided that no allowance can be made for any new installation fitted with such Sprinklers after the 10th April 1899, nor in respect of any Policy issued or renewable after 1st July 1900, for any existing Installation fitted with them.

Acting on instructions received from my Committee when the matter was dealt with, I have to ask you to bring the question before your Association for consideration with a view to the adoption of similar provisions.

The Committee further desire me to inform you that they are making representations to the Fire Offices Committee, London, on the subject and that the result will be advised in due course.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
A. F. FERGUSON,
Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *6th April* 1900.

THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

DEAR SIR,

I am instructed to wait upon you with a copy of a letter received from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., with reference to the "Witter" Sprinkler Installation in the cotton mills in Bombay.

The Committee are entirely in accord with the views expressed in the said letter, and they consider that it would be a great hardship on the Agents and Owners of Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in Bombay to renew the Sprinklers at present in use and which were approved by the Fire Offices Committee previous to their introduction. My Committee believe that the original "Witter" Sprinkler is largely in use in England and has not been objected to by Insurance Offices there. As you will readily understand any alteration in the present installation will involve a considerable amount of expenditure on the part of the local mills, and my Committee would therefore respectfully submit that the circular issued by your Association under date, 10th January 1900, should not be made compulsory.

I am to ask that you will be good enough to represent the matter to the Fire Offices Committee, London, and that you will recommend them to comply with the request of the Bombay Millowners' Association in this matter.

I am, &c.,
C. J. MICHAEL,
Assistant Secretary.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS,

BOMBAY, 10*th April* 1900.

THE ASST. SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your letter of 6th instant, enclosing copy of letter from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., I am directed to inform you that this Association is in communication with the Fire Offices Committee, London, on the subject.

Yours faithfully,

ALEX. FERGUSON,
Secretary.

Appendix G.

Silent Risks.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 18*th July* 1900.

THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am instructed by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to ask you to be so good as to favour them with a precise interpretation of the term "Silent Risk" which is at present applied to insurances affecting Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in Bombay, also the conditions now in force in respect of that risk, and whether they differ from those previously existing. Will you also be good enough to inform me of the date from which the new conditions (if any) were imposed and the reasons for so doing.

2. In view of the fact that at the present time, owing to the depressed state of the industry, over 25 per cent. of the mills in Bombay are closed, my Committee hope that your Association may see its way to grant some reasonable concession and not insist on full-working rates for what may not be full-working risks.

3. While on this subject I am to revert to the correspondence ending with your letter of the 13th instant, and to express the regret with which my Committee learn that you do not see your way to accede to their very reasonable application in the matter of being furnished with copies of your circulars. These circulars, as previously pointed out, are often brought to the notice of the Committee by members of the Bombay Millowners' Association, and it was with a view to facilitate reference that I addressed you on 6th June. I trust, therefore, your Committee will, as a matter of courtesy, see their way to comply with my Committee's request in this matter.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,

C. J. MICHAEL,
Assistant Secretary.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS,

BOMBAY, *23rd July* 1900.

THE SECRETARY,

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I duly received your letter of 18th instant, and am now directed to give you the following information :—

In Section VI of the Cotton Mill Tariff a Silent Mill is defined as one in which the machinery is standing but not worked for manufacturing purposes.

In Circular dated 19th January 1900 it was stated that the Committee had decided that it was permissible to allow machinery in a Silent Mill to be worked for the purpose of keeping it in good order, but that no cotton or other material may be passed through the machines. On 20th June 1900 a suggestion from an office that permission be granted to mills insured at Silent Rates to pass cotton through the Carding Engines was considered and negatived.

2. The Committee would be glad to receive any suggestions your Association may wish to make and will give same their most careful consideration.

3. My Committee while most anxious to meet your Association in every possible way feel that there are difficulties in the way of supplying you with copies of Circulars. It is felt that though at present it may be clearly understood on both sides that this is merely a matter of courtesy, yet in the course of time this view of the matter might disappear and what was at first asked as a favour might come to be regarded as a right. Differences of opinion might easily occur as to whether certain Circulars were of interest to the members of your Association or not and the omission to furnish same might be taken exception to. There is a further difficulty that if copies of our Circulars were transmitted to all your members they would virtually become public property, whilst if they were not so transmitted a sense of hardship would be engendered in those of your members who had not access to the Circulars. I am to point out that many of your members also belong to this Association and this should be a sufficient safeguard against your Association being left in ignorance of any decision of importance arrived at by this Association. My Committee trust that your Association will understand that our reluctance to comply with your request is not due to any want of consideration on the part of this Association, but to a fear that the establishment of the practice might give rise to difficulties in the future.

My Committee think it well to point out that any opinions or decisions which they may convey to your Association cannot be held to be binding on individual members of this Association.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

A. F. FERGUSON,

Secretary.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS,

BOMBAY, *7th September* 1900.

THE SECRETARY,

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed by my Committee to forward the following decisions on the subjects brought forward on the 16th ultimo by the members of your Sub-Committee, and in doing so I am to express the pleasure it gave to my Committee to receive the deputation from your Association and to receive their views and suggestions :—

Silent Risks—

My Committee regret that they do not see their way to accept the clause suggested by Mr. Shroff.

Silent Mills (working the Card Machinery only.)—

My Committee following the information given by your deputation are framing new rules on this subject, and these, it is hoped, will meet the views of your members.

Sprinklers—

Tests are now being made of the various patterns of the Sprinklers to which exception is taken by the Fire Offices Committee, London, and my Committee will communicate with you later on on this subject.

Circulars—

In view of the explanation given by your deputation, my Committee are agreeable to give a trial to the request that a copy of Circulars, which my Committee may consider are of special importance to your members, will be forwarded to you.

I am to point out, however, that these Circulars are issued solely for the use of members of this Association, and the present concession must not be taken as a precedent, and my Committee retain the right to discontinue sending same to you at any time.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
A. F. FERGUSON,
Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *9th February* 1901.

THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to beg that you will be good enough to furnish the Committee with a copy of your Association's report upon the various types of Sprinklers or a summary thereof.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Secretary.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS,

BOMBAY, *14th February* 1901.

THE SECRETARY,

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I have now had the pleasure of placing your letter of the 9th instant before my Committee and I am directed to reply that no report, of which a copy can be furnished to you, has been drawn up, but I enclose a copy of a Circular issued on the subject in which my Committee's recommendations to the Fire Offices Committee (Foreign) are embodied. I will communicate with you further on hearing from them.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
P. G. IRVINE,
Acting Secretary.

No. 14 OF 1901.

CIRCULAR.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

BOMBAY, *7th February* 1901.

To

THE AGENTS OF FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES,

BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN,

Referring to Circular No. 60 of 1900, I beg to inform you that my Committee have decided to recommend the Fire Offices Committee (Foreign), London, to sanction the undernoted reduced allowances, commencing from 1st August 1901, to Mills fitted with the old type of "Witter" or "Titan" Sprinklers :—

	REDUCED MAXIMUM ALLOWANCE.	
	Mill and Factory Risks.	Godown Risks.
Witter Sprinkler ...	20 *per cent.*	10 *per cent.*
Titan Sprinkler ...	12½ „	7½ „

these allowances being conditional on the carrying out of such alterations and improvements in the Installations as may be considered necessary by the Association's Inspector, and the replacing of any Sprinkler heads he may condemn as apparently defective.

The following are the Mills fitted with the old type of "Witter", or "Titan" Sprinkler and which will be affected if this Committee's recommendations are adopted by the Fire Offices Committee (Foreign) :—

Mills fitted with "Witter"—

Aurungabad Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ld.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld.
Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ld.
Indian Manufacturing Co., Ld.
Khatau Makanjee Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld.
Wallace Flour Mill.
Alexandra Mill.
E. D. Sassoon Mill.
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.
Lakhmidas Khimjee Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld.

Mills fitted with "Titan"—

Britannia Mills, Ld.
Star of India Mills, Ld.
Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld.
Queen Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld.
Southern Mahratta Spinning & Weaving Co. (No. 1 Mill).

Pending the decision of the Fire Offices Committee regarding the recommendation above mentioned Circular No. 60 of 1900 remains in force.

I am, Gentleman,
Yours faithfully,
P. G. IRVINE,
Acting Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *6th March* 1901.

THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th ultimo, and to express their regret that your Committee have not seen fit to accede to the request for a copy of the Report on which were based the recommendations specified in your Circular No. 14 of 1901 relating to Sprinklers. I am to add that in the absence of such information as they might have hoped to derive from the Report in question, my Committee find it impossible to recommend members of this Association to consent to the proposed reduction of rebates.

I am, &c.,
FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Secretary.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS,

18*th March* 1901.

F. N. PATON, ESQ.,

SECRETARY, THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

We have now had the pleasure of laying your letter of the 6th instant before our Committee, and we are directed to reply that no special report has been prepared on the subject, but that the decision of our Committee with reference to the Discount in respect of Sprinklers ("Witter" and "Titan") was based on the fact that out of the Sprinkler heads selected about 30 per cent. of the "Witter" type and a much larger percentage of the "Titan" failed when tested by the Association's Inspector. Tests were also made at three mills in presence of the mill employés, and the results obtained were equally unsatisfactory.

The recommendations made to the Fire Offices Committee, London, for a reduced allowance, as set forth in Circular of 7th ultimo (No. 14 of 1901), are, as you will be aware, a modification of the instructions received from London which required the entire abolition of the Discount.

We are, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

FERGUSON & IRVINE,

Secretaries.

Appendix H.

Representation of the Association in the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 25*th July* 1900.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honour, under the instructions of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, to request you to be so good as to submit to H. E. the Governor in Council for his favourable consideration the following representation on the desirability of extending to the Association the same privilege which the Government have been pleased, under Chapter 2, Section 5, of the Bombay Municipal Act (Act III of 1888), to confer on the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Bombay University, namely, to return two of their respective members to the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

2. Having regard to the magnitude of the interests represented by the Association, the Committee are of opinion that the time has come when the Government might, with great propriety and reason, enfranchise the Association so as to enable it to return two members from their body to the Corporation. In the report (dated 10th February 1898) which at the request of the Government the Association made on the provisions of the City of Bombay

Improvement Bill, it was strongly urged what those interests were which the Association represented. It would be superfluous, therefore, to re-iterate them in this place. It will be sufficient to recall to the mind of the Government the broad facts regarding the Cotton Industry of Bombay. It represents a capital which the Committee estimate at about 12 crores of Rupees. It employs 70,000 operatives on whom are dependent for their maintenance at least 210,000 persons, say one-fourth of the total population of Bombay. This Cotton Industry contributes by way of Municipal rates and taxes the large sum of Rs. 3,50,000 in round figures, or nearly $\frac{1}{12}$th part of the amount of the total taxes collected. Moreover, besides the operatives there is a large class of investors whose income chiefly depends on the profits of the local industry. Thus, it would be no exaggeration to state that at least three-eighths of the population is directly and indirectly dependent on it.

3. Under the circumstances, the Committee respectfully venture to think that the interests represented by the Association cannot but be considered as of the greatest importance. And they are, therefore, of opinion that such interests should no longer be allowed to remain unrepresented at the Corporation. One of the cardinal principles of local self-government, I am directed to say, consists in bringing together all representative interests for purposes of managing the local affairs of a City—trade and commerce, arts and industries, science and education, landed and other equally important interests. The Committee respectfully urge that while all interests are already represented at the Corporation and enfranchised, the Association alone is one which still remains directly unrepresented. It is the only one which is not enfranchised. It is therefore to be hoped, in view of what has just been hereinbefore urged, that His Excellency the Governer in Council will be good enough to accord to the Association the same privilege which is now enjoyed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Bombay University.

4. In recognition of the fact that the Millowners of Bombay represent the largest industry and capital in India, the Government were pleased to grant the Association the privilege of returning one of its members to the Board of the City Improvement Trust. The Committee are of opinion that by complying with the request herein made, the Government will do no more than complete that recognition and do ample justice to their claim. They, therefore, venture to hope that the reasons above urged in support of their request will commend themselves to the Government; and that the Government will be so good as to introduce such necessary legislation in the matter as it may be advised at the Government's earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,
C. J. MICHAEL,
Assistant Secretary.

No. 5118 OF 1900.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *27th September* 1900.

To

THE SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

In reply to your letter, dated the 25th July 1900, I am directed to inform you that the representation made therein will receive due consideration when the City of Bombay Municipal Act comes up for amendment.

I have, &c.,
J. De C. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

Appendix I.

Fees for Inspection of Boilers.

THE JAIRAM MILLS, LD.,
BOMBAY, 29*th October* 1900.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

We enclose herein copy correspondence passed between the Collector of Bombay, Steam Boiler Department, with a request that you will kindly do needful in the matter.

The question is that a new boiler which was offered for inspection, but never worked after such inspection, is liable for re-inspection and fees a second time. We think it would be unjust to have to pay fees for a boiler which is quite new and which has never been used.

We have therefore to request you kindly to lay this matter before the Association and favour us with their views on the subject.

Yours faithfully,
JAIRAM NARRONJEE, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

THE JAIRAM MILLS, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, 5*th September* 1900.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY,
STEAM BOILER DEPARTMENT,
CUSTOMS HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

We beg to bring to your notice the fact that one of the Boilers of the above Mill, Registry No. 1989, has not been used at all since the last inspection. We think, under the circumstances, it would not be necessary to have it re-surveyed, nor to pay inspection fees a second time. However, as the inspection is drawing near, with a view to save time, we have already paid in the fees under protest and we shall deem it a favour if you will kindly favour us with your views in the matter, whether our view on the point is correct.

We beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,
JAIRAM NARRANJI, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

No. B. I. 2889 OF 1900.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
STEAM BOILER DEPARTMENT,
7th September 1900.

FROM

THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY.

To

THE AGENTS,
JAIRAM MILLS, LD.,
BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN,

In reply to your letter of the 5th instant, I have the honour to inform you that the boiler, R. No. 1989, cannot be allowed to work on the expiry of the current working certificate until it is re-inspected and a fresh certificate for it issued under the Boiler Act. If it was intended not to work the boiler, it should not have been offered for inspection last time.

I have, &c.,
S. M. EDWARDS,
for Collector of Bombay.

THE JAIRAM MILLS, LIMITED,
17th September 1900.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY,
CUSTOMS HOUSE,
STEAM BOILER DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

In reply to your No. B. I. 2889 of 1900, we beg to point out that though the boiler, Registry No. 1989, was offered for inspection last time, as a matter of fact it was never used. The concern known by the name of the "Wadia Mills, Limited," had gone in liquidation, to which the boiler belonged, and the mill had stopped working at the same time as the inspection. Therefore there was no occasion to use the boiler in question, and we think it is just right that as the boiler has not at all been used, neither inspection fees nor inspection are necessary. Your argument that the boiler would not have been offered for inspection if it was not intended to work is answered by the fact that there was no occasion to use it, as the mill had stopped working.

We think that had this been standing in the old Company's name it would have been a different matter, but now that the concern has changed hands and the boiler has been transferred to this new Company *unused*, we think there was no necessity for repeated inspection.

We have, &c.,
JAIRAM NARRANJI, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

No. B. I. 2983 of 1900.

Bombay Collector's Office,
Steam Boiler Department,
19*th September* 1900.

From
The COLLECTOR of BOMBAY,
Bombay.

To
The AGENTS,
Jairam Mills, Limited,
Bombay.

Gentlemen,

In acknowledging receipt of your letter of yesterday, I have the honour to inform you again that the boiler in question cannot be allowed to work on the expiry of the certificate until it is re-inspected, apart from the question whether it is used or not during the currency of such certificates.

I have, &c.,
S. M. EDWARDS,
for Collector of Bombay.

Millowners' Association,
Bombay, 7*th November* 1900.

The AGENTS,
Jairam Mills, Limited,
Bombay.

Dear Sirs,

I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to say that the points submitted to that body by your letter of the 29th October 1900, together with the copies of correspondence relating to it have been carefully considered by the members, but that in the opinion of my Committee the action of the Boiler Inspector was correct.

I am, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Secretary.

Proceedings of the Annual General Meeting.

The annual general meeting of the members, Bombay Millowners' Association, was held on Friday, 3rd May, 1901, in the rooms of the Association, Mr. J. R. Greaves presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. Sassoon J. David (Standard and David Mills), D. E. Wacha (Morarjee Goculdas and Sholapore Mills), Vithaldas D. Thackersey and Hansraj T. Thackersey (Indian, Western India, and Hindustan Mills), Hormusjee R. Oomrigar (Jubilee Mills), T. Powell (Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited), H. S. Batliboy and S. H. Batliboy (Jamshed Manufacturing Company, Limited), I. K. Parulkar (Jewraj Baloo and Naranjee Mills), Fazal K. Ebrahim (Currimbhoy Mills), J. A. Wadia (David Mills, Limited), S. A. Nathan and Sassoon Nissen (E. D. Sassoon Mill), C. N. Wadia (Century and Textile Mills), Fazalbhoy Visram (Star of India Mills), R. L. Ugrankar (Presidency Mills, Limited), H. Gawthorn (Kohinoor Mills, Limited), Govindjee Madhowjee (Union Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited), and Goolam H. A. Munjee (Indo-China Manufacturing Company, Limited).

Mr. C. J. Michael, Assistant Secretary, read the notice convening the meeting.

THE LATE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

Mr. D. E. Wacha moved—"That the Committee and members of the Bombay Millowners' Association desire to avail themselves of this the first occasion on which they have been assembled in general meeting since the lamented death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, to record the profound sense of the loss the Empire has sustained by that event and to offer to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor an expression of their most respectful sympathy with him and the Royal Family, and an assurance of their loyal devotion to His Imperial Majesty's throne and person." He said; Gentlemen,—The present is the first occasion on which we have been called together since the date of the universally lamented death of Queen Victoria. It is our melancholy duty, therefore, before proceeding with the business of this afternoon, to place on record the deep sense of the loss which the Association, as representing the industrial voice of the city, has, in common with the people of the Empire at large, sustained by her demise. It will be superfluous indeed to dilate at this hour on the many public and private virtues of that noble Sovereign, the like of whom, perhaps, many a generation yet unborn may never see. On earth, history has not recorded the brilliant reign of another earthly queen like her, great in her beneficence, great in her simplicity and purity, great in her humanity and great in all those meritorious deeds of royalty which win the heart and affection of vast multitudes of people numbering one-fifth of the human race. To that many-sided greatness, which added a sublimity all its own to her widowed life, princes and potentates, ministers of Church and State, and the representatives of arts and industries, of trade and commerce, of science and philosophy, and of all other branches of human activity, of all sexes and all countries have already paid a tribute of admiration which is as unaffected as it is genuine. After such exhaustive justice to her merits as queen and woman, it will be indeed a work of supererogation on my part to say ought more save this, that if one thing more than another presents itself in striking relief throughout the history of her long reign, it is the remarkable industrial advance of the last half a century and the humanitarian legislation which has accompanied it. The amelioration of the condition of the industrial operative had her uniform care. It was always nearest to her heart, thanks to the profound earnestness and indefatigable exertions of Lord Shaftesbury who has left such an imperishable name in the philanthropic annals of this world. None is unaware of the striking contrast between the condition of the industrial operative as it was at the beginning and that which prevailed at the end of Queen Victoria's reign. No work, aye, not even a Blue-book or a Royal Commission report, gives us a more lifelike picture of the oppression, the misery, aye, slavery almost, of that operative at the former period than the "Sybil" of Mr. Disraeli; while the hundreds of utilitarian and benevolent societies and institutions of to-day, planted all over the country, give us, without the aid of the romance writer, unmistakeable evidence of the phenomenal improvement and the happy condition which was to be witnessed at the latter period. Lastly, gentlemen, I may venture to

observe with perfect justice and truth that in no part of the world and among no classes of the people is the memory of our departed Sovereign cherished with greater reverence, affection, and gratitude than in India and among the Indians.

Mr. S. A. Nathan seconded the proposition, which was carried in silence, the members up-standing.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman then said: I have to propose that the report of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association be approved and accepted. The report has been with you for some time, and with your permission I will take it as read. The Secretary has summarised the transactions of the Committee during the year under report, and I think that the Government Statistical Department has helped us very considerably by the prompt publication of figures relative to the cotton spinning and weaving industry in India; Mr. O'Conor particularly so, by his careful and hearty co-operation with our Sub-Committee, in fixing rates for excise purposes. During the year a Sub-Committee has been appointed to consider a subject brought forward by the Bombay City Improvement Trust, *viz.*, the erection of suitable dwellings for mill work-people at convenient places. This matter has not yet been placed on a practical basis, but I mention it to inform you that investigation is being made. The year under report has indeed been an unfortunate one for the Bombay cotton industry, more especially for the spinning mills. The commencement of our year (April) saw us with extremely limited stocks of cotton, the quality of which was quite indifferent, whilst the price was inflated owing to the excitement in Europe and America over a probable grave deficiency in the total yield of cotton in America, Egypt, and India. This was at a time when the sufferings of the Presidency were almost at the worst owing to the ravages of plague and famine. Many spinning mills were working short time, and found occasional difficulty to work the machinery owing to work-people being absent from the necessity of attending the ceremonies incumbent on the death of relatives or caste people. Some spinning mills were altogether stopped. To add to these troubles the political difficulties in China disturbed gravely the already overloaded markets in the East. Accounts of rioting and civil commotion both in Southern China and Northern China partly paralysed for a time the great commercial distributing centres of Hongkong and Shanghai, as also the several smaller centres in the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, thus neutralizing the efforts to reduce production and thereby strengthen over-burdened markets. This state of affairs continued for some months, and it is only recently that a better feeling of somewhat greater stability has been evinced by the commercial men of China. The monsoon reports in India were watched with intense anxiety, coupled with the dread that the land in Western India could not be prepared for cultivation owing to the lack of ploughing cattle. The agriculturist, however, made a great effort, one quite exceeding the anticipations of most people, and resulting in a cotton crop which is estimated to bring approximately seventeen to eighteen lakhs of bales of cotton into Bombay available for consumption and export. The rainfall over the country was, however, what may be termed "spotted," some districts, notably North Guzerat and Kathiawar, being favoured with a precipitation less than normal, thereby inducing poor yield with indifferent staple. Perhaps the best object-lesson we have had for some years is the improvement in staple of the Berar cotton owing to the sufficiency of moisture supplied to the growing cotton plant. The fluctuations in the prices of cotton have at times been excessive, and have tended to restrict both export and Bombay consumption, so that at the moment there would appear to be a sufficiency of cotton in sight to supply at least local requirements. One doubt there is, and that is whether there is a stock of stapled cotton suitable for the production of higher counts of yarn, say, twenty to twenty-four, and also for the requirement of warp and weft yarn for the weaving mills. Altogether the year has been a lean one for spinning mills, whether dependent on consumption of their production in famine-stricken areas, or in a country disturbed by civil commotion. On the other hand, the weaving industry has been fairly prosperous, with at times good inquiry for local-made cloths, especially when woven in fancy patterns and borders with finer yarn. The finishing and dyeing of cloth has commanded more attention, and promises to be a most valuable adjunct to our weaving industry. Our competitors in Japan and in China appear to have felt the depression in the spinning trade as

acutely as has Bombay, and have had to resort to stoppage and short time like Bombay. Considering that the conditions of competition are such that the mills in China and Japan are practically on level terms for cost of production with the Bombay mills, this is not to be wondered at. I know Mr. Vithaldas has a different opinion on this subject, but the calculations made in current exchanges do not show any distinct advantage in favour of our Japanese competitors. At times, the outlook for spinning mills was very blank. High-priced cotton, apathetic home markets for yarn, and in the solid impassiveness of the China market, rendered cotton spinning at a profit, difficult, if not impossible. During the past month or so these difficulties have been lessened by the decrease in the price of cotton, so as at times to bring visions of working at some profit to mills not heavily burdened by capital debt. No one who has read the report of the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce Commission to China can have any doubt of the vast markets yet to be supplied with yarn and cloth, and with normal trade conditions, expansion of railway systems and greater utilization of distant water ways, I think that John Chinaman will yet prove a good and profitable customer for Bombay productions. These changes come slowly, but John Chinaman is an eminently practical business man, and will not be slow to see the accompanying advantages and take the resulting benefits when his country is free from disturbances affecting transit facilities and public safety.

The following figures will show the most recent information of the position in China :—

	1901.	1900.
Unsold	59,000	129,000
Sold but uncleared.....	46,000	29,000
	105,000	158,000

Latterly there has been a healthier tone in the Chinese markets, indicating a return of commercial confidence, which it is to be greatly hoped may continue and increase, as the China trade, in yarn particularly, is vitally essential to the welfare of the Bombay mills. At the moment there appear to be signs of the silver lining to the dark cloud of depression, and I trust this will be even more apparent in the near future, giving some, if not all, of the former prosperity of the Bombay mills.

Mr. Sassoon J. David, in seconding the proposition, said : There is no doubt that the industry has passed during last year, and is still passing, through a very grave crisis, resulting from an extraordinary combination of evils. The coincidence of heavy stocks in China, with dearness of cotton, and political disturbances in the Far East, constitutes quite an exceptional condition of difficulty. But to my mind there is over and above all these one indirect cause, which has been primarily instrumental in bringing about the present serious depression, *viz.*, the result—the so-called "success" of the currency legislation of 1893. It is my firm belief that even if the direct causes were absent or could be removed, this legislation in itself would have acted, and unless it be removed, will continue to act in a manner most adverse to the industry. At the time when the Herschell Committee recommended the closing of the mints we were told that the export trade of India with silver-using countries would suffer. As a matter of fact, I believe that the export trade of India, including that with the gold-using countries, is suffering to the enormous extent of at least 25 per cent. as an indirect tax consequent upon the legislation. It is not our present concern, however, to touch upon this question in its relation to the general trade of India, and I, therefore, confine my remarks to the points which particularly affect the mill industry. My friend Mr. Vithaldas in his speech last year endeavoured to show by figures to what extent the industry was handicapped by the closing of the mints in its competition with the Japanese mills in our principal market, *viz.*, China. I must confess I myself was among the members who were sceptical as to the correctness of Mr. Vithaldas's deductions, and remained so until I went into the matter most thoroughly and carefully. I have now done so and I am fully convinced that in comparison with Japan we are at a disadvantage to the extent of about $8 per bale of yarn laid down in China. It is evident that continuous competition under such conditions is impossible. I will almost venture to predict that unless these conditions are removed we shall be forced—and that in the near future—to bid good-bye to the China market and be compelled to turn our entire energy to the supply of the requirements of the Indian market in the manufacture of finer yarn and cloth. I see in the last issue of *Capital* under date the 25th

April the announcement of the formation of a South Indian Currency Reform League under the presidency of Mr. Robert H. Elliot for the purpose of agitating for the re-opening of the mints. I think we ought to join hands in the movement and give our active support to the undertaking. I would strongly urge that the matter should at once engage the attention of the new Committee, that a carefully considered representation should be made to Government as soon as possible, showing the loss imposed on us by the present situation, setting forth the facts and figures on which we base our contention, and appealing at once to the justice and to the reason of the Government for the removal of those disabilities which cripple the leading industry. The next point to which I would draw your attention is the necessity of reducing the cost of production in mills and of practising greater economy in working. In the first instance, as I have already advocated on a previous occasion, we should train our hands to be skilful and efficient in their work. In this condition the whole secret of success lies, and in order to secure it we should endeavour to keep all hands to the particular work for which they are best fitted. This is impracticable if they be permitted to continue the system of constant changes from one mill where their capabilities are known to another where they are unknown, or from one machine with which they are familiar to another of which they know little or nothing. The advantage which we derive from the cheapness of labour in India, as compared with the individual wages ruling in Lancashire is more than counterbalanced by the relative incompetence of the individual hand, by the necessity in which we therefore find ourselves of employing at least three times the number of hands for the same amount of work, and by the wanton way in which the waste is made and treated in Indian mills. But if we are to train our hands to really effective manipulation, and to this end to keep them continuously at the machine which they best understand, it is evident that we must find some means of attaching them to the mills with which they are most familiar. I know of no such means, except that of locating them in premises adjoining or in the vicinity of those mills. A suggestion to this effect is now before the City Improvement Trust, and if adopted will not only serve the purposes referred to by me, but will go a long way towards ameliorating the sanitary conditions under which the poor are housed. Before concluding my remarks I have to thank you for re-electing me as your representative on the board of the City Improvement Trust which, although apparently working very slowly as must always be the case in so large an undertaking, are facing the gigantic task before them with all their energy, and I feel confident that in due course of time they will show substantial results of a beneficial character. With, these remarks I beg to second the motion for the adoption of the annual report.

Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, in supporting the proposition, said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—You may remember that in 1899 I placed before you figures proving the unfortunate effect of the Currency Legislation on the weaving branch of our industry, and last year I discussed its disastrous effect on the other branch, namely, the spinning industry. In the former case the statement has never been disputed, while in the latter what has happened since that day has confirmed me in the solidity of my views. Believing the matter to be of great moment to us all and requiring mature consideration, I opened a discussion on the subject in the columns of the *Times of India*, and I am glad to say that some of our experienced millowners, such as Mr. David, Mr. Dwarkadas Dhurumsey, and Mr. J. A. W., as well as the well-known economist Mr. Marriot, took part in the discussion, and fully supported my contention. There was, however, one opponent, but only one, and even his statements fell perfectly flat. Gentlemen, is it a matter of surprise, therefore, that with the advantage of 8 per cent. to the Lancashire manufacturers and 8 taels per bale to our Japanese competitors given by the short-sighted currency policy of our Government, our industry should fall into unprecedentedly bad times? It has been said that no useful purpose would be served by entering into the discussion of a subject which is practically settled, as the Government of India will never open the mints to the free coinage of silver. Whether the policy of the Government is changed or not, the fact remains and I think it ought to be brought to the notice of the Government by regular agitation. Thus having the full knowledge of the cause of our downfall, it is left for us to try now and find out means to improve the prospects of our industry if at all we wish to save it from a premature death. Foremost amongst them I will place the subject of finding out new markets for our manufactures. We are this day moving in the some grooves in which our forefathers moved,

while nations of the West with all their extended trade are to-day securing new markets. Very recently I read a report of a deputation waiting upon Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, who replied that he was awaiting from British Consuls samples of goods suitable for different foreign markets. Gentlemen, are we trying what lies in our power to do any such thing even in our present unenviable condition? The financial position of our Association is exceedingly prosperous. We can spare nearly Rs. 5,000 a year after deducting our ordinary expenditure, and I think this amount can never be better utilized than looking out for new markets. I know that years ago we tried in this direction, and met with failures, but we should try again, and, taught by the experience of the past, must discover some better way. Instead of deputing a special man to look out for these markets, we might, through Government, ask the help of British Consuls in different countries to secure for us, from time to time, accurate information as to the needs and supplies of their different districts, this Association paying the necessary expenditure. A case in point is that of the Japanese Consul in Bombay who has in his office samples of Japanese products, and who supplies necessary information to this country. The second question to which we ought to pay the most careful attention is the spinning and weaving of finer counts by improving the Indian staple, but as this question was most thoroughly discussed by our colleague, the Hon. Mr. Bomonjee, at the last general meeting, I shall not repeat the arguments to-day, but would only hint that the sooner the Association takes the necessary steps to improve our cotton by importation of seeds or otherwise, the better for our industry. I put as the third matter of importance the cheapening of freight for our goods to the consuming markets. The matter has been very often discussed, and once even put in practice, but owing to the weak support given by the exporters, the experiment failed. I doubt the eventual success of the proposal often made to start steamship companies in connection with our trade, as the expenditure would not secure an adequate return. We might well follow the example of the Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association, who have successfully managed to get low freight for the members of the Association for years past. The principal export trade with the Far East is our yarn, and if the manufacturers combine to export all their goods by one line, and in case of sales make a condition with the purchaser to that effect, I am sure new companies would be attracted and the present steamship lines would come to their senses. The fourth subject is the abolition of the excise duty. I admit that to say anything on the subject would be a repetition, but I think it is impossible to say too much against this unjust tax, which tells so very heavily on the weaving industry of India. I spoke about it at length at our general meeting in 1898, and I would only repeat that we should try all means for its abolition. This can only be achieved by agitation, and we must agitate and again agitate. The fifth is a question of insurance of our mills. The more we show our indifference the harder the Insurance Association bears upon us. It will not be denied that the mill industry give the largest premia and with good risks to the insurance companies. They make good profits out of our premia, and still with what inconsiderateness do they treat us. They do not meet us on fair grounds, but keep us at arms' length. They refuse to supply us with their circulars, refuse to consult us on matters of great moment to our industry, refuse to reconsider mistakes they commit and, in short, rule the whole insurance business very arbitrarily. They will frame a tariff at their own will, make changes at a moment's notice, declare buildings unfit for insurance, which they had previously passed, alter tests they once prescribed, and all this with impunity. I will give you one recent typical instance of this. The sprinklers they passed ten years ago and for which each millowner spent from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000, which have worked so satisfactorily and successfully during past years, have been ordered to be renewed at the pleasure of the Association, quite regardless of the heavy expenditure the millowner shall have to undergo in the midst of depressed times. I think the Association should take some steps to improve these matters. Then there are other important questions, such as technical education, cheapening of labour, comforts for our workmen, unsteadiness of our mill-hands, prosperity of the country, and Government sympathy, &c., which ought to be discussed for the benefit of our industry, but, gentlemen, is it possible in half an hour's conversation to discuss in detail questions that must take years to decide? I have mentioned only a few, and in short, and the sketch I have given of my thoughts will, I hope, be of practical value.

Mr. Wacha, who also supported the motion, said that as far as the controversial questions were concerned, opinions would continue to defer. He did not think the Government would revert to its formal policy by re-opening the mints. The Chairman had referred to the opening of railways and other developments in China as soon as pacification took place, and that John Chinaman would possibly absorb more of their products than before. He believed that that would be so, but they must not forget the formidable competition of Japan in the internal market of China. (Hear, hear.) The more he read on this subject, the more he was convinced that the time was coming when they would have to take serious heed of the competition of Japan. Four or five years ago Japan took something like one crore's worth of yarn from India; to-day the exportation of yarn to Japan had entirely stopped, and in its place Japan imported five crores of cotton, with the result that to the Indian mills cotton was enhanced in price on account of there being two scramblers instead of one. Japanese yarn, averaging 18s, was exported in 1898 to China to the extent of two millions sterling; in 1900 it came to three millions sterling, or four and-a-half crores of rupees, against six and-a-half crores of Indian yarn of all sorts exported within the last year. This meant that slowly the exports of 20s yarn to China from India are diminishing at the same time that the Japanese are increasing their exports. Taking these things into consideration, and also the fact that the Japanese were more go-ahead and had great skill, the time might come when the Bombay millowners would rue the day that they did not take heed in time. The introduction of railways might effect changes in China but were they not aware of the Chinese character. The Chinaman was said to be like the tortoise, but as the tortoise in the long run overtook the hare, the Chinese would overtake Bombay. Therefore, he thought the time had come when they must see how far they could increase the consumption of yarn at home and find new markets elsewhere. Instead of discussing these questions in a purely academic manner, they should be debated by committees of experts, who should bring the results of their deliberations before the general meeting, so that the Association could do practical work. Referring to the excise duty on cloth he described it as a most unjust duty, a financial injustice perpetrated by Government in obedience to Manchester's call. Competing against the cloth of the mills was that produced by the hand-loom weavers who used Indian yarn on which no duty was paid. From the point of view of the hand-loom weavers who were really in a very distressed condition, it was no doubt a good thing that they should increase their industry, but so far as the millowners were concerned it could not be tolerated. It was protection within protection. The 3½ per cent. duty worked as a confiscatory duty, for every fifty annas of profit they made Government took twenty annas. He did not think the income-tax was so confiscatory as this duty, and no agitation on the part of the Association would be more to the purpose than one in reference to this duty, which had really crushed the weaving industry. (Applause.)

The proposition for the adoption of the report was then put to the vote and carried.

NEW COMMITTEE.

It was proposed by Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, and seconded by Mr. C. N. Wadia, and carried—"That Mr. John R. Greaves be re-elected Chairman, and the Hon. Mr. Bomonjee D. Petit, Deputy Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association for 1901, and that the Committee for the same period be composed as follows:—Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Goculdas Naranjee, Gordhandas Khatav, Ranchordas Narotamdas, Manmohandas Ramjee, Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Jejeebhoy F. Petit, Jamshedjee A. Wadia, S. A. Nathan, Dinshaw E. Wacha, K. R. Cama, Sassoon J. David, D. J. Tata, D. C. Shroff, C. N. Wadia, and Sir J. Cowasjee Jehangir."

Mr. Hormusjee Sorabjee proposed, and Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy seconded—"That the committee be empowered to pay from the funds of the Association to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute the sum of Rs. 3,000, being the Association's donation for 1901-1902."

The proposition was carried.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Nathan, Mr. N. S. Jamsetjee was re-elected Auditor for the ensuing year.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

Appendix J.

STATISTICS.

STATEMENT of Imports of Piece-Goods (Grey, Bleached, Coloured and Printed) and of Yarns (Grey and Dyed) from Great Britain into Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, from the year 1851 *to* 1900, *both inclusive.*

Year.	Piece-Goods.			Yarns.		
	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1851	116,351,747	213,757,342	3,712,729	6,384,321	18,281,592	1,289,835
1852	113,567,856	163,851,027	3,731,934	5,681,870	13,946,539	1,503,000
1853	130,838,032	172,098,876	8,038,050	6,849,463	15,350,537	2,068,994
1854	192,200,419	271,208,527	8,695,054	7,668,093	15,650,107	1,946,584
1855	128,193,027	256,069,194	6,542,924	7,447,529	16,901,310	2,107,969
1856	130,459,853	275,016,345	4,517,561	4,559,670	15,224,557	1,923,999
1857	137,761,636	235,190,273	9,375,347	2,838,644	10,691,863	2,370,741
1858	281,836,364	416,362,074	15,431,647	8,744,517	18,369,490	4,036,325
1859	307,086,509	520,899,016	20,425,632	12,899,875	20,043,485	5,741,441
1860	267,443,986	403,351,123	20,648,072	4,571,134	16,641,847	5,656,930
1861	272,573,717	418,671,687	14,628,188	5,578,828	13,933,256	3,694,985
1862	178,803,604	295,508,637	9,748,215	4,811,384	9,594,896	1,675,239
1863	232,321,038	234,645,916	16,352,677	5,592,995	10,394,931	3,702,562
1864	189,812,984	223,036,538	14,787,062	4,268,662	8,742,699	3,447,635
1865	175,486,677	319,047,954	17,291,103	4,073,811	6,981,809	2,232,948
1866	243,476,368	351,572,331	22,081,805	6,877,968	10,795,517	4,629,986
1867	316,784,109	528,434,956	23,258,498	6,568,619	13,006,019	4,684,638
1868	555,337,050	619,101,683	31,793,397	7,780,203	13,236,453	6,873,398
1869	296,158,439	518,741,346	29,683,469	7,981,949	11,858,210	7,773,636
1870	272,898,226	687,639,911	45,750,099	9,946,299	16,816,936	8,649,598
1871	305,416,233	684,926,367	47,560,133	6,097,531	12,041,848	6,876,841
1872	262,849,273	657,123,291	48,177,871	6,163,813	11,490,636	8,616,040
1873	349,631,830	664,987,114	57,666,809	8,667,090	11,192,248	8,918,841
1874	292,843,697	765,762,164	49,878,834	8,867,978	14,041,520	10,510,639
1875	305,917,934	744,439,224	44,683,288	6,863,763	12,945,102	10,104,020
1876	356,940,508	733,913,330	54,875,423	8,246,211	12,090,167	9,664,609
1877	354,779,192	885,688,850	39,106,318	10,624,710	14,364,841	8,683,595
1878	344,068,807	749,233,431	47,038,579	7,754,005	13,967,396	8,373,916
1879	343,811,233	788,759,250	61,375,691	7,469,113	10,580,436	9,581,363
1880	531,050,550	1,007,531,497	77,010,037	13,024,923	16,446,089	12,108,002
1881	544,890,697	947,329,460	82,451,852	12,326,706	13,597,371	11,099,762
1882	500,248,293	883,611,784	106,615,818	12,019,123	14,780,667	13,069,871
1883	572,738,196	878,949,353	107,868,579	16,220,463	13,478,764	11,033,824
1884	568,220,318	908,294,475	120,841,003	14,299,380	15,318,840	13,114,875
1885	547,773,459	911,987,148	93,757,204	14,132,372	13,473,067	9,597,197
1886	700,061,881	1,159,407,968	143,318,736	17,087,709	14,177,149	13,937,810
1887	585,502,258	988,370,500	117,502,619	14,990,151	14,040,137	13,432,638
1888	652,344,548	1,045,951,384	138,271,060	16,595,176	14,778,545	14,570,258
1889	634,608,171	1,031,000,980	144,140,943	13,011,348	11,836,681	13,393,848
1890	665,550,786	1,037,911,379	115,224,797	15,805,515	12,455,601	13,284,690
1891	572,065,309	961,686,226	108,083,576	15,526,869	12,484,617	14,666,189
1892	548,944,867	1,013,742,658	93,832,712	12,427,053	10,108,327	10,390,439
1893	604,439,138	1,009,441,511	106,086,291	10,466,235	13,124,097	11,387,889
1894	719,324,449	1,161,138,343	140,749,235	11,723,808	10,529,734	12,547,763
1895	484,780,087	925,203,136	99,427,366	10,857,586	10,689,066	10,188,466
1896	574,410,316	1,163,967,702	86,265,292	11,649,977	13,403,663	15,402,931
1897	472,597,133	932,328,974	121,396,515	11,788,246	13,299,211	13,650,922
1898	557,557,951	1,202,254,978	91,950,978	10,238,969	11,412,068	11,673,678
1899	611,556,220	1,266,926,546	93,492,746	10,441,484	10,729,842	11,532,812
1900	461,938,302	1,086,463,274	120,383,387	5,892,081	9,435,371	9,496,085

ANNUAL IMPORTS FROM EUROPE INTO BOMBAY OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM 1ST JANUARY 1891 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1900.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1891.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1892.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1893.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1894.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1895.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1896.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1897.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1898.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1899.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1900.
GREY GOODS.										
36 in. & under × 37/9 yds. Shirtings	Pcs. 20,59,260	Pcs. 13,23,978	Pcs. 18,02,879	Pcs. 18,23,643	Pcs. 14,28,836	Pcs. 13,21,463	Pcs. 8,05,059	Pcs. 10,73,940	Pcs. 9,39,757	Pcs. 5,91,977
37/9 „ do. do. 5¼ lbs & under ...	„ 120	„ 3,747	„ 6,450	„ 1,748	„ 4,261	„ 6,295	„ 7,972	„ 22,838	„ 24,744	„ 21,859
„ „ do. do. 6¼ lbs. do. ...	„ 38,317	„ 48,560	„ 90,805	„ 79,228	„ 36,712	„ 52,827	„ 18,288	„ 16,210	„ 29,864	„ 79,251
„ „ do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	„ 2,94,599	„ 2,21,296	„ 2,89,028	„ 2,94,931	„ 1,97,523	„ 1,49,644	„ 1,98,749	„ 1,64,387	„ 1,36,755	„ 1,16,975
„ „ do. do. 7¼ lbs. do. ...	„ 84,125	„ 82,603	„ 1,18,950	„ 72,739	„ 2,21,380	„ 94,551	„ 2,20,012	„ 2,03,547	„ 1,73,723	„ 1,04,626
„ „ do. do. 8¼ lbs. do. ...	„ 5,05,891	„ 5,36,225	„ 4,76,383	„ 4,87,822	„ 4,22,948	„ 2,65,195	„ 5,16,622	„ 6,23,056	„ 7,97,166	„ 3,61,614
„ „ do. do. 9 lbs. do. ...	„ 1,53,348	„ 1,28,496	„ 1,03,992	„ 91,207	„ 1,73,177	„ 1,03,791	„ 1,42,860	„ 1,80,306	„ 2,50,118	„ 88,968
„ „ do. do. above 9 lbs.	„ 97,589	„ 73,254	„ 91,990	„ 94,264	„ 73,246	„ 1,25,327	„ 1,26,773	„ 1,09,057	„ 1,82,570	„ 80,633
40/5 „ do. do. 6 lbs. & under ...	„	„	„ 2,150	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ .....
„ „ do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	„ 50,349	„ 17,002	„ 6,262	„ 12,332	„ 2,471	„ 659	„	„ 836	„	„ 1,097
„ „ do. do. 8 lbs. do ...	„ 2,20,005	„ 1,73,016	„ 2,29,892	„ 2,68,205	„ 2,49,805	„ 1,79,933	„ 2,40,769	„ 2,05,787	„ 2,07,727	„ 2,14,494
„ „ do. do. 9 lbs. do. ...	„ 1,59,104	„ 1,08,409	„ 1,71,876	„ 2,00,875	„ 1,89,623	„ 1,16,073	„ 1,62,045	„ 1,32,565	„ 2,09,156	„ 1,90,600
„ „ do. do. above 9 lbs.	„ 4,32,750	„ 2,35,697	„ 2,97,128	„ 3,99,545	„ 3,21,020	„ 2,60,557	„ 2,81,002	„ 3,07,547	„ 4,07,316	„ 1,89,229
46/49 „ do. do all weights ...	„ 4,59,270	„ 3,50,732	„ 3,60,107	„ 4,33,517	„ 3,65,656	„ 3,11,074	„ 3,31,244	„ 3,70,956	„ 4,22,409	„ 2,03,655
50/52 „ do. do. do. ...	„ 1,77,163	„ 1,04,859	„ 1,02,168	„ 1,16,712	„ 84,269	„ 65,167	„ 1,07,337	„ 1,02,418	„ 1,13,286	„ 58,163
58/60 „ do. do. do. ...	„ 37,524	„ 25,550	„ 44,681	„ 58,426	„ 55,401	„ 55,455	„ 47,866	„ 51,575	„ 91,691	„ 70,345
All widths × 28/24 yds. T. Cloths 4 lbs. & under ...	„ 5,050	„ 5,400	„ 3,194	„ 888	„ 537	„	„	„	„	„ .....
„ do. do. 5 lbs.	„ 1,297	„ 650	„ 1,000	„	„ 46	„	„	„ 200	„ 100	„ .....
„ do. do. 6 lbs.	„ 1,600	„ 2,149	„ 3,305	„ 1,980	„ 5,264	„ 779	„ 279	„ 502	„ 2,711	„ .....
„ do. do. 7 lbs.	„ 2,76,865	„ 3,52,949	„ 2,61,442	„ 2,08,118	„ 2,66,484	„ 1,36,503	„ 1,42,037	„ 1,70,264	„ 1,79,453	„ 1,33,575
„ do. do. above 7 lbs.	„ 23,108	„ 34,756	„ 22,587	„ 19,359	„ 46,156	„ 41,606	„ 28,109	„ 30,199	„ 25,827	„ 11,510
29 in. & under × 22/24 yds. Madapollams 2½ lbs. & under.	„ 35,490	„ 23,756	„ 57,094	„ 2,13,342	„ 49,978	„ 20,083	„ 29,487	„ 46,957	„ 21,948	„ 20,677
„ do. do. 2¾ lbs. & over.	„ 1,450	„ 29,704	„ 19,182	„ 70,638	„ 43,710	„ 29,355	„ 51,825	„ 61,107	„ 42,953	„ 27,355
30/32 in. do. do. 2¼ lbs. & under.	„ 40,338	„ 38,954	„ 35,346	„ 14,577	„ 1,950	„	„ 3,647	„	„	„ 3,999
„ in. do. do. 2¾ lbs. & over.	„ 2,83,965	„ 2,52,823	„ 1,60,503	„ 2,37,388	„ 88,949	„ 39,475	„ 29,943	„ 30,275	„ 25,740	„ 13,647
38/42 in. do. do. 3 to 4½ lbs. ...	„ 387	„ 1,50,168	„ 1,53,742	„ 1,30,060	„ 54,640	„ 16,422	„ 43,161	„ 15,784	„ 4,020	„ 7,976
43 in. & over do. do. 4½ to 6¼ lbs. ...	„ 3,03,709	„ 3,09,103	„ 2,42,399	„ 4,17,354	„ 1,85,136	„ 1,12,756	„ 1,48,341	„ 2,17,568	„ 1,94,602	„ 1,78,886
18/24 in. × 28/30 yds.* Printers 2 to 3 lbs. ...	„ 1,24,068	„ 1,00,211	„ 1,19,558	„ 3,66,687	„ 1,44,056	„ 14,206	„ 18,065	„ 58,816	„ 61,238	„ 5,701
Above 24 in. × do do above 3 lbs. ...	„ 16,373	„ 35,203	„ 14,224	„ 18,127	„ 37,106	„ 31,376	„ 22,450	„ 16,103	„ 14,866	„ .....
34 to 45 in. × 18/20 yds. Jacconets, all weights ...	„ 8,77,421	„ 10,12,563	„ 8,73,579	„ 13,08,222	„ 7,14,810	„ 5,95,975	„ 5,79,630	„ 5,62,372	„ 5,56,628	„ 2,98,347
44 in. × 22 yds. do. do ...	„ 3,36,824	„ 3,53,785	„ 2,95,969	„ 5,00,241	„ 3,21,674	„ 2,92,669	„ 4,47,745	„ 3,58,728	„ 3,69,167	„ 3,94,145
Above 44 in. × 22 yds. do. do. ...	„ 2,96,548	„ 3,56,777	„ 3,36,015	„ 4,73,279	„ 4,16,877	„ 4,15,486	„ 3,80,447	„ 5,26,500	„ 3,89,181	„ 4,60,181
36/9 in. × 18 to 22 yds. Mulls do. ...	„ 3,85,393	„ 3,72,748	„ 7,19,816	„ 8,50,243	„ 3,42,753	„ 2,40,674	„ 4,06,853	„ 4,65,478	„ 3,68,803	„ 5,10,841
40/42 in. × 19/20 yds. do do ...	„ 51,292	„ 97,164	„ 1,06,678	„ 2,50,151	„ 1,92,140	„ 1,60,556	„ 2,34,099	„ 1,50,314	„ 1,03,585	„ 1,69,994
Above 43 in. × 19/20 yds. do. do. ...	„ 13,126	„ 27,560	„ 44,861	„ 71,712	„ 71,563	„ 45,480	„ 61,369	„ 22,982	„ 15,991	„ 55,555
Domestics	„ 1,266	„ 1,356	„ 1,018	„ 349	„ 478	„	„	„	„	„ .....
Longcloths	„ 850	„ 197	„ 60	„ 1,697	„ 388	„	„	„	„	„ .....
Twills and Drills	„ 3,78,829	„ 2,40,194	„ 3,21,484	„ 3,39,873	„ 2,86,789	„ 3,61,470	„ 3,28,264	„ 3,33,317	„ 4,01,156	„ 3,37,218
Dimities or Spots	„	„	„	„	„ 167	„	„	„	„	„ .....
Chudders	„	„ 61,106	„ 297	„ 2,414	„ 2,171	„	„	„	„	„ .....
Total for 12 Months	Ps. 81,27,562	Ps. 72,87,701	Ps. 79,98,087	Ps. 99,25,833	Ps. 70,93,150	Ps. 56,52,882	Ps. 61,62,341	Ps. 66,36,981	Ps. 67,72,681	Ps. 50,02,998

* Printers of 60 yds. are entered in the equivalent of 30 yds. pieces, and similarly with T. Cloths of 48, 72, and 96 yards.

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1891.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1892.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1893.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1894.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1895.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1896.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1897.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1898.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1899.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1900.
WHITE GOODS.										
38/36 in. × 39/42 yds. Shirtings and Longcloths	Pcs. 5,11,402	Pcs. 3,60,277	Pcs. 5,47,275	Pcs. 6,01,797	Pcs. 4,84,245	Pcs. 7,03,249	Pcs. 4,51,298	Pcs. 5,35,152	Pcs. 6,66,078	Pcs. 5,18,993
26/39 in. × 18/20 yds. Jacconets	„ 9,18,430	„ 8,45,790	„ 7,91,996	„ 10,86,567	„ 4,91,891	„ 6,15,049	„ 4,28,556	„ 5,28,703	„ 3,43,240	„ 2,52,772
40 in. & wider „ do.	„ 91,671	„ 36,939	„ 67,040	„ 1,03,140	„ 39,271					
26/39 in. × „ Mulls and Nainsooks	„ 32,91,991	„ 34,18,904	„ 30,15,866	„ 46,59,694	„ 34,88,001	„ 37,77,257	„ 39,97,687	„ 48,29,693	„ 47,18,140	„ 42,49,615
40/45 in. × „ do. do.	„ 3,39,902	„ 3,14,178	„ 2,79,838	„ 5,94,947	„ 3,77,604	„ 4,91,478	„ 5,98,209	„ 7,53,189	„ 10,21,784	„ 10,71,745
46 in. and upwards do. do.	„ 5,96,764	„ 6,90,565	„ 4,24,836	„ 7,45,468	„ 6,04,937	„ 8,24,631	„ 7,10,017	„ 8,54,263	„ 9,06,609	„ 8,49,067
32 to 42 in. × 12 yds. Cambrics	„ 22,917	„ 30,657	„ 22,681	„ 31,263	„ 20,951	„ 15,906	„ 10,395	„ 5,834	„ 6,936	„ 2,648
Twills and Drills	„ 41,161	„ 28,424	„ 55,131	„ 41,987	„ 39,498	„ 70,657	„ 34,710	„ 46,324	„ 66,820	„ 72,178
Total for 12 months ...	Ps. 58,21,238	Ps. 57,25,734	Ps. 53,04,463	Ps. 77,66,863	Ps. 55,46,398	Ps. 65,08,227	Ps. 62,30,863	Ps. 75,53,168	Ps. 77,19,568	Ps. 70,17,018
TURKEY RED GOODS.										
24 in. × 28 yds. Cambrics	Pcs. 2,70,547	Pcs. 3,28,547	Pcs. 4,33,286	Pcs. 5,36,977	Pcs. 2,98,312	Pcs. 3,30,750	Pcs. 1,96,536	Pcs. 3,42,264	Pcs. 6,36,650	Pcs. 2,38,797
32 in. × 24 yds. do.	„ 21,179	„ 11,512	„ 21,583	„ 29,765	„ 13,762	„ 28,326	„ 12,830	„ 19,593	„ 5,567	„ 4,469
All Widths and Lengths Shirtings	„ 2,00,236	„ 2,40,725	„ 2,64,912	„ 2,78,596	„ 2,33,360	„ 2,67,750	„ 1,45,577	„ 2,02,216	„ 4,22,816	„ 1,34,765
30 in. and over × 19/20 yds. Mulls	„ 99,911	„ 1,06,769	„ 1,03,460	„ 72,500	„ 60,693	„ 93,006	„ 25,677	„ 27,889	„ 63,267	„ 22,737
Do. do. Jacconets	„ 17,689	„ 41,728	„ 30,974	„ 35,146	„ 14,187	„ 21,678	„ 12,980	„ 17,128	„ 13,181	„ 4,043
All widths and lengths Twills and Dimities	„ 52,656	„ 66,261	„ 50,700	„ 44,939	„ 59,024	„ 37,145	„ 23,101	„ 19,157	„ 26,759	„ 15,607
33/39 in. × 9/12 yds. Lappets	„ 4,223	„ 10,533	„ 7,942	„ 12,429	„ 7,683	„ 10,210	„ 14,190	„ 4,075	„ 2,590	„ 731
30 in. and over × 19/20 yds. Mull Stripes	„ 14,542	„ 15,230	„ 11,878	„ 12,138	„ 13,091	„ 7,579	„ 2,896	„ 4,887	„ 4,283	„ 5,183
All widths and lengths Prints and Chintz... ...	„ 2,31,156	„ 2,30,811	„ 3,44,243	„ 4,52,960	„ 2,50,924	„ 3,05,339	„ 2,48,178	„ 6,26,193	„ 6,68,042	„ 3,79,964
30 in. & over × 20 yds. Printed Jacconets	„ 82,073	„ 81,643	„ 1,28,512	„ 1,04,221	„ 1,11,657	„ 1,58,856	„ 1,04,619	„ 1,35,468	„ 1,84,673	„ 90,988
Scarfs and Sarries	„ 10,93,560	„ 12,26,621	„ 11,75,594	„ 7,40,603	„ 8,40,895	„ 10,00,902	„ 3,84,731	„ 10,54,914	„ 13,35,883	„ 7,01,167
Bandanas or Handkerchiefs ...	„ 82,589	„ 1,00,938	„ 94,584	„ 1,03,409	„ 2,25,435	„ 1,96,977	„ 2,51,383	„ 3,70,075	„ 6,02,590	„ 3,16,242
Total for 12 months ...	Ps. 21,70,360	Ps. 24,61,848	Ps. 26,73,668	Ps. 24,23,703	Ps. 21,28,023	Ps. 24,58,518	Ps. 14,24,148	Ps. 28,23,764	Ps. 39,66,241	Ps. 19,14,993
WOOLLENS.										
Army Cloth	Yds. 3,79,508	Yds. 2,89,355	Yds. 3,47,797	Yds. 1,89,192	Yds. 1,87,721	Yds. 2,07,917	Yds. 96,586	Yds. 1,40,006	Yds. 2,58,859	Yds. 79,013
Spanish Stripes or Ladies' Cloth	„ 5,31,203	„ 5,03,388	„ 7,67,768	„ 7,76,868	„ 2,86,218	„ 2,14,504	„ 83,027	„ 1,70,105	„ 3,70,972	„ 1,26,698
Flannels	„ 18,22,288	„ 12,01,549	„ 18,34,686	„ 16,96,624	„ 20,15,024	„ 22,96,178	„ 11,77,910	„ 17,76,647	„ 22,19,994	„ 19,99,888
Broad Cloth	„ 3,10,725	„ 2,71,650	„ 2,26,854	„ 2,88,728	„ 1,82,683	„ 1,66,475	„ 70,023	„ 1,35,348	„ 1,93,842	„ 1,26,310
Alpacca, Merino, Italian, &c.	„ 10,31,011	„ 7,37,406	„ 8,14,874	„ 7,15,100	„ 7,63,892	„ 9,08,995	„ 4,93,283	„ 5,12,478	„ 4,60,876	„ 4,83,001
Union Cloth	„ 5,01,958	„ 4,11,805	„ 5,40,799	„ 2,46,863	„ 1,74,185	„ 1,59,757	„ 49,035	„ 56,289	„ 81,530	„ 57,247
Long Ells	„ 14,930	„ 1,920	„ 14,020	„ 41,455	„ 27,395	„ 3,840	„	„ 18,945	„ 3,360	„ .....
All other Sorts	„ 26,27,333	„ 21,17,603	„ 34,51,577	„ 22,78,277	„ 27,20,062	„ 32,36,325	„ 16,25,720	„ 17,14,668	„ 34,11,375	„ 23,82,967
Total for 12 months ...	Yds. 72,68,956	Yds. 55,84,670	Yds. 79,98,375	Yds. 62,33,107	Yds. 63,57,180	Yds. 71,94,491	Yds. 34,95,584	Yds. 45,24,486	Yds. 70,00,828	Yds. 52,55,024

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1891.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1892.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1893.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1894.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1895.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1896.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1897.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1898.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1899.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1900.
FANCY GOODS.										
Dyed Shirtings	Pcs. 1,05,734	Pcs. 1,43,006	Pcs. 1,31,802	Pcs. 2,43,052	Pcs. 1,08,263	Pcs. 1,98,654	Pcs. 1,63,016	Pcs. 2,38,221	Pcs. 2,79,072	Pcs. 1,89,168
„ Madapollams or Cambrics	„ 1,66,164	„ 1,13,465	„ 1,11,112	„ 2,22,629	„ 55,177	„ 1,09,408	„ 99,478	„ 1,28,294	„ 1,12,913	„ 53,685
„ Mulls	„ 200	„ 1,505	„ 3,554	„	„ 117	„	„	„	„	„ .....
„ Jacconets	„ 41,299	„ 62,935	„ 34,947	„ 68,883	„ 19,952	„ 23,870	„ 26,556	„ 9,751	„ 5,934	„ 4,609
Prints and Chintz, all Widths and Lengths	„ 16,98,267	„ 17,79,281	„ 16,68,789	„ 19,43,064	„ 10,19,678	„ 13,87,624	„ 7,91,893	„ 14,50,566	„ 18,10,791	„ 8,85,291
Printed Muslins and Jacconets, all Widths and Lengths	„ 4,27,476	„ 5,69,362	„ 3,42,582	„ 5,94,043	„ 2,84,270	„ 4,46,004	„ 72,818	„ 1,11,870	„ 1,77,121	„ 82,782
Lappets, White	„ 1,54,411	„ 1,49,194	„ 1,25,003	„ 1,63,281	„ 1,30,314	„ 1,21,675	„ 79,294	„ 76,289	„ 94,219	„ 73,625
„ Coloured	„ 63,901	„ 99,117	„ 50,103	„ 62,240	„ 63,902	„ 69,586	„ 41,868	„ 20,048	„ 23,220	„ 18,751
Lappet and Lace Scarfs	„ 69,851	„ 73,816	„ 58,814	„ 65,515	„ 33,341	„ 53,414	„ 22,265	„ 24,044	„ 63,338	„ 40,733
Dhoties, Grey	„ 32,05,173	„ 34,26,233	„ 33,48,861	„ 44,88,320	„ 30,44,779	„ 36,27,489	„ 30,94,888	„ 27,71,211	„ 36,73,688	„ 13,29,728
„ Bleached	„ 5,86,035	„ 7,33,356	„ 4,44,267	„ 6,06,542	„ 5,40,275	„ 5,40,165	„ 4,11,254	„ 4,43,666	„ 4,37,520	„ 5,04,471
Scarfs and Sarries, Grey	„ 4,58,526	„ 4,67,510	„ 3,34,016	„ 2,97,786	„ 1,83,629	„ 2,97,059	„ 2,44,584	„ 1,69,086	„ 2,16,232	„ 1,12,639
„ „ Bleached	„ 5,62,777	„ 7,14,564	„ 3,28,496	„ 5,47,422	„ 3,91,391	„ 5,17,573	„ 2,69,829	„ 3,36,091	„ 5,21,703	„ 4,13,435
„ „ Colored and Printed	„ 2,59,769	„ 2,94,742	„ 2,42,555	„ 3,96,854	„ 4,26,902	„ 4,50,978	„ 5,39,368	„ 6,89,867	„ 6,89,986	„ 6,62,041
Book Muslins	„ 1,12,648	„ 1,27,265	„ 1,40,348	„ 1,69,803	„ 1,12,922	„ 3,31,510	„ 1,34,480	„ 1,11,528	„ 1,66,611	„ 3,46,924
Gauze, Plain, Figured, Striped and Checked	„ 1,84,234	„ 2,86,732	„ 2,08,777	„ 3,29,603	„ 1,83,525	„ 4,75,366	„ 2,70,923	„ 1,73,342	„ 4,08,525	„ 2,20,784
Doria and Mull Stripes	„ 10,53,824	„ 10,65,939	„ 11,17,939	„ 13,97,040	„ 10,06,337	„ 11,45,682	„ 7,31,873	„ 5,43,535	„ 7,37,922	„ 3,99,639
Cotton Ticks	„ 1,879	„ 3,204	„ 4,953	„ 2,764	„ 5,184	„ 6,353	„ 1,614	„ 2,477	„ 4,526	„ 1,950
Twills and Drills, Colored	„ 66,427	„ 64,789	„ 79,562	„ 72,311	„ 58,284	„ 63,099	„ 61,437	„ 78,728	„ 1,09,659	„ 76,158
Imitation Linen Dhoties and Sarries	„ 64,311	„ 43,027	„ 51,817	„ 46,732	„ 27,928	„ 59,449	„ 21,735	„ 27,620	„ 33,713	„ 45,356
Embd. Muslins, Jacconets, and Scarfs (White)	„ 1,30,390	„ 1,19,515	„ 1,39,171	„ 1,75,816	„ 69,236	„ 1,33,276	„ 1,09,591	„ 1,35,715	„ 1,63,157	„ 1,54,620
32/36 in. 4 to 5 yards Khunds	„ 8,058	„ 963	„ 1,768	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ .....
39 in. × 12 yds. Nainsooks, Colored and Printed	„ 22,000	„ 11,889	„ 22,835	„ 17,199	„ 12,103	„ 11,367	„ 12,624	„ 1,872	„ 3,505	„ 3,797
Trouserings	„	„ 44,928	„ 45,160	„ 33,111	„ 39,362	„ 54,532	„ 22,139	„ 33,667	„ 57,760	„ 23,628
Chequered Mulls	„	„ 10,650	„ 12,339	„ 13,784	„	„	„	„	„	„ .....
Harwards, Oxfords, Zephyrs, &c.	„	„	„	„ 30,364	„ 42,614	„ 51,334	„ 17,420	„ 26,140	„ 42,801	„ 26,361
Satin	„	„	„	„ 78,484	„ 30,607	„ 80,903	„ 61,496	„ 51,770	„ 52,277	„ 47,785
Coatings	„	„	„	„	„ 14,191	„ 32,341	„ 31,821	„ 43,588	„ 81,649	„ 34,901
Italians	„	„	„	„	„	„ 34,946	„ 8,363	„ 28,573	„ 60,656	„ 33,555
Dimities, Brocades or Brilliants	„ 36,455	„ 36,269	„ 35,649	„ 53,087	„ 30,922	„ 89,312	„ 60,143	„ 57,994	„ 87,796	„ 61,206
Total for 12 months	Ps. 94,39,799	Ps.1,04,42,956	Ps. 90,86,019	Ps.1,21,19,729	Ps. 79,33,305	Ps.1,04,12,769	Ps. 74,02,760	Ps. 74,65,053	Ps.1,01,16,224	Ps. 58,46,620
Flannels, cotton. Total for 12 months	yds. * ...	yds. * ...	yds. * ...	yds. * ...	yds. * ...	yds. * ...	yds. * ...	yds. * ...	yds. 83,39,803	yds. 39,85,533
Nets Do.	„ 19,45,704	„ 12,63,223	„ 17,02,896	„ 17,53,199	„ 12,64,368	„ 18,48,229	„ 11,26,765	„ 11,27,697	„ 23,76,906	„ 17,73,409
Handkerchiefs, White Do.	doz. 1,05,767	doz. 68,529	doz. 1,28,427	doz. 94,857	doz. 1,18,574	doz. 1,93,739	doz. 1,12,134	doz. 1,17,701	doz. 108,978	doz. 56,871
„ Printed Do.	„ 7,28,153	„ 6,27,217	„ 8,48,332	„ 7,30,297	„ 7,30,226	„ 6,46,876	„ 3,16,254	„ 2,37,241	„ 6,67,134	„ 1,78,687

* Not recorded.

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1891.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1892.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1893.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1894.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1895.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1896.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1897.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1898.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1899.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1900.
YARNS.										
Grey Mule and Medio, 10/24's say 20's	lbs. 12,848	lbs. ...	lbs. 400	lbs. 280	lbs. 900	lbs. 20,140	lbs. 2,005	lbs. 1,709	lbs. 19,987	lbs. 15,664
" " 26/32's " 30's	" 6,63,005	" 5,76,377	" 6,70,660	" 6,52,005	" 7,88,400	" 7,67,318	" 10,77,722	" 19,21,416	" 17,08,508	" 6,32,505
" " 34/42's " 40's	" 25,39,848	" 14,06,546	" 6,63,999	" 2,34,490	" 13,65,527	" 17,54,984	" 12,11,967	" 14,02,827	" 18,86,187	" 3,97,230
" " 44/52's " 50's	" 7,98,311	" 6,77,178	" 4,92,155	" 5,60,289	" 6,59,523	" 8,14,011	" 4,95,792	" 3,20,475	" 4,93,046	" 2,44,513
" " 54/60's " 60's	" 7,35,876	" 2,78,875	" 2,97,031	" 3,96,712	" 2,83,993	" 5,80,556	" 3,59,817	" 2,06,502	" 3,00,510	" 5,34,411
" " above 60's	" 87,606	" 56,812	" 58,624	" 99,332	" 60,002	" 1,26,751	" 1,34,088	" 1,43,613	" 1,29,261	" 2,25,727
Grey Water and Mock, 16/24's say 20's	" 12,000	" 8,174	" 8,100	" 14,464	" 6,000	" 9,000	" 6,650	" 3,000	" 3,600	" 5,100
" " 26/32's " 30's	" 31,28,504	" 27,45,081	" 21,03,369	" 24,88,370	" 33,36,916	" 34,53,975	" 38,70,442	" 40,04,735	" 29,88,343	" 16,90,962
" " 40's	" 7,20,316	" 5,46,745	" 3,09,540	" 5,54,708	" 6,54,840	" 6,19,647	" 6,23,365	" 5,04,926	" 7,14,431	" 3,93,163
" " above 40's	" 61,195	" 17,096	" 4,530	" 9,661	" 8,308	" 33,100	" 26,763	" 6,600	" 27,758	" 65,027
Total for 12 months (Grey Yarns)...	lbs. 87,09,509	lbs. 63,12,879	lbs. 46,08,308	lbs. 67,60,211	lbs. 71,48,319	lbs. 81,79,482	lbs. 78,08,611	lbs. 85,15,803	lbs. 82,67,081	lbs. 40,58,802
Bleached ... ... Total for 12 months ...	lbs. 3,51,728	lbs. 4,46,018	lbs. 4,99,383	lbs. 4,29,568	lbs. 5,00,767	lbs. 5,78,983	lbs. 4,26,951	lbs. 4,76,771	lbs. 4,99,549	lbs. 4,61,112
Turkey Red	lbs. 39,90,394	lbs. 33,34,644	lbs. 29,96,241	lbs. 19,70,988	lbs. 17,12,417	lbs. 18,61,219	lbs. 9,83,052	lbs. 12,06,649	lbs. 12,45,093	lbs. 6,07,437
Orange and Yellow	" 10,65,665	" 11,16,325	" 8,66,328	" 10,26,640	" 7,52,471	" 6,33,261	" 5,06,761	" 4,25,306	" 5,50,680	" 2,33,904
Green	" 5,67,936	" 5,69,230	" 4,07,429	" 4,91,980	" 4,28,769	" 3,70,531	" 2,85,050	" 1,73,300	" 2,26,522	" 43,650
Other Colours	" 29,759	" 21,384	" 19,018	" 11,414	" 5,047	" 21,232	" 7,438	" 11,999	" 23,831	" 27,519
Total for 12 months (Coloured Yarns)...	lbs. 56,46,754	lbs. 50,41,583	lbs. 42,89,016	lbs. 35,01,022	lbs. 28,98,704	lbs. 28,86,243	lbs. 17,82,301	lbs. 18,17,254	lbs. 18,45,125	lbs. 9,13,510
Total all Yarns...	lbs. 1,47,07,991	lbs. 1,18,00,480	lbs. 93,97,207	lbs. 1,06,90,801	lbs. 1,05,47,790	lbs. 1,16,44,708	lbs. 1,00,17,863	lbs. 1,08,09,828	lbs. 1,06,11,755	lbs. 54,31,924
SUNDRY.										
Coals (from Europe and Australia). Total for 12 months...	Tons 5,63,488	Tons 4,90,469	Tons 4,67,153	Tons 5,53,964	Tons 5,75,249	Tons 4,10,722	Tons 1,26,698	Tons 1,97,942	Tons 3,11,632	Tons 58,631
Coke (from Europe). Do. ...	" 4,825	" 4,133	" 5,113	" 4,444	" 4,251	" 7,368	" 5,268	" 5,126	" 6,102	" 3,355
Coals (from Japan)	" *	" *	" *	" *	" 4,547	" 57,677	" 24,545	" 16,817	" 75,387	" 23,936
" (from Calcutta)	" *	" *	" *	" *	" *	" 2,51,816	" 4,29,772	" 3,80,945	" 3,43,297	" 5,91,997

* Not recorded.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS,

BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND NATIVE CRAFT.

From 1st January to 31st December 1900.

As per Export General Manifests.

TO	Grey and White Piece-Goods.			Coloured Piece-Goods.		Total.		Twist.	
	Pckgs.	Yards.	lbs.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Bales.	Lbs.
CALCUTTA	13,986	1,93,35,439	57,40,046	1,185	16,07,511	15,171	2,09,42,950	84,033	1,87,63,064
MADRAS	28	39,870	14,740	52	69,374	80	1,09,044	572	2,23,160
MALABAR AND COROMANDEL COASTS (Calicut, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Beypore, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, &c.)	820	13,01,561	3,35,912	421	9,15,388	1,241	22,16,699	12,063	43,19,584
SCIND (Kurrachee)	80,410	5,84,19,460	1,24,18,259	2,154	44,37,451	82,564	6,28,56,911	5,715	21,08,283
KUTCH AND KATTYAWAR	829	16,40,978	3,66,719	69	1,08,508	898	17,49,486	2,557	9,27,430
BRITISH CONCAN & GUZERAT (Rutnagherry, Carwar, Vingorla, (Compta, Hurnee, Caranja, Panwell, Malwan, Surat, Broach, &c.)	710	11,95,578	2,71,503	1,139	16,10,846	1,849	28,06,424	381	1,25,220
FOREIGN CONCAN (Jafferabad, Shreevurdhan, Rajpoori, Jambli, Coombharoo, &c.)	15	46,878	10,442	34	63,781	49	1,10,659	9	2,115
MARMAGOA, GOA, DAMAUN AND DIU	40	47,253	14,953	414	5,27,825	454	5,75,078	600	1,86,123
BRITISH BURMAH (Rangoon and Moulmein.)	1,424	20,55,722	6,12,768	1,122	15,68,128	2,546	36,23,850	13,920	49,11,689
CEYLON (Colombo and Galle)	85	1,47,468	60,691	195	4,38,841	280	5,86,309	88	28,200
CHINA (Hongkong)	90	1,88,000	40,200	2	600	92	1,88,600	1,43,586	5,73,94,527
CHINA (Shanghai)	988	11,84,380	3,42,288	...	...	988	11,84,380	1,09,739	4,38,92,600
CHINA (Hanoi, Tientsin, &c.)	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	6	2,120
JAPAN (Yokohama and Kobe)	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	100	40,000
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (Penang and Singapore).	1,235	20,09,145	5,63,366	242	3,49,006	1,477	23,58,151	10,458	38,91,360
PERSIA (Bushire, Abbas, Mahmorah, &c.)	504	7,85,227	2,22,336	245	3,57,063	749	11,42,290	3,382	12,80,005
ARABIA (Muscat, Hoodeida, Jeddah, &c.)	572	7,95,792	2,18,270	395	10,22,042	967	18,17,834	1,442	5,14,908
TURKEY IN ASIA (Smyrna, Beyrout, Bagdad, Bussorah, &c.)	1,270	20,61,178	5,95,284	149	2,69,681	1,419	22,70,854	2,828	11,20,370
MEKRAN AND SONMIANI (Vermalla, Gwadhur, &c.)	88	1,28,967	31,534	2	1,140	90	1,30,107	6	1,660
ADEN	4,769	60,95,154	18,17,215	876	12,81,750	5,645	73,76,904	4,143	15,35,790
AFRICA (Mauritius and Sychelles)	114	1,72,915	54,870	95	1,43,455	209	3,16,370	.....	.....
AFRICA (Zanzibar)	7,464	77,10,796	19,21,874	174	2,18,826	7,638	79,29,122	138	46,480
AFRICA (Mozambique)	4,138	48,06,735	10,28,975	80	1,08,225	4,218	49,14,960	...	.....
ABYSSINIA (Massowa)	2,833	41,86,808	8,75,075	17	20,255	2,850	41,86,063	220	83,200
AFRICA (Suakim)	674	11,21,647	2,82,529	61	1,12,296	735	12,33,943	...	.....
AFRICA (Egypt)	3	13,800	3,650	4	5,845	12	19,645	27	10,800
AFRICA (Natal)	1,015	10,70,800	2,18,884	9	11,700	1,024	10,82,500	...	.....
AFRICA (Hullulla, Beira, &c.)	209	2,45,735	65,172	19	18,520	228	2,65,255	4	1,850
AFRICA (Madagascar)	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
SUMATRA (Padang)	.....	.....	.....	3	4,680	3	4,680	20	8,000
JAVA (Batavia, Cheribon, &c.)	58	88,800	21,864	80	1,31,272	138	2,19,972	132	52,700
SIAM (Bangkok)	10	14,000	5,500	1	200	11	14,200	55	22,000
LACADIVES AND MALDIVES	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
EAST INDIAN & PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (Manila, Maccasar, &c.)	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	210	74,800
EUROPE	.....	.....	.....	63	75,349	63	75,349	23	4,600
NEW ZEALAND (Dunedin)	84	85,000	3,543	...	...	84	85,000	...	.....
AUSTRALIA	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
AMERICA	.....	.....	.....	214	1,74,129	214	1,74,129	...	.....
Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December 1900	74,415	11,69,55,481	2,81,68,912	9,516	1,56,02,237	83,931	13,25,57,718	3,46,508	13,65,71,588
Exported same time 1899	84,238	12,28,07,108	2,98,19,677	8,513	1,28,42,588	92,751	13,56,49,646	6,81,039	26,95,59,281
Do. do. 1898	69,026	9,92,69,706	2,47,68,678	6,177	90,72,826	75,208	10,83,41,082	5,58,681	21,87,2a,807
Do. do. 1897	69,718	10,11,25,088	2,51,62,666	5,619	84,22,451	75,337	10,95,48,584	4,61,260	18,11,84,351
Do. do. 1896	87,364	12,29,74,132	3,15,20,976	6,411	98,54,133	93,775	13,28,28,315	5,84,599	22,93,46,959
Do. do. 1895	92,353	12,84,68,625	3,17,23,891	5,726	88,09,449	98,079	13,72,78,074	4,96,421	19,26,02,163
Do. do. 1894	82,151	11,89,60,215	2,91,05,588	4,057	63,60,875	86,208	12,53,21,090	4,68,995	18,21,23,551
Do. do. 1893	66,389	9,73,66,292	2,31,69,762	3,661	65,61,214	70,050	10,39,27,506	4,12,584	15,99,60,236
Do. do. 1892	67,805	9,97,54,268	2,30,83,693	3,210	68,87,067	70,515	10,66,91,380	4,87,778	19,07,05,398
Do. do. 1891	58,980	8,85,23,452	2,09,57,195	2,679	55,40,421	61,659	9,40,63,873	4,65,999	18,16,45,149

EXPORTS OF EUROPE MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS, BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND NATIVE CRAFT.

From 1st January to 31st December 1900.

As per Export General Manifests.

TO	Piece-Goods.								Total.		Twist.	
	Grey.		White.		Colored and Printed.		Country Dyed.					
	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Lbs.
Calcutta	1,849	33,72,685	1,083	27,11,704	796	16,33,517	5	6,840	3,733	77,24,746	203	72,500
Madras	765	14,62,824	88	2,02,728	190	4,02,110	...	.....	1,043	20,67,662	50	15,000
Malabar and Coromandel Coasts (Calicut, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Beypore, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, &c.)	7,228	1,54,91,498	1,528	42,36,169	576	13,11,181	22	47,366	9,354	2,10,86,214	876	1,15,155
Scind (Kurrachee)	6,462	1,37,87,448	11,998	3,29,14,166	5,694	1,55,81,754	48	78,442	24,202	6,23,56,810	1,131	3,75,090
Kutch and Kattywar	3,322	71,94,245	659	18,05,173	1,077	26,94,126	7	5,535	5,065	1,17,59,085	129	35,387
British Concan & Guzerat (Rutnagherry, Carwar, Vingorla, Compta, Hurnee, Caranja, Panwell, Malwan, Surat, Broach, &c.)	827	16,91,474	171	3,61,169	186	377,329	8	5,600	1,192	24,35,572	176	45,428
Foreign Concan (Jafferabad, Shreevardhan, Raipoori, Jambli, Coombharoo, &c.)	42	72,294	7	9,252	16	22,308	...	.....	65	1,03,854	12	2,300
Marmagoa, Goa, Damaun and Diu	969	15,56,904	126	2,27,304	131	2,20,705	89	29,786	1,315	20,34,699	4,241	12,23,330
British Burmah (Rangoon and Moulmein.)	1,396	17,64,851	139	3,25,809	415	7,62,504	...	.....	1,950	28,53,215	12	2,220
Ceylon (Colombo and Galle.)	428	3,70,493	193	4,94,226	345	8,37,974	22	35,680	988	17,38,373	67	20,575
China (Hongkong)	6	6 230	14	16,412	32	28,150	2	3,000	54	53,792	...	.....
China (Shanghai)	10	18,540	...	.....	2	1,932	...	.....	12	20,472	...	.....
China (Hanoi, Amoy, Tientsin, &c.)	...	.....	1	220	12	12,726	...	... ...	13	12,946	...	.....
Japan (Yokohama and Kobe.)	...	.....	...	... ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Straits Settlements (Penang and Singapore.)	25	44,469	537	13,80,645	703	17,14,790	1,654	30,34,900	2,919	61,74,794	7	2,900
Persia (Bushire, Abbas, Mahmorah, &c.)	2,252	48,04,184	934	22,55,830	1,638	32,32,626	5,698	93,37,323	10,522	1,96,29,963	2,881	8,31,120
Arabia (Muscat, Hoodeida, Jeddah, &c.)	518	10,73,902	546	13,53,984	702	13,81,895	1,475	41,24,798	3,241	79,34,579	209	64,000
Turkey in Asia (Smyrna, Beyrout, Bagdad, Bussorah, &c.)	150	3,07,136	81	2,07,787	113	1,97,832	1,837	17,76,465	2,181	24,89,220	101	30,324
Mekran (Vermalla, Gwadhur, &c.)	1	440	9	25,400	12	15,520	2	800	24	42,160	16	4,865
Aden	226	3,48,889	460	10,93,070	419	9,59,764	680	18,10,285	1,785	42,07,108	110	32,970
Africa (Madagascar)	...	.....	...	700	3	5,850	1	760	4	7,310	...	.....
Africa (Mauritius, &c.)	425	7,78,128	229	4,65,796	210	4,45,112	45	77,694	909	17,66,725	...	.....
Africa (Zanzibar)	295	4,67,548	267	5,69,435	211	4,95,731	3,617	47,61,434	4,390	62,94,201	25	8,070
Africa (Mozambique)	225	5,51,394	188	2,54,955	140	4,16,236	1,800	20,21,230	2,403	32,42,915	...	.....
Abyssinia (Massowa)	30	55,664	54	1,68,276	47	1,14,491	24	49,460	155	3,87,891	11	3,800
Africa (Suakim)	16	28,055	11	25,028	2	16,400	15	31,240	41	1,00,723	...	.....
Africa (Egypt)	12	14,400	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	14,400	...	.....
Africa (Natal)	22	36,610	8	15,510	120	1,60,064	83	92,280	233	3,04,464	...	.....
Africa (Hullulla, Beira, &c.)	82	48,188	67	1,11,982	47	99,822	81	1,88,405	227	3,98,297	...	.....
Siam (Bangkok)	...	.....	7	13,953	15	30,688	...	.....	22	44,591	...	.....
East Indian and Philippine Islands (Manila, Maccasar, &c.)	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Laccadives and Maldives	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Java (Batavia, Cheribon, &c.)	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Australia (Melbourne, Sydney, &c.)	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Europe	...	.....	4	642	13	18,992	...	.....	17	19,634	...	.....
Batoum	...	.....	21	57,450	...	.....	...	.....	21	57,450	...	.....
America	...	.....	...	.....	5	1,974	...	.....	5	1,974	...	.....
Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December 1900	27,633	5,53,43,428	19,880	5,13,63,885	13,872	3,31,94,103	17,215	2,74,64,423	78,100	16,78,65,839	9,757	28,34,984
Exported same time 1899	34,887	7,05,60,079	22,610	5,98,08,127	15,127	3,44,42,885	21,402	3,37,70,400	94,026	19,85,82,091	18,161	40,20,855
Do. do. 1898	31,302	6,55,18,568	21,705	5,67,77,832	12,197	2,96,36,138	20,081	3,23,21,190	85,785	18,42,53,728	6,928	21,22,131
Do. do. 1897	30,478	6,50,44,122	18,095	5,09,02,275	11,663	2,89,44,776	20,511	3,31,96,258	81,342	17,80,90,431	7,549	23,09,651
Do. do. 1896	31,144	6,86,89,759	20,842	5,68,82,731	16,263	4,21,98,286	19,838	3,42,28,239	88,137	20,19,94,015	8,991	27,64,643
Do. do. 1895	35,793	7,91,77,054	19,170	5,36,58,845	19,762	5,10,95,577	28,514	4,39,16,546	1,03,239	22,72,47,522	11,074	33,82,649
Do. do. 1894	38,539	8,65,64,438	20,824	5,50,32,788	19,026	4,84,36,921	22,931	3,65,18,248	1,00,850	22,65,52,395	12,908	38,94,387
Do. do. 1893	35,480	8,44,07,948	18,185	4,93,91,032	17,946	4,79,15,622	18,644	3,22,68,665	90,275	21,39,83,267	10,065	31,34,196
Do. do. 1892	32,050	7,81,52,658	16,997	4,57,36,020	15,759	4,19,55,704	21,713	3,69,95,586	86,560	20,28,39,763	11,491	35,57,876
Do. do. 1891	32,948	8,35,86,188	18,465	4,98,68,694	14,286	3,89,50,884	21,013	3,57,19,244	86,787	20,81,25,010	13,169	40,60,501

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS BY RAILWAYS.

From 1st January to 31st December 1900.

G. I. P. RAILWAY, NORTH-EAST LINE.

STATIONS TO.	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.		Remarks.
	Packages.	Indian Maunds.	Packages.	Indian Maunds.	
TITWALA TO KASARA ...	...	...	1	2	
IGATPURI	4	25	...	...	
DEOLALI	...	...	...	...	
GHOTI	...	...	...	...	
NASIK ROAD	8	11	29	50	
KHERWARI	...	...	...	...	
NIPHAD	...	...	...	...	
LASALGAON	7	22	...	...	
MUNMAR	4	23	3	11	
NANDGAON	4	23	1	2	
CHALISGAON	3	15	7	24	
KAJGAON	9	22	7	16	
PACHORA	8	47	2	2	
MAHEJI	...	...	...	...	
MHASAWAD	...	...	1	5	
JALGAON	5	41	6	9	
BHADLI	...	...	...	...	
BHUSAWAL	20	69	...	...	
NARGAON	...	...	2	4	
MALKAPUR	...	...	3	5	
NANDURA	4	19	...	...	
SHEGAON	3	10	2	4	
KHAMGAON	2	2	8	16	
PARAS	...	...	3	9	
AKOLA	10	34	14	48	
MURTIZAPUR	2	18	7	9	
AMRAOTI	38	160	...	...	
CHANDUR	...	...	1	2	
DHAMANGAON	7	25	8	12	
PULGAON	...	...	...	...	
WARDHA	3	17	3	3	
SONEGAON*	...	...	...	...	
HINGANGHAT*	...	...	8	29	
WARORA*	...	...	3	10	
SINDI	...	...	...	...	
NAGPUR	40	127	46	191	
OTHER STATIONS BETWEEN TITWALA AND NAGPUR ...	7	33	1	4	
SAUDA	7	70	2	4	
RAWER	...	...	...	...	
BURHANPUR	...	...	4	8	
DONGARGAON	...	...	...	...	
KHANDWA	1	5	2	3	
KHIRKIAN	...	...	...	...	
HARDA	1	2	6	7	
TIMARNI	...	...	...	...	
SIONI	...	...	...	...	
ITARSI	1	4	7	10	
SOHAGPUR	3	9	...	...	
PIPARIA	2	4	...	...	
BANKHERI	...	...	1	2	
GADARWARA	...	...	1	2	
KARELI	...	...	...	...	
NORSINGHPUR	...	...	1	1	
CHINDWARA	...	...	...	...	
JABALPUR	8	33	26	54	
OTHER STATIONS BETWEEN SAUDA AND JABALPUR ...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL EXPORTS, N.-E. LINE	211	870	216	558	

* Wardha Coal State Railway.

G. I. P. RAILWAY, SOUTH-EAST LINE.

STATIONS TO.	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.		Remarks.
	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	
THANA AND KALYAN	...	...	...	...	
NERAL	5	20	...	...	
LANAULI	...	...	...	...	
KARJAT	...	...	...	...	
TALEGAON	10	90	15	25	
CHINCHWAD	...	...	...	...	
KIRKEE	7	26	...	...	
POONA	77	335	182	520	
KHEDGAON	1	6	...	...	
DIKSAL	...	...	...	...	
JEUR	...	...	...	...	
KEM	...	...	...	...	
BARSI ROAD	...	...	1	3	
BARSI TOWN†	...	...	...	...	
SHOLAPUR	10	30	27	20	
GULBARGA	8	49	12	24	
YADAGIRI	...	...	1	1	
SAIDAPUR ROAD	...	...	...	...	
RAICHUR	...	...	3	3	
OTHER STATIONS BETWEEN THANA AND RAICHUR ...	1	3	...	...	
TOTAL EXPORTS, S.-E. LINE.	119	559	241	596	
GRAND TOTAL...	330	1,429	457	1,154	
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1900...	330	1,429	457	1,154	
Do. do. 1899...	692	2,912	1,828	5,108	
Do. do. 1898...	1,057	4,242	5,165	8,185	
Do. do. 1897...	670	2,998	4,807	7,836	
Do. do. 1896...	778	3,704	2,428	5,952	
Do. do. 1895...	1,163	5,257	5,212	7,090	
Do. do. 1894...	3,979	20,997	6,990	13,441	
Do. do. 1893...	1,522	7,451	6,914	10,521	
Do. do. 1892...	1,035	5,135	11,834	17,117	
Do. do. 1891...	4,205	21,409	5,800	17,051	

TO STATIONS ON THE BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY AND ITS CONNECTIONS.

TAMSAH ROAD	...	...	...	...
KAMPTEE	6	17	4	12
BELASPUR	1	3	1	3
GONDIA	...	...	...	...
DONGARGARH	...	...	...	...
RAJ-NANDGAON	...	...	6	27
DRUG	...	...	...	...
RAIPUR	7	19	7	12
BHATAPARA	...	...	...	...
RAIGARH	...	...	7	31
CHAMPA	...	...	...	...
AKALTARA	...	...	...	...
JHARSUGUDA	2	9	...	...
CALCUTTA	23	68	...	...
AGRA	...	...	...	...
CAWNPORE	...	...	...	...
OTHER STATIONS	6	57	5	25
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1900...	45	173	30	110
Do. do. 1899...	111	489	207	798
Do. do. 1898...	161	633	1,076	4,434
Do. do. 1897...	31	110	86	245
Do. do. 1896...	69	262	79	264
Do. do. 1895...	174	631	109	475
Do. do. 1894...	525	1,850	182	787
Do. do. 1893...	46	170	26	117
Do. do. 1892...	36	153	138	569
Do. do. 1891...	241	944	1,279	5,745

† Barsi Light Railways.

TO STATIONS ON THE INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY AND ITS CONNECTIONS.

STATIONS.	Country Piece-Goods.		Country-Twist.		Remarks.
	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	
HOSHANGABAD	...	...	31	42	
BHOPAL	8	51	75	129	
BHILSA	1	5	1	1	
BASODA	...	...	...	...	
BAMORA	...	...	1	1	
BINA...	...	...	3	5	
LALITPUR...	2	10	3	5	
TALBAHAT	...	...	...	...	
JHANSI	4	7	12	18	
AGRA FORT	1	2	...	...	
GWALIOR	...	...	...	...	
KHORAI	...	...	1	1	
SAUGOR	1	1	56	122	
LUCKNOW	12	41	22	69	
NANPARA	...	...	...	...	
BAHRAICH	...	...	...	...	
CALCUTTA	...	...	...	...	
CAWNPORE (VIA ITARSI) ...	1,790	9,574	172	689	
BARABANKI	...	...	3	3	
MORAR ROAD	...	...	1	1	
MAURANIPUR	...	...	...	...	
SUMER	...	...	...	...	
SEOHARA	...	...	...	...	
LAKHIMPUR	...	...	...	...	
MANIKPUR	...	...	...	...	
TICOMGARH	...	...	2	3	
NOWGANG...	...	...	...	...	
DAMOH	...	...	10	11	
SEHORE	...	...	15	23	
GARAKOTA	...	...	...	...	
SERONJ	...	...	2	2	
GUNA	...	...	5	8	
OTHER STATIONS	23	64	26	73	
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1900...	1,842	9,755	441	1,211	
Do. do. 1899...	4,016	20,580	288	733	
Do. do. 1898...	6,016	30,092	774	2,376	
Do. do. 1897...	4,072	19,868	466	1,050	
Do. do. 1896...	3,167	15,382	177	501	
Do. do. 1895...	3,780	19,292	159	627	
Do. do. 1894...	5,365	26,664	1,583	7,463	
Do. do. 1893...	7,089	36,798	1,576	7,814	
Do. do. 1892...	4,890	26,221	285	1,085	
Do. do. 1891...	2,798	14,243	322	1,430	

TO STATIONS ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY AND ITS CONNECTIONS.

ADONI	4	16	27	165
CUDDAPAH	...	...	...	...
MADRAS	93	569	53	309
METTUPALAIYAM	1	2	2	3
TADPATRI	...	...	...	...
BANGALORE	666	3,478	47	250
OTHER STATIONS	26	121	24	124
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1900...	790	4,186	153	851
Do. do. 1899...	318	1,674	151	842
Do. do. 1898...	91	442	81	514
Do. do. 1897...	180	775	48	211
Do. do. 1896...	248	1,220	47	231
Do. do. 1895...	46	204	43	185
Do. do. 1894...	43	205	42	120
Do. do. 1893...	84	431	9	29
Do. do. 1892...	54	177	25	85
Do. do. 1891...	90	308	24	92

TO STATIONS ON THE DHOND AND MUNMAD STATE RAILWAY.

STATIONS.	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.		Remarks.
	Packages.	Indian Maunds.	Packages.	Indian Maunds.	
PIMPRI	...	...	...	...	
AHMEDNAGAR	29	137	16	61	
VAMBORI	...	...	...	...	
RAHURI	...	...	...	...	
BELAPUR	...	...	...	...	
CHITALI	1	4	...	...	
PUNTAMBA	...	...	...	...	
YEOLA	...	...	...	...	
OTHER STATIONS	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1900 ...	30	141	16	61	
Do. do. 1899 ...	31	100	23	43	
Do. do. 1898 ...	32	154	45	77	
Do. do. 1897 ...	57	188	36	99	
Do. do. 1896 ...	53	286	25	95	
Do. do. 1895 ...	84	365	42	99	
Do. do. 1894 ...	453	2,450	36	131	
Do. do. 1893 ...	66	357	60	261	
Do. do. 1892 ...	52	239	83	320	
Do. do. 1891 ...	502	2,562	187	704	

TO STATIONS ON THE EAST INDIAN AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS *via* G. I. P.

SEHORE ROAD	...	...	...	...
KUTNEL	...	...	3	4
MAIHAR	...	...	...	...
MEJA ROAD	...	...	...	...
SUTNA	22	111	1	1
MIRZAPUR	...	...	...	...
AHRAURA ROAD	5	32	...	...
MOGUL SERAI	...	...	...	...
GHAZIPUR	...	...	...	...
PATNA CITY	...	...	15	79
CALCUTTA	...	...	...	...
ALLAHABAD	23	91	4	6
CAWNPORE (VIA JABALPUR) ...	48	227	1	3
BENARES	3	9	1	3
JAUNPUR CITY	1	1	...	...
AKBARPUR	...	...	...	...
BHATAPARA	...	...	...	...
CHAMPA	...	...	...	...
RAIPUR	...	...	...	...
MALLIPUR	...	...	2	8
OTHER STATIONS	3	13	...	...
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1900 ...	105	484	27	104
Do. do. 1899 ...	111	413	2	4
Do. do. 1898 ...	172	585	44	197
Do. do. 1897 ...	137	451	142	415
Do. do. 1896 ...	74	307	375	1,043
Do. do. 1895 ...	20	78	305	1,103
Do. do. 1894 ...	311	1,126	635	2,656
Do. do. 1893 ...	272	1,095	696	2,688
Do. do. 1892 ...	245	806	285	1,067
Do. do. 1891 ...	5,227	16,951	546	2,098

TO STATIONS ON THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

INDI ROAD	...	...	...	...
BIJAPUR	...	...	10	33
TELGI	...	...	1	4
ALMATI	...	...	...	...
BAGALKOT	...	...	...	...
KATGERI	...	...	...	...
ALUR	...	...	...	...
GADAG	1	2	...	...
VITTA	...	...	...	...
KURNOOL ROAD	...	...	1	5
KOPBAL	...	...	...	...
HASPET	...	...	...	...
BELLARY	...	...	9	31
HUBLI	5	18	5	16
DHARWAR	2	5	...	...
YALVIGI	3	17	...	...
Carried forward ...	11	42	26	89

TO STATIONS ON THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY—*continued.*

STATIONS.	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.		Remarks.
	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	
Brought forward...	11	42	26	89	
BYADGI ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
RANIBENNUR ...	.....	.....	1	3	
HARIHAR ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
DAVANGERE ...	.....	.....	1	2	
HOLALKHERI ...	2	11	.....	.....	
LONAND ...	4	6	.....	.....	
WATHAR ...	8	42	.....	.....	
SATARA ROAD ...	2	7	.....	.....	
KOREGAON ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
RAHIMATPUR ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
TASGAON ...	.....	.....	1	2	
MASUR ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
KARAD ...	1	5	10	19	
KUNDAL ROAD ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
ASHTA ROAD ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
SANGLI ROAD ...	2	8	15	37	
MIRAJ ...	.....	.....	2	5	
SHEDBAL ...	2	15	.....	.....	
CHIKODI ROAD ...	2	11	.....	.....	
GOKAK ROAD ...	.....	.....	3	5	
KUDCHI ...	.....	.....	2	4	
JAMKHAND ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BELGAUM ...	2	5	16	40	
TADVAL ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
KADUR ...	1	2	.....	.....	
KARAJGI ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
ARSIKERE ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BANGALORE ...	4	16	.....	.....	
MYSORE ...	15	74	18	43	
BIRUR ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
ISLAMPUR ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
KALLURA ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
GUNTUR ...	1	5	1	4	
KOLHAPUR ...	18	110	32	51	
SHIRAL ROAD ...	2	5	.....	.....	
HAPKAVI ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
HATKANGALE ...	3	16	.....	.....	
SASVAD ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BEZVADA ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
TAMKAR ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
CHIKMAGALUR ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
OTHER STATIONS...	9	38	2	6	
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1900...	89	418	125	310	
Do. do. 1899...	113	494	149	464	
Do. do. 1898...	994	4,734	966	3,591	
Do. do. 1897...	2,123	9,934	787	3,085	
Do. do. 1896...	1,986	9,786	407	1,445	
Do. do. 1895...	1,054	5,170	250	971	
Do. do. 1894...	1,450	6,860	597	2,599	
Do. do. 1893...	1,083	4,662	307	1,334	
Do. do. 1892...	879	3,919	437	1,925	
Do. do. 1891...	1,088	4,950	1,059	4,890	

F TH BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

TO STATIONS ON THE RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY *via* G. I. P. AND ITS CONNECTIONS.

SANAWAD ...	...	8	11	
MORTAKKA ...	...	4	12	
BARWAHA ...	...	16	39	
MHOW ...	12	25	122	181
INDORE ...	7	32	62	119
UJJAIN ...	1	5	5	6
CHAMBAL ...	...	...	...	...
BARNAGAR ...	...	...	...	...
RUNIJA ...	...	...	...	...
RUTLAM ...	...	...	...	...
NAMLI ...	...	...	...	...
JAVRA ...	...	...	...	...
MANDSAUR ...	...	...	...	...
NEEMUCH ...	...	...	...	...
OTHER STATIONS ...	...	...	1	2
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1900 ...	20	62	218	370
Do. do. 1899 ...	16	44	194	380
Do. do. 1898 ...	202	577	145	390
Do. do. 1897 ...	32	158	142	221
Do. do. 1896 ...	21	84	59	147
Do. do. 1895 ...	57	226	149	329
Do. do. 1894 ...	954	4,377	316	1,473
Do. do. 1893 ...	826	3,563	330	1,379
Do. do. 1892 ...	857	3,975	325	950
Do. do. 1891 ...	1,405	6,215	589	2,289

TO STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

STATIONS.	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.		Remarks.
	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	
SERAM	...	...	7	12	
TANDUR	...	...	6	28	
LINGAMPALLI	...	...	...	...	
HYDERABAD	1	3	5	18	
SECUNDERABAD	2	7	...	...	
ALER	...	...	...	...	
WARANGAL	...	...	...	...	
COCONADA	11	62	927	4,620	
BEZVADA	...	...	3	13	
ELLORE	...	...	1	4	
CHITTAPUR	...	...	...	...	
VIKARABAD	...	...	...	...	
OTHER STATIONS ...	2	13	1,533	6,902	
TOTAL EXPORTS for 1900 ...	16	85	2,482	11,607	
Do. do. 1899 ...	33	125	675	2,890	
Do. do. 1898 ...	16	61	154	424	
Do. do. 1897 ...	37	153	21	57	
Do. do. 1896 ...	62	230	49	153	
Do. do. 1895 ...	10	46	25	90	
Do. do. 1894 ...	18	76	22	89	
Do. do. 1893 ...	17	54	5	19	
Do. do. 1892 ...	60	212	40	145	
Do. do. 1891 ...	85	381	75	248	

TO STATIONS ON THE HYDERABAD GODAVERY VALLEY RAILWAY.

(For November and December.)

STATIONS.	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.		Remarks.
	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	
AURANGABAD	3	8	.....	.....	
JALNA	.....	.....	3	3	
SAILU	.....	.....	.....	.....	
OTHER STATIONS	.....	.....	6	13	
TOTAL EXPORTS for 1900 ...	3	8	9	16	

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

(Including Rajputana-Malwa Railway.)

	TO	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.		Remarks.
		Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	STATIONS between ANDHERI and SURAT (excluding Surat)..	1,187	5,479	616	2,445	
	SURAT	1,577	8,485	395	1,311	
	STATIONS between SURAT and BROACH (excluding Broach)	174	959	74	379	
	BROACH	459	2,888	170	714	
	STATIONS between BROACH and BARODA(excluding Baroda)	171	1,046	11	40	
	BARODA	618	3,670	45	85	
	STATIONS between BARODA and ANAND (excluding Anand)..	87	597	5	13	
	ANAND	28	178	2	12	
	STATIONS on the ANAND-GODHRA BRANCH (excluding Godhra).	294	1,683	3	20	
	GODHRA	340	1,443	2	2	
	STATIONS between ANAND and AHMEDABAD (excluding Nadiad and Ahmedabad)...	279	1,326	.....	.....	
	NADIAD	208	1,313	32	109	
	AHMEDABAD	4,546	27,560	364	1,552	
	STATIONS between AHMEDABAD and VIRAMGAM (excluding Viramgam)	43	243	4	16	
	VIRAMGAM	26	127	3	4	
	STATIONS on the PATRI BRANCH	30	175	.....	.....	
	STATIONS between VIRAMGAM and WADHWAN (excluding Wadhwan)	18	94	.....	.....	
	WADHWAN	103	470	6	39	
	TOTAL ...	10,188	57,736	1,732	6,741	

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY—*continued.*

	STATIONS.	Country Piece-Goods. Pckgs.	Country Piece-Goods. Indian Maunds.	Country Twist. Pckgs.	Country Twist. Indian Maunds.	Remarks.
B.C.J.P.Ry. *Via* Wadhwan.	LIMBDI ...	2	6	...	...	
	BHAVNAGAR ...	25	103	...	...	
	JETPUR... ...	3	34	...	...	
	DHORAJEE ...	20	92	...	...	
	OTHER STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL-JUNAGADH-PORBANDER RAILWAY ...	396	2,188	4	17	
	MORVI RAILWAY ...	605	3,488	5	19	
	VIA MIYAGAM	145	720	18	80	
	„ ANAND ...	274	1,697	138	647	
	„ VISHVAMITRI ...	69	358	22	111	
	„ AHMEDABAD (Ahmedabad-Prantij Ry.) ...	90	469	2	11	
	„ ANKLESHWAR ...	63	306	1	4	
	„ SURAT ...	809	5,453	188	936	
	TOTAL ...	2,501	14,884	378	1,825	
Foreign Railway *via* Sabarmati.	KHODIAR to PALANPUR (excluding Palanpur) ...	397	1,460	144	599	
	PALANPUR ...	90	483	2	2	
	VIA PALANPUR	219	953	3	11	
	MORI TO CHITRASANI ...	145	513	2	4	
	MARWAR RAILWAY JUNCTION AND VIA MARWAR RAILWAY JUNCTION ...	1,087	5,647	6	11	
	HARIPUR to ERINPURA ROAD ...	152	712	4	3	
	BEAWAR... ...	152	982	2	10	
	AJMER	638	3,312	14	55	
	NUSSEERABAD to BARL... ...	198	1,394	3	12	
	TILAUNIA to AGRA (excluding Jeypore, Achnera and Agra) ...	269	1,270	...	...	
	JEYPORE... ...	449	2,385	...	...	
	VIA KUCHAMAN ROAD ...	161	679	...	...	
	ACHNERA ...	...	...	...	...	
	STATIONS on the CAWNPORE-ACHNERA RAILWAY ...	1,974	10,365	169	794	
	VIA HATHRAS	160	770	2	9	
	CAWNPORE ...	66	306	2	10	
	VIA CAWNPORE ...	20	27	...	...	
	AGRA FORT	642	3,029	6	30	
	VIA AGRA... ...	7	27	...	...	
	VIA AGRA CANTONMENT ...	...	...	...	...	
	STATIONS on the REWARI-FEROZEPORE Section (excluding Bhiwani)... ...	36	176	...	...	
	BHIWANI... ...	808	3,428	...	...	
	VIA BHATINDA ...	746	2,342	5	25	
	VIA FEROZEPORE ...	1,187	3,241	1	3	
	STATIONS between REWARI and DELHI (excluding Delhi) ...	...	...	...	...	
	DELHI	17,101	81,545	92	405	
	VIA DELHI ...	132	515	6	30	
	TOTAL ...	26,836	125,561	463	2,013	
Foreign Railway *via* Godhra.	NUSSEERABAD to BARL	11	73	...	...	
	RUPAHELI to GANGRAR (excluding Bhilwara) ...	10	57	...	...	
	BHILWARA	190	1,340	...	...	
	CHANDERIA to KESARPURA (excluding Chitorgarh) ...	49	267	1	3	
	CHITORGARH	43	243	...	...	
	VIA CHITORGARH	303	1,967	1	2	
	NEEMUCH	201	1,434	...	...	
	HARKIAKHAL to DHODHAR (excluding Mandsaur) ...	69	427	3	10	
	MANDSAUR	324	2,041	4	11	
	JAORA to KHANDWA	1,539	9,071	32	127	
	VIA KHANDWA	...	...	...	...	
	VIA UJJAIN	111	690	5	21	
	STATIONS on the GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY ...	504	3,264	6	27	
	STATIONS on the NAGDA-UJJAIN RAILWAY ...	377	2,400	16	67	
	TOTAL ...	3,731	23,274	68	268	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	43,256	221,455	2,641	10,847	
	TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1900	43,256	2,21,455	2,641	10,847	
	Do. do. 1899	41,959	2,15,356	2,440	10,165	
	Do. do. 1898	38,015	1,93,760	3,345	14,649	
	Do. do. 1897	36,229	1,93,265	3,704	15,086	
	Do. do. 1896	32,450	1,71,417	5,106	20,673	
	Do. do. 1895	44,177	2,42,705	6,127	25,214	
	Do. do. 1894	40,050	2,13,058	5,313	21,743	
	Do. do. 1893	30,461	1,59,620	4,802	20,275	
	Do. do. 1892	27,807	1,53,958	3,815	13,002	
	Do. do. 1891	25,589	1,44,416	3,251	10,424	

SUMMARY OF EXPORTS BY ALL RAILWAYS.

	RAILWAYS.	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.	
		Pckgs	Indian Maunds.	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.
	G. I. P. RAILWAY (North-East Line)	211	870	216	538
	Do. (South-East Line)	119	559	241	596
To Stations on the	BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY	45	173	30	110
	INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY	1,842	9,755	441	1,211
	MADRAS RAILWAY	790	4,186	153	851
	DHOND & MUNMAD STATE RAILWAY	30	141	16	61
	EAST INDIAN RAILWAY	105	484	27	104
	SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY	89	418	125	310
	RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY VIA G. I. P. ...	20	62	218	370
	NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY	16	85	2,482	11,607
	H. Godavery Valley Railway	3	8	9	16
	B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY (including Rajputana-Malwa Railway)	43,256	2,21,455	2,641	10,847
	TOTAL EXPORTS IN 1900	46,526	2,38,196	6,599	26,641
	Do. do. 1899	47,402	2,42,198	5,959	21,433
	Do. do. 1898	46,756	2,35,280	11,795	34,637
	Do. do. 1897	43,565	2,27,900	10,239	28,305
	Do. do. 1896	38,908	2,03,678	8,752	30,504
	Do. do. 1895	50,565	2,73,974	12,421	36,183
	Do. do. 1894	53,148	2,77,663	15,716	50,502
	Do. do. 1893	41,466	2,14,201	14,725	44,430
	Do. do. 1892	37,281	2,01,341	17,797	38,164
	Do. do. 1891	39,175	2,12,379	13,132	44,471

ANNUAL PROGRESS OF RAILWAYS IN INDIA SINCE THEIR COMMENCEMENT.

Year.	Total Miles.	Year.	Total Miles.	Year.	Total Miles.	Year.	Total Miles.
1854	71	1866	3,568¾	1877	7,322¼	1888-89	15,242¼
1855	170	1867	3,936½	1878	8,212	1889-90	16,092½
1856	272¾	1868	4,016¼	1879	8,492¾	1890-91	16,996
1857	288¼	1869	4,294¾	1880	9,308	1891-92	17,564
1858	428¼	1870	4,775	1881	9,892	1892-93	18,042
1859	626¼	1871	5,077¼	1882	10,145½	1893-94	18,500
1860	839¼	1872	5,370¼	1883-84	10,780¼	1894-95	18,855¼
1861	1,587½	1873	5,695	1884-85	12,000½	1895-96	19,677¾
1862	2,353¾	1874	6,227¾	1885-86	12,375¼	1896-97	20,390¼
1863	2,550	1875	6,519	1886-87	13,386	1897-98	21,156¾
1864	2,966½	1876	6,833	1887-88	14,377	1898-99	22,491
1865	3,372½					1899-1900	23,763

Statement showing the Exports of Indian Manufactured Piece-Goods and Yarns by Sea and Rail during the years 1891 *to* 1900.

Year.	Piece-Goods.		Total.	Yarns.				Total.		Remarks.
	By Sea.	By Rail.		By Sea.		By Rail.				
	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.	
1891	61,659	39,175	1,00,834	4,65,399	18,16,45,149	13,132	36,59,040	4,78,531	18,53,04,189	
1892	70,515	37,281	1,07,796	4,87,773	19,07,05,398	17,797	31,40,144	5,05,570	19,38,45,542	
1893	70,050	41,466	1,11,516	4,12,584	15,99,60,286	14,725	36,55,568	4,27,309	16,36,15,854	
1894	86,208	53,148	1,39,356	4,68,995	18,21,23,551	15,716	41,55,312	4,84,711	18,62,78,863	
1895	98,079	50,565	1,48,644	4,96,421	19,26,02,163	12,421	29,77,128	5,08,842	19,55,79,291	
1896	93,775	38,908	1,32,683	5,84,599	22,93,46,959	8,752	35,09,864	5,93,351	23,18,56,823	
1897	75,337	43,565	1,18,902	4,61,260	18,11,84,351	10,239	33,28,928	4,71,499	18,35,13,279	
1898	75,203	46,756	1,21,959	5,53,631	21,87,24,607	11,795	33,40,139	5,65,476	22,15,64,746	
1899	92,751	47,402	1,40,153	6,81,039	26,95,59,281	5,959	17,63,630	6,86,998	27,13,22,911	
1900	83,931	46,526	1,30,457	3,46,503	13,65,71,688	6,599	21,92,174	3,53,102	13,87,63,762	

Statement showing the arrivals of Cotton into Bombay by Sea and Rail during the years 1891 *to* 1900.

By	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Steamers and Country Craft	15,98,975	12,28,958	19,24,666	16,42,613	16,32,228	15,05,213	8,68,732	9,45,430	14,24,735	5,58,829
B. B. & C. I. Railway	17,38,311	18,09,577	16,56,811	14,00,810	19,17,601	21,18,116	17,94,956	16,94,377	18,59,612	6,78,406
G. I. P. Railway	34,44,511	33,91,473	26,06,566	27,81,823	31,55,920	31,96,394	24,61,585	40,12,843	39,59,682	18,60,160
Total Cwts...	67,81,797	64,30,008	61,88,043	58,25,250	67,05,749	68,19,723	51,25,273	66,52,650	72,44,079	30,97,395
Total F.-P. Bales of 3½ Cwts. each...	19,37,656	18,37,145	17,68,012	16,64,367	19,15,929	19,48,491	14,64,375	19,00,766	20,69,734	8,84,977

Statement showing the Exports of Cotton to Europe, China, Japan, Calcutta, &c., from Bombay during the years 1891 *to* 1900.

To	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.
Europe	10,28,417	9,54,213	8,57,771	7,97,070	6,24,465	7,72,258	5,11,899	4,90,544	5,00,232	2,32,425
China	25,940	18,056	1,627	5,679	4,902	32,317	29,261	24,532	68,131	15,570
Japan	88,219	1,03,144	1,03,868	1,08,037	1,39,031	2,79,277	3,78,106	4,40,735	4,88,985	1,61,124
Calcutta and other Ports	49,812	49,985	58,130	49,845	40,951	43,285	40,997	35,730	14,446	16,337
Total Bales...	11,90,418	11,25,428	10,20,396	9,60,631	8,09,349	11,27,167	9,60,263	9,91,541	10,71,794	4,25,456

EXPORTS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM BOMBAY PORT ONLY.

(*From Official Returns.*) 1899-1900. (*Years ending 31st March.*)

EXPORTED TO	LENGTH AND WEIGHT.							VALUE.					
	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.	Percentage of		Total Weight.		Lakhs of Rupees.		Percentage of		Total Value in Lakhs of Rupees.	Percentage.
	Millions of [000's omitted.]			Goods.	Yarns.	Millions of lbs. [000's omitted.]	Percentage.	(000's omitted.)		Goods.	Yarns.		
	Yards.	lbs.	lbs.	%	%		%	Goods.	Yarns.	%	%	[000's omitted.]	%
Foreign Ports	48·06	*12·01	219·46	20·69	87·74	231·47	75·11	†63·26	625·46	28·38	86·55	‡688·72	69·34
Indian Ports	86·01	*21·50	27·37	37·04	10·94	48·87	15·86	109·38	86·56	40·42	11·98	195·94	19·73
Interior by Rail	*98·12	24·53	3·30	42·27	1·32	27·83	9·03	97·97	10·59	36·20	1·47	108·56	10·93
Total Indian	184·13	46·03	30·67	79·31	12·26	76·70	24·89	207·35	97·15	76·62	13·45	304·50	30·66
GRAND TOTAL	232·19	58·04	250·13	100·00	100·00	308·17	100·00	270·61	722·61	100·00	100·00	993·22	100·00

* Assuming 4 yards to be equivalent of 1 lb. and *vice versa* (reduced from 4·33 yards, the basis in years previous to 1895-96).
† Piece-Goods only, value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) 68·37 lakhs or
‡ Inclusive of Yarns 693·83 lakhs of Rupees.

1898-99.

Foreign Ports	45·27	*10·82	197·90	22·56	82·84	208·72	72·75	†55·41	590·70	23·57	81·56	‡646·11	67·35
Indian Ports	72·74	*18·18	36·79	37·89	15·40	54·97	19·16	94·92	120·14	40·37	16·60	215·06	22·42
Interior by Rail	*75·92	18·98	4·21	39·55	1·76	23·19	8·09	84·78	15·35	36·06	1·84	98·13	10·23
Total Indian	148·66	37·16	41·00	77·44	17·16	78·16	27·25	179·70	133·49	76·43	18·44	313·19	32·65
GRAND TOTAL	191·93	47·98	238·90	100·00	100·00	286·88	100·00	255·11	724·19	100·00	100·00	959·30	100·00

* Assuming 4 yards to be equivalent to 1 lb. and *vice versa* (reduced from 4·33 yards in years previous to 1895-96).
† Piece-Goods only, value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) 60·88 lakhs or
‡ Inclusive of Yarns 651·68 lakhs of Rupees.

1897-98.

Foreign Ports	44·74	*11·18	170·06	23·54	82·73	161·24	71·62	† 57·37	594·78	24·43	81·34	‡652·15	67·50
Indian Ports	67·70	*16·92	31·65	35·63	15·40	48·57	19·19	90·63	122·60	38·34	16·76	212·63	22·01
Interior by Rail	*77·56	19·39	3·85	40·83	1·87	23·24	9·19	87·42	13·87	37·23	1·90	101·29	10·49
Total Indian	145·26	36·31	35·50	76·46	17·27	71·81	28·38	177·45	136·47	75·57	18·66	313·92	32·50
GAND TOTAL	190·00	47·49	205·56	100·00	100·00	253·05	100·00	234·82	731·25	100·00	100·00	966·07	100·00

* Assuming 4 yards to be equivalent to 1 lb. and *vice versa* (reduced from 4·33 yards in years previous to 1895-96).
† Piece-Goods only, value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c , &c) 61·35 lakhs or
‡ Inclusive of Yarns 656·63 lakhs of Rupees.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH GREY COTTON PIECE-GOODS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURE HAVE BEEN EXPORTED SINCE 1893-94.

(From Government Returns.) *(Years ending 31st March.)*

Description.	To	In Millions of Yards (0000's omitted.)						
		1899-1900.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1895-96	1894-95.	1893-94.
T-Cloths	Mozambique	4·11	3·71	3·72	2·85	4·16	3·72	3·11
	Zanzibar	4·42	5·65	6·39	8·69	6·30	7·18	4·31
	Aden	2·24	2·05	2·53	·95	·75	·60	·82
	China (Hongkong)	·07	·29	·27	·35	2·16	·47	·65
	Do. (Treaty Ports*)	1·56	1·02	1·34	5·05	7·31	4·21	2·23
	Mekran and Sonmiani	·15	·21	·24	·04	·13	·13	·01
	Abyssinia	1·80	1·35	·09	1·80	·65	1·13	3·18
	Other Countries	2·92	2·44	3·05	2·38	2·81	3·35	2·08
	Total	17·27	16·72	17·63	22·11	24·27	20·79	16·39
Sheetings	Abyssinia	·01	·03	·10	·22	2·95	3·45	1·84
	Mozambique	·03	·06	·75	1·08	1·61	1·72	2·74
	Zanzibar	1·61	3·25	3·07	3·47	5·84	5·16	6·39
	Aden	·13	·25	·45	·85	1·80	3·12	2·38
	Arabia	·17	·36	·64	·76	·68	1·28	·65
	China (Treaty Ports*)	·11	·03	.....	·68	·84	·02	·06
	Other Countries	·19	·20	·39	·96	1·52	1·85	·68
	Total	2·25	4·16	5·40	8·02	15·24	16·60	14·74
Domestics	Aden	2·89	3·60	4·96	5·40	8·59	8·46	4·66
	Arabia	·12	·11	·11	·13	·25	·33	·15
	Other Countries	·38	·14	·25	·34	·27	·27	·08
	Total	3·39	3·85	5·32	5·87	9·11	9·06	4·89
Drills and Jeans	Zanzibar	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...
	Aden	·29	.....	·02	.....	...	.....	...
	Other Countries	·09	·02	.....	·10	·02	·01	·07
	Total	·38	·02	·02	·10	·02	·01	·07
Long Cloths	Abyssinia	·53	1·37	·03	2·42	2·18	1·31	1·45
	Mozambique	1·03	·88	·60	·28	...	·02	·01
	Zanzibar	·86	·23	·41	1·58	·30	·52	·62
	Aden	3·33	3·55	5·07	2·20	1·74	3·58	2·23
	China (Treaty Ports*)	1·60	·26	·08	·40	2·50	·96	1·52
	Arabia	·49	·14	·44	·24	1·19	1·80	1·51
	Persia	·05	·40	·51	·59	·55	·75	·42
	Straits	·18	·10	·05	·06	·15	·19	·11
	Turkey in Asia	1·89	1·46	1·31	2·30	2·44	2·90	1·94
	Egypt	·67	·71	·17	·17	1·68	·88	1·10
	Other Countries	·62	·45	·22	·36	·13	·16	·26
	Total	11·75	9·55	8·89	10·60	12·86	13·07	11·17
Chudders	Aden	·64	·62	·46	·65	·66	·92	·55
	Zanzibar	1·49	1·62	1·89	2·00	1·27	1·27	·88
	Other Countries	1·29	1·18	1·04	·86	1·05	·99	·58
	Total	3·42	3·42	3·39	3·51	2·98	3·18	2·01
Dhooties	Aden	·02	·04	·02	·08	·03	·06	·06
	Other Countries	·14	·22	·12	·04	·30	·27	·27
	Total	·16	·26	·14	·12	·33	·33	·33
Other Sorts	Total	4·45	1·67	·52	·21	·09	·10	·01
	Grand Total	43·07	39·65	41·31	50·54	64·90	63·14	49·61

* Almost entirely to Shanghai.

DESCRIPTIONS OF GREY COTTON PIECE-GOODS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURE EXPORTED TO FOREIGN PORTS SINCE 1893-94.

(*From Government Returns.*) (*Years ending 31st March*).

Description.	In Millions of Yards (0000's omitted).						
	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.
T-Cloths	17·27	16·72	17·63	22·11	24·27	20·79	16·39
Sheetings	2·25	4·16	5·40	8·02	15·24	16·60	14·74
Domestics	3·39	3·85	5·32	5·87	9·11	9·06	4·89
Drills and Jeans	·38	·02	·02	·10	·02	·01	·07
Long cloths	11·75	9·55	8·89	10·60	12·86	13·07	11·17
Chudders	3·42	3·42	3·39	3·51	2·98	3·18	2·01
Dhooties	·16	·26	·14	·12	·33	·33	·33
Other sorts	4·45	1·67	·52	·21	·09	·10	·01
Total Millions of Yards...	43·07	39·65	41·31	50·54	64·90	63·14	49·61
Total Lakhs of Rupees...	52·36	47·11	49·22	61·16	80·54	75·95	57·59

EXPORTS OF BOMBAY SPUN TWIST BY SEA AND RAIL. REDUCED TO BALES OF 400 lbs. EACH.

January 1st to December 31st.	To China.	To Japan.	Total to China and Japan.	Total to other ports.	Total Exports by Sea.	Total Exports by Rail.	Total Exports by Sea and Rail.
1880	63,194	4,527	67,721	38,825	106,546	14,092	120,638
1881	61,783	7,378	69,161	41,092	110,253	14,333	124,586
1882	81,434	9,854	91,288	41,502	132,790	14,400	147,190
1883	94,982	17,421	112,403	42,130	154,533	9,091	163,624
1884	127,318	13,846	141,164	43,226	189,390	6,049	195,439
1885	154,517	19,020	173,537	43,197	216,734	5,129	221,863
1886	199,407	20,543	219,950	45,103	265,053	4,649	269,702
1887	205,158	39,730	244,888	47,799	292,687	3,451	296,138
1888	234,071	52,697	286,768	49,789	336,557	2,250	338,807
1889	254,697	62,220	316,917	59,326	376,243	1,615	377,858
1890	325,060	37,722	362,782	67,201	429,983	13,942	443,925
1891	365,038	10,939	375,977	78,136	454,113	9,147	463,260
1892	385,771	21,445	407,216	69,547	476,763	7,850	484,613
1893	297,572	14,198	311,770	88,130	399,900	9,139	409,039
1894	338,703	10,743	349,446	105,863	455,309	10,388	465,697
1895	374,119	2,515	376,634	104,871	481,505	7,443	488,948
1896	471,023	2,467	473,490	99,877	573,367	6,274	579,641
1897	361,221	645	361,866	91,095	452,961	5,822	458,783
1898	437,645	475	438,120	108,691	546,811	7,125	553,936
1899	579,619	250	579,869	94,029	673,898	4,408	678,306
1900	253,331	100	253,431	87,998	341,429	5,480	346,909

QUALITIES OF YARNS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURE EXPORTED TO FOREIGN PORTS SINCE 1892-93.

(*From Government Returns.*) (*Years ending 31st March.*)

Description.	In Millions of lbs. (0000's omitted.)							
	1899-00.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.
Mule No. 15s and under	125·28	95·82	68·62	50·93	49·37	43·63	35·74	55·99
„ „ 16s to 24s	92·92	101·21	100·05	124·44	121·65	101·99	88·37	113·70
„ „ 25s to 32s	·16	·17	·13	·18	·21	·42	·41	·20
„ „ 33s to 44s	·03	...	...	·15	·02	·10	·05	·02
Total ...	218·39	197·20	168·80	175·70	171·25	146·14	124·57	169·91
Water No. 20s and under...	...	...	·27	·07	·01	·03	·11	·08
„ „ 21s to 30s	...	...	...	...	...	...	·05	...
„ „ 31s to 40s	...	...	...	...	·01	...	·03	·01
Total ...	...	...	·27	·07	·02	·03	·19	·09
Colored Yarns ... ... Total ...	1·07	·70	·99	·85	1·10	·86	·70	·78
Total Yarns ...	219·46	197·90	170·06	176·62	172·37	147·03	125·46	170·78

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH YARNS OF BOMBAY SPINNING HAVE BEEN EXPORTED SINCE 1892-93.

(*From Government Returns.*) (*Years ending 31st March.*)

Quality.	To	In Millions of lbs.							
		1899-1900.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.
Mule No. 15s and under.	Aden	1·68	·98	1·24	·85	·86	1·50	·99	·71
	Japan	·02	...	...	...	...	...	·03	·20
	China (Hongkong) ...	57·29	62·75	43·07	32·99	35·78	33·71	24·87	43·95
	China (Treaty Ports*)...	65·69	31·18	23·63	16·37	12·13	7·74	9·61	10·91
	Other Countries ...	·60	·91	·68	·72	·60	·68	·24	·22
	Total ...	125·28	95·82	68·62	50·93	49·37	43·63	35·74	55·99
16s to 24s	Aden	·51	·50	·58	·45	·42	·54	·41	·29
	Japan	·12	·04	·35	·64	1·21	2·58	5·64	6·82
	China (Hongkong) ...	35·70	49·86	47·74	59·41	53·00	57·12	42·31	53·71
	China (Treaty Ports*)...	52·98	44·40	46·06	59·44	62·58	35·05	35·54	50·32
	Straits	2·22	3·71	3·16	2·57	2·54	4·25	2·83	1·25
	Other Countries ...	1·39	2·71	2·16	1·93	1·90	2·45	1·64	1·31
	Total ...	92·92	101·22	100·05	124·44	121·65	101·99	88·37	113·70
Above 24s	Total ...	·19	·16	·14	·33	·23	·52	·46	·22
	Total Mule ...	218·39	197·20	168·81	175·70	171·25	146·14	124·57	169·91
Water.....	„ Water ...	...	...	·27	·07	·02	·03	·19	·09
Colored	„ Colored ...	1·07	·70	·99	·85	1·10	·86	·70	·78
	Grand Total ...	219·46	197·90	170·07	176·62	172·37	147·03	125·46	170·78
	Value in Lakhs of Rs...	625·46	590·69	594·78	648·92	629·60	525·80	465·05	614·08

* Almost entirely to Shanghai.

COTTON.

RECEIPTS at, and Exports from, Bombay Port, also Mill consumption in the Island of Bombay. In thousands of Bales (000's omitted).

Years ending 30th June.

Years ending 30th June.	Receipts	Exports to			Mill consumption.	Total.	Years ending 30th June.	Receipts	Exports to			Mill consumption.	Total.
		Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.					Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.		
1859	.....	490	152	642									
1860	.....	566	202	768	Maxm. Exports up to this year.		1880	1,171	874	34	908	220	1,128
							1881	1,244	874	60	984	273	1,207
1861	.....	835	61	896	American War.		1882	1,832	1,521	87	1,608	277	1,885
1862	.....	911	8	919	In 1863 and 1864		1883	1,770	1,335	95	1,430	313	1,743
1863	.....	867	3	870	Bombay Imported from Cotton China.		1884	1,759	1,295	100	1,395	348	1,743
1864	.....	1,065	1	1,066			1885	1,139	791	70	861	392	1,253
1865	.....	1,187	14	1,201	42	1,243	1886	1,430	1,009	61	1,070	391	1,461
1866	.....	1,277	5	1,282	46	1,328	1887	1,708	1,147	40	1,187	454	1,641
1867	.....	1,030	48	1,078	47	1,125	1888	1,472	893	58	951	500	1,451
1868	.....	1,225	56	1,281	48	1,329	1889	1,851	1,286	46	1,332	565	1,897
1869	.....	1,115	50	1,165	49	1,214	1890	2,235	1,488	71	1,559	636	2,195
1870	.....	967	39	1,006	50	1,056	1891	2,020	1,070	107	1,177	762	1,939
1871	1,085	1,002	48	1,050	52	1,102	1892	1,770	905	202	1,107	728	1,835
1872	1,151	1,079	34	1,113	53	1,166	1893	1,738	816	169	985	724	1,709
1873	978	917	34	951	67	1,018	1894	1,769	908	159	1,067	731	1,798
1874	1,311	1,192	25	1,217	83	1,300	1895	1,540	525	143	668	815	1,483
1875	1,345	1,285	20	1,305	135	1,440	1896	2,151	800	346	1,146	849	1,995
1876	1,073	980	35	1,015	147	1,162	1897	1,612	603	405	1,008	703	1,711
1877	1,141	920	38	958	161	1,119	1898	1,730	424	409	833	817	1,650
1878	961	800	46	846	204	1,050	1899	2,033	578	520	1,098	951	2,049
1879	882	652	64	716	181	897	1900	988	117	444	561	745	1,306

STATISTICS OF COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING IN THE INDIAN MILLS in the twelve months, April 1900 to March 1901, compared with the corresponding period of 1898-99 and 1899-1900.

No. 1.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun.

	Twelve Months, 1st April to 31st March.		
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.
British India.			
Bombay	368,050,099	371,040,956	243,625,528
Madras	30,728,346	32,251,911	27,652,764
Bengal	45,517,686	37,689,101	16,290,973
North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara)	32,282,514	33,348,795	29,245,454
Panjab	7,243,709	7,601,863	7,235,843
Central Provinces	18,807,910	19,752,569	18,726,985
Total	502,630,264	501,685,195	342,777,547
Foreign Territory.			
Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon and Bhavnagar	9,754,841	12,238,053	10,195,540
GRAND TOTAL ...	512,385,105	513,923,248	352,973,087

No. 2.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

[*N.B.*—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of grey goods.]

		Twelve Months, 1st April to 31st March.		
		1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.
British India.				
Bombay	pounds.	82,366,121	78,583,369	80,689,445
	yards.	300,647,593	278,527,055	296,699,720
Madras	pounds.	6,126,279	6,940,942	5,709,687
	yards.	12,143,076	11,055,722	3,804,842
Bengal	pounds.	58,605	204,665	320,126
	yards.	.....	529,555	950,194
North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara)	pounds.	4,084,580	3,624,933	3,635,276
	yards.	14,048,407	12,490,350	12,646,653
Punjab	pounds.	865,748	705,408	404,258
	yards.	2,634,238	2,164,381	1,215,742
Central Provinces	pounds.	5,156,956	5,261,041	5,085,798
	yards.	16,588,791	15,866,637	15,050,510
Total ...	pounds.	98,658,289	95,320,358	95,844,590
	yards.	346,062,105	320,633,700	330,367,661
Foreign Territory.				
Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, and Bhavnagar.	pounds.	3,031,654	2,744,449	2,902,976
	yards.	9,646,945	8,786,697	10,809,281
GRAND TOTAL ...	pounds.	101,689,943	98,064,807	98,747,566
	yards.	355,709,050	329,420,397	341,176,942

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, 1st April to 31st March			Count or Number.	Twelve Months, 1st April to 31st March		
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.		1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.
	BOMBAY.				**MADRAS.**		
1	31,722	224,098	50,435	1	....	....	.....
2	....	11,429	18,905	2	17,559	.....	....
3	886	....	....	3	.....	....	.....
4	35,482	67,727	25,980	4	292,327	262,670	246,796
5	51,716	49,593	23,772	5	.....	.....	....
6	11,421,899	11,258,980	5,387,340	6	756,418	346,803	765,253
7	628,778	569,267	189,958	7	.....	....	....
8	2,353,177	2,019,850	2,099,537	8	619,991	363,329	748,271
9	1,004,305	983,036	722,841	9	.....	.....	....
10	93,154,803	114,045,811	49,685,023	10	1,960,278	2,104,872	992,720
Total Nos. 1 to 10	109,582,374	129,227,791	58,184,491	Total Nos. 1 to 10	3,656,573	3,577,674	2,753,040
11	6,679,022	10,041,746	3,717,316	11	128,497	473,876	32,773
12	25,631,204	18,899,602	19,596,027	12	1,804,092	1,893,301	1,083,785
13	5,706,722	8,965,323	3,630,378	13	165,044	257,193	144,612
14	2,082,104	1,639,996	1,714,791	14	2,070,541	2,648,103	3,203,617
15	264,721	410,621	604,091	15	876,919	1,212,462	440,738
16	21,273,788	22,802,295	11,291,061	16	4,851,304	3,895,001	2,705,669
17	6,296,583	6,283,495	2,850,176	17	758,942	969,029	1,123,897
18	3,478,184	5,211,315	3,772,664	18	1,877,253	1,341,700	389,071
19	3,152,528	4,028,449	2,239,411	19	2,214,978	2,132,771	2,395,624
20	119,503,344	114,280,309	75,014,596	20	9,893,198	10,798,984	9,546,212
Total Nos. 11 to 20	204,018,670	187,493,161	124,332,511	Total Nos. 11 to 20	24,441,368	25,122,542	21,066,193
21	15,858,217	12,960,560	10,037,057	21	1,071,234	739,149	981,749
22	13,987,938	13,714,056	14,811,151	22	576,034	475,728	423,024
23	975,983	932,482	1,327,011	23	....	....	....
24	8,033,469	9,356,523	11,542,749	24	56,625	58,685	169,170
25	197,317	268,286	523,317	25	....	....	....
26	3,162,319	3,631,628	3,634,051	26	95,604	221,747	215,447
27	757,827	382,966	178,141	27	.....	....	....
28	2,482,532	2,280,014	2,340,622	28	356	11,329	15,700
29	11,194	56,325	10,675	29	....	....	....
30	4,308,277	5,264,892	6,266,536	30	275,554	467,368	728,068
Total Nos. 21 to 30	49,785,154	48,573,788	50,622,510	Total Nos. 21 to 30	2,077,417	2,033,986	2,513,248
31	78,312	107,845	151,213	31	....	.....	....
32	2,754,751	2,376,637	2,917,600	32	137	53,260	....
33	132,426	281,024	443,580	33	....	....	....
34	837,995	848,208	1,010,674	34	....	....	....
35	16,569	7,122	179,505	35	230	....	....
36	395,721	341,886	526,441	36	....	....	....
37	.....	....	18	37	....	....	....
38	6,559	47,952	43,542	38	20,515	....	....
39	....	13,544	9,945	39	50,500	75,840	....
40	276,839	990,468	3,607,615	40	294,353	1,142,478	967,088
Total Nos. 31 to 40	4,498,512	5,014,681	8,860,128	Total Nos. 31 to 40	536,035	1,271,578	967,088
Above 40	165,079	231,540	2,195,688	Above 40	16,953	246,331	353,195
Total ..	368,050,089	371,040,956	243,625,528	Total ..	30,723,346	32,251,911	27,652,764

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—continued.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, 1st April to 31st March.			Count or Number.	Twelve Months, 1st April to 31st March.		
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.		1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.
	BENGAL.				**N.-W. P. & OUDH (ALSO AJMER-MERWARA).**		
1	4,834	4,366	4,671	1	....	....	....
2	360,094	239,292	208,778	2	4,539	....	....
3	....	600	4,070	3	99,361	....	....
4	253	2,275	8,535	4	114,722	171,693	356,906
5	332	....	....	5	....	....	....
6	305,425	255,050	271,251	6	70,246	65,600	203,781
7	21,494	16,349	2,391	7	230	139,767	125,059
8	180,261	125,028	80,235	8	201,791	178,575	144,623
9	39,046	34,537	....	9	215,548	579,111	610,231
10	17,250,826	18,277,964	4,874,661	10	7,024,836	8,498,938	6,078,793
Total Nos. 1 to 10	18,163,665	18,955,561	5,454,592	Total Nos. 1 to 10	7,751,273	9,633,684	7,519,393
11	2,439,320	2,515,461	1,081,873	11	894,176	1,730,724	2,607,872
12	7,346,221	3,944,160	2,010,514	12	4,231,008	4,324,265	3,831,098
13	1,707,109	1,020,583	579,013	13	1,013,395	1,068,039	2,320,352
14	2,299,112	1,070,305	1,228,908	14	6,287,024	5,724,495	2,778,601
15	259,723	299,524	144,793	15	482,536	1,116,688	2,648,389
16	5,410,088	4,131,472	1,404,831	16	5,423,617	4,642,488	3,471,906
17	852 500	717,811	408,666	17	1,821,714	1,343,924	862,735
18	2,496,844	1,638,314	1,529,567	18	1,749,601	2,321,992	2,807,349
19	....	4,133	....	19	1,288,291	155,557	57,952
20	3,123,126	2,425,201	1,483,390	20	446,213	258,290	405,634
Total Nos. 11 to 20	26,318,023	17,826,944	9,480,555	Total Nos 11 to 20	24,037,568	23,492,362	21,508,888
21	311,503	290,184	247,478	21	127,519	....	14,180
22	227,149	194,092	324,040	22	122,160	55,597	68,103
23	....	....	....	23	1,055	....	1,566
24	252,688	193,986	174,779	24	164,191	21,104	60,113
25	4,583	2,233	3,929	25	86,345	67,781	....
26	14,301	58,750	....	26	....	....	6,305
27	....	....	....	27	26,222	25,470	26,640
28	....	....	....	28	8,540	8,991	3,655
29	....	....	69,261	29	....	....	....
30	208,137	34,315	4,632	30	....	....	338
Total Nos. 21 to 30	1,025,361	773,695	824,179	Total Nos. 21 to 30	536,032	178,943	179,900
31	....	....	....	31	....	....	....
32	....	....	....	32	....	....	....
33 to 35	....	....	....	33	....	....	....
36	....	....	....	34	....	....	2,153
37 to 39	....	....	....	35	....	....	....
40	10,637	94,746	71,211	36	....	21,995	12,275
				37 to 39	....	....	....
Total Nos. 31 to 40	10,637	94,746	71,211	40	....	671	1,261
				Total Nos. 31 to 40	....	22,666	15,689
Above 40	....	37,355	60,436	Above 40	65,341	21,140	21,384
Total ..	45,517,686	37,689,101	16,290,973	Total ..	32,392,214	33,348,795	29,245,454

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—continued.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, 1st April to 31st March			Count or Number.	Twelve Months, 1st April to 31st March		
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.		1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.
PANJAB.				**CENTRAL PROVINCES.**			
1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....
4	....	....	....	4	41,942	97,886	36,707
5	....	....	....	5	....	....	....
6	6,869	13,989	13,866	6	1,635,674	1,813,333	579,789
7	389	....	.....	7	....	....	....
8	1,032	598	4,144	8	881,092	865,624	632,306
9	52,146	9,141	227	9	....	74	14,973
10	59,951	46,347	230,210	10	2,626,027	3,402,463	2,296,189
Total Nos. 1 to 10	120,517	70,075	248,447	Total Nos. 1 to 10	5,183,735	5,679,379	3,559,964
11	1,720,983	2,569,508	1,475,476	11	31,578	95,228	902,135
12	59,355	27,026	54,973	12	4,845,159	4,890,719	3,814,905
13	2,607,131	2,890,351	2,876,703	13	261,521	188,260	447,918
14	131,194	73,351	215,999	14	873,594	1,059,042	1,020,709
15	743,802	881,126	797,225	15	11,841	31,987	153,021
16	771,954	642,716	979,295	16	2,012,685	1,856,123	2,019,759
17	765,654	155,713	238,621	17	172,943	194,779	263,900
18	11,541	168,895	18,484	18	332,157	315,226	497,370
19	....	118	....	19	....	....	2,607
20	184,300	263,084	164,585	20	2,552,796	2,688,893	2,963,478
Total Nos. 11 to 20	7,025,604	7,271,888	6,871,367	Total Nos. 11 to 20	11,097,184	11,240,257	11,322,797
21	5,921	....	7,296	21	31,387	16,678	288,228
22	....	40,039	79,500	22	1,840,742	1,848,353	1,743,503
23	....	....	....	23	....	....	....
24	31,789	36,371	14,344	24	82,669	59,851	215,078
25	....	....	....	25	....	....	....
26	....	....	771	26	23,102	108,391	87,303
27	163	....	330	27	....	....	....
28	.....	....	....	28	5,413	11,151	8,480
29	....	....	....	29	....	....	....
30	57,401	....	....	30	17,693	107,862	393,816
Total Nos. 21 to 30	93,274	76,310	102,741	Total Nos. 21 to 30	2,000,982	2,150,486	2,736,388
31	....	....	....	31	....	....	.....
32	....	....	....	32	502,927	538,266	716,894
33	....	....	....	33	....	....	....
34	....	....	....	34	....	....	1,727
35	....	....	....	35	....	....	....
36 to 39	....	....	....	36	....	....	5,766
40	2,221	177,432	11,672	37 to 39	....	.....	....
				40	12,376	103,665	247,091
Total Nos. 31 to 40	2,221	177,432	11,672	Total Nos. 31 to 40	516,303	639,931	971,478
Above 40	2,193	6,158	1,716	Above 40	9,705	42,516	66,358
Total ..	7,248,709	7,501,863	7,225,843	Total ..	18,807,910	19,752,569	18,726,985

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—concluded.

TOTAL OF BRITISH INDIA.

Count or Number.	Twelve months, 1st April to 31st March.		
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.
1	36,556	228,464	55,196
2	382,192	250,721	227,683
3	100,247	600	4,070
4	484,826	602,251	674,924
5	52.048	49,593	23,772
6	14,207,522	13,751,755	7,231,280
7	550,871	725,388	317,408
8	5,237,404	3,553,904	3,709,116
9	1,311,045	1,605,899	1,348,272
10	122.075,736	146,376,394	64,138,496
TOTAL Nos. 1 to 10	144,438,437	167,144,964	77,720,137
11	11,893,836	17,426,493	9,117,445
12	43,946,039	33,479,063	30,402,302
13	11,763,925	10,289,739	9,907,977
14	13,693,479	12,215,302	10,162,825
15	2,619,122	3,702,307	4,688,752
16	40,150,006	37,770,095	21,872,531
17	10,668,336	9,620,744	5,803,995
18	14,944,580	11,057,442	8,815,005
19	11,655,797	6,321,028	4,702,594
20	135,503,477	130,564,741	89,578,895
TOTAL Nos. 11 to 20	296,838,597	272,446,954	195,052,311
21	17,403,861	14,932,571	11,556,588
22	16,776,029	16,328,065	16,949,321
23	977,038	952,432	1,328,577
24	8,628,441	9,766,380	12,176,233
25	288,245	388,455	527,246
26	3,295,326	4,018,546	3,799,169
27	786,212	408,436	204,611
28	2,496,832	2,311,485	2,368,527
29	11,194	56,395	10,675
30	4,867,052	5,974,438	7,458,019
TOTAL Nos. 21 to 30	55,530,230	54,187,203	56,378,966
31	78,382	107,845	151,213
32	3,258,815	2,966,163	3,654,494
33	139,426	281,024	443,580
34	837,995	848,208	1,014,554
35	16,539	7,132	179,535
36	385,951	363,881	544,482
37	.....	.....	18
38	97,674	47,953	43,542
39	50,500	89,384	9,945
40	698,446	2,509,455	4,905,838
TOTAL Nos. 31 to 40	5,563,728	7,221,034	10,927,166
Above 40	259,272	635,040	2,698,977
TOTAL	502,630,264	501,635,195	342,777,547

No. 4—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun.

BERAR and NATIVE STATES.

Count or Number.	Twelve months, 1st April to 31st March.		
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
1	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....
3	40,374	68,278	55,378
4	.....	.....	45
5	.....	9,574	.....
6	299,967	893,880	539,196
7	223,503	219	2,701
8	595,364	648,068	581,189
9	.....	16,500	.....
10	2,118,424	2,370,946	1,970,526
TOTAL Nos. 1 to 10 ...	3,277,572	4,007,414	3,149,035
11	161,977	387,204	467,849
12	1,178,761	798,336	741,674
13	150,969	140,362	182,746
14	180,880	401,103	212,564
15	240,819	54,368	123,724
16	609,150	617,120	355,738
17	77,293	143,731	298,531
18	367,540	430,786	658,556
19	174,403	265,142	338,732
20	2,287,804	3,723,330	2,307,948
TOTAL Nos. 11 to 20 ...	5,438,596	6,961,482	5,687,852
21	253,870	327,316	427,123
22	380,260	458,437	495,190
23	812	40	34,211
24	57,778	118,856	192,099
25	3,160	1,344	464
26	140,791	102,541	81,511
27	845	.....	.....
28	12,374	47,883	26,975
29	.....	.....	.....
30	55,103	20,564	46,293
TOTAL Nos. 21 to 30 ...	904,493	1,076,931	1,213,884
31	.....	.....	.....
32	132,197	168,934	58,438
33	.....	.....	.....
34	.....	17,268	55,970
35	.....	.....	114
36	1,983	.....	.....
37 to 39	.....	.....	.....
40	.....	2,009	24,418
TOTAL Nos. 31 to 40 ...	134,180	188,201	138,940
Above 40...	.....	4,025	5,829
TOTAL ...	9,754,841	12,238,053	10,195,540

No. 5.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, 1st April to 31st March.					
		1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.
		BOMBAY.			**MADRAS.**		
Grey Goods—							
Chadars	pounds	9,635,680	9,630,508	8,766,748	18,704	12,779	449
	yards	25,083,742	24,716,629	23,018,007	74,492	44,805	1,575
Dhutis	pounds	17,197,810	14,510,393	14,874,265	399,305	336,186	111,942
	yards	77,844,461	66,382,453	69,253,993	1,475,166	1,108,937	379,011
Drills and jeans ...	pounds	311,796	389,088	407,127	373,857	405,867	212,689
	yards	1,097,770	1,316,916	1,315,138	848,628	1,104,724	633,925
Jaconets	pounds	5,212	19,094	90,466	.....	.....	.....
	yards	27,532	106,847	567,382	.....	.....	.....
Madapollams ...	pounds	1,451,286	949,008	542,810	.....	.....	.....
	yards	7,440,645	4,453,471	2,623,601	.....	.....	.....
Mulls	pounds	8,956	13,485	7,325	.....	.....	.....
	yards	65,254	91,867	52,925	.....	.....	.....
Printers	pounds	84,893	104,181	718,024	.....	.....	.....
	yards	483,443	595,207	3,957,933	.....	.....	.....
Shirtings and long-cloths	pounds	25,051,862	25,255,504	29,615,051	.....	571	.....
	yards	94,656,257	97,467,907	126,414,964	.....	1,688	.....
T Cloths, domestics, and sheetings ...	pounds	15,896,728	14,205,882	11,143,324	2,211,039	2,192,044	480,042
	yards	74,032,806	65,419,914	54,497,460	7,845,955	7,295,576	1,558,666
Other kinds	pounds	5,005,098	4,699,778	4,039,396	803,450	646,757	568,530
	yards	19,915,683	18,974,344	15,018,417	1,898,835	1,499,992	1,231,665
TOTAL ...	pounds	74,649,321	69,777,221	70,204,536	3,746,855	3,594,204	1,373,652
	yards	300,647,593	278,537,055	296,699,720	12,143,076	11,055,722	5,804,842
Fancy Goods	pounds	7,324,492	8,346,784	10,013,753	2,246,848	3,282,049	4,294,304
Hosiery	„ ...	325,776	881,827	387,449	.....	.....	.....
Other Goods	„ ...	66,532	77,537	83,707	133,076	64,689	41,831
TOTAL ...		82,366,121	78,583,369	80,689,445	6,126,279	6,940,942	5,709,687

		BENGAL.			**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES and OUDH (also AJMER-MERWARA).**		
Grey Goods—							
Chadars	pounds	.....	25,391	106,612	16,785	3,097	1,726
	yards	.....	64,792	285,663	44,096	8,545	5,212
Dhutis	pounds	.....	12,122	37,901	1,139,366	1,201,950	1,173,686
	yards	.....	73,670	171,587	4,493,748	4,699,656	4,692,200
Drills and jeans ...	pounds	.....	.....	677	356,927	335,845	303,280
	yards	.....	.....	3,372	972,743	958,650	830,483
Jaconets	pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madapollams ...	pounds	.....	.....	.....	5,164	1,242	1,200
	yards	.....	.....	.....	34,392	7,944	7,488
Mulls	pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	1,065
	yards	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,497	7,404
Printers	pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shirtings and long-cloths	pounds	.....	5,294	11,558	296,375	96,514	90,349
	yards	.....	18,624	40,560	1,331,337	424,130	434,121
T. Cloths, domestics, and sheetings	pounds	.....	112,691	112,833	715,033	748,952	803,480
	yards	.....	372,468	449,012	1,850,940	2,101,622	2,397,937
Other kinds ...	pounds	.....	1	1	1,544,616	1,224,409	1,252,194
	yards	.....	1	.....	5,321,151	4,388,306	4,271,808
TOTAL ...	pounds	.....	155,499	269,582	4,074,266	3,612,234	3,628,980
	yards	.....	529,555	950,194	14,048,407	12,490,350	12,646,653
Fancy Goods	pounds	3,583	5,095	3,282	.....	.....	.....
Hosiery	„ ...	1,426	335	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Goods	„ ...	53,596	43,736	47,262	10,314	12,699	9,296
TOTAL ...		58,605	204,665	320,126	4,084,580	3,624,933	3,635,276

No. 5.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS Produced—continued.

PANJAB.

Description.		Twelve Months, 1st April to 31st March.		
		1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.
Grey Goods—				
Chadars	pounds	68,565	79,603	35,640
	yards	172,277	213,639	91,093
Dhutis	pounds	366,957	330,927	150,520
	yards	1,196,189	1,085,984	481,597
Drills and jeans	pounds	11,028	15,686	7,569
	yards	35,575	45,773	21,520
Jaconets	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Madapollams	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Mulls	pounds	15	28	.....
	yards	145	297	.....
Printers	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Shirtings and longcloths	pounds	15,963	45,925	17,742
	yards	42,217	154,806	55,327
T Cloths, domestics and sheetings	pounds	243,783	118,300	90,460
	yards	844,709	384,787	354,269
Other Kinds	pounds	159,487	116,839	102,337
	yards	343,182	279,145	211,931
Total	pounds	865,748	705,408	404,268
	yards	2,634,238	2,164,381	1,215,742
Fancy Goods	pounds	.....	.....	.....
Hosiery	"	.....	.....	.....
Other Goods	"	.....	.....	.....
Total Panjab	"	865,748	705,408	404,268

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Grey Goods—				
Chadars	pounds	657,217	632,308	278,176
	yards	1,733,908	1,641,458	694,325
Dhutis	pounds	1,161,189	1,005,717	1,029,975
	yards	5,178,502	4,570,286	4,609,228
Drills and jeans	pounds	70,805	147,280	89,710
	yards	209,741	434,166	280,785
Jaconets	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Madapollams	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Mulls	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Printers	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Shirtings and longcloths	pounds	1,061,011	1,011,044	1,028,503
	yards	4,071,397	3,794,171	4,259,619
T. Cloths, domestics, and sheetings	pounds	585,564	579,550	404,427
	yards	2,892,587	2,889,950	2,186,439
Other Kinds	pounds	774,151	807,949	880,147
	yards	2,502,656	2,536,606	3,170,114
Total	pounds	4,309,937	4,183,848	3,705,038
	yards	16,588,791	15,366,637	15,050,510
Fancy Goods	pounds	606,251	662,508	527,022
Hosiery	"	.....	.....	.....
Other Goods	"	240,763	414,685	353,733
Total Central Provinces	"	5,156,956	5,261,041	5,085,793

No. 5.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS Produced—concluded.

TOTAL OF BRITISH INDIA.

Description.		Twelve Months, 1st April to 31st March.		
		1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.
Grey goods—				
Chadars	pounds	10,396,951	10,383,686	9,189,351
	yards	27,108,515	26,689,868	24,095,880
Dhutis	pounds	20,264,627	17,396,395	17,377,389
	yards	90,188,016	76,821,986	79,467,616
Drills and jeans	pounds	1,064,413	1,293,766	1,020,042
	yards	3,164,457	3,860,229	3,085,223
Jaconets	pounds	5,212	19,094	90,466
	yards	27,532	106,847	567,282
Madapollams	pounds	1,456,450	950,250	544,010
	yards	7,475,037	4,461,415	2,631,089
Mulls	pounds	8,971	13,738	8,390
	yards	65,399	93,661	60,329
Printers	pounds	84,893	104,481	718,024
	yards	483,443	595,207	3,957,933
Shirtings and longcloths	pounds	26,425,211	26,414,852	30,758,203
	yards	100,101,208	101,861,326	131,204,591
T cloths, domestics, and sheetings.	pounds	19,652,097	17,957,419	13,034,566
	yards	87,466,991	78,464,267	61,393,783
Other kinds	pounds	8,286,802	7,494,733	6,842,605
	yards	29,381,507	27,678,894	23,903,935
Total	pounds	87,645,627	82,028,414	79,583,046
	yards	346,062,105	320,633,700	330,367,661
Fancy goods	pounds	10,181,174	12,296,436	14,838,261
Hosiery	„	328,879	382,162	387,449
Other goods	„	502,609	613,346	1,035,834
Total	„	98,658,289	95,320,358	95,844,590

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced.

BERAR AND NATIVE STATES.

DESCRIPTION.		Twelve months, 1st April to 31st March.		
		1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.
Grey goods—				
Chadars	pounds ...	169,812	209,430	177,946
	yards ...	381,648	456,348	400,182
Dhutis	pounds ...	982,986	661,271	1,021,520
	yards ...	4,281,414	2,890,228	4,372,159
Drills and jeans	pounds ...	42,269	40,535	70,468
	yards ...	127,528	121,747	224,330
Jaconets	pounds ...	.....	.....	.....
	yards ...	.....	.....	.....
Madapollams	pounds ...	.....	.....	.....
	yards ...	.....	.....	.....
Mulls	pounds ...	.....	.....	.....
	yards ...	.....	.....	.....
Printers	pounds ...	246,479	99,667	9,998
	yards ...	1,053,520	409,581	51,016
Shirtings and longcloths	pounds ...	229,003	408,426	615,930
	yards ...	724,347	1,487,478	2,553,186
T cloths, domestics, and sheetings	pounds ...	187,422	257,602	246,048
	yards ...	919,960	1,133,455	1,227,361
Other kinds	pounds ...	1,048,708	947,435	531,692
	yards ...	2,158,528	2,287,260	1,981,047
TOTAL ...	pounds ...	2,906,679	2,624,366	2,673,602
	yards ...	9,646,945	8,786,697	10,809,281
Fancy goods	pounds ...	13,728	21,743	36,037
Hosiery	,, ...	12,249	.....	.....
Other goods	,, ...	98,998	98,340	193,337
TOTAL ,, ...		3,031,654	2,744,449	2,902,976

No. 7.—STATEMENT of the AMOUNT (in rupees) of EXCISE DUTY assessed on goods woven in the Cotton mills in India, under the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896.

	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.
British India.					
Bombay	9,13,256	9,60,451	11,26,282	10,95,069	10,28,424
Madras	56,295	66,474	89,132	88,678	41,800
Bengal	4,480	1,181	896	2,523	5,036
North-Western Provinces and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)	45,891	44,373	61,002	54,819	50,113
Panjab	13,047	14,525	12,779	10,391	5,987
Central Provinces	93,772	79,269	84,069	88,109	84,978
GROSS DUTY ...	11,26,741	11,66,273	13,75,060	13,39,589	12,16,338
NET DUTY... ...	10,94,995	11,39,013	13,53,030	13,09,369	11,62,982
Foreign Territory.					
The Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda and Nandgaon and Bhavnagar *	18,459	47,835	52,186	40,937	48,449
GROSS DUTY ...	11,45,200	12,14,108	14,27,246	13,80,526	12,64,787
NET DUTY... ...	11,13,454	11,86,848	14,05,216	13,50,306	12,11,431

* Figures for 1896-97 incomplete.

REPORT

OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

FOR THE YEAR 1901.

PRESENTED TO THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
HELD ON 24th APRIL, 1902.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE "TIMES OF INDIA" PRESS.

1902.

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BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

ESTABLISHED 1ST FEBRUARY 1875.

List of Members.

AHMEDABAD DYEING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.
AHMEDABAD SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
APOLLO PRESS ESTATE.
BARODA STATE SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.
BENGAL NAGPORE COTTON MILLS, LIMITED.
BERAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LD.
BRITANNIA MILLS, LIMITED.
CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
CHINA MILLS, LIMITED.
CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.
CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
CORAL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
DAMODHUR LUKHMIDAS MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
E. D. SASSOON MILLS.
ELPHINSTONE MILL.
EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
GEORGE GAHAGAN AND COMPANY.
GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
GOKAK WATER POWER AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY, LIMITED.
HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
HINGUNGHAT MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.
HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
INDO-CHINA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
JAFUR ALEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
JULGAON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
JULGAON COTTON GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.
JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
JEWRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
JAIRAM MILLS, LIMITED.
JUBILEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
KHATAO MUKANJEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
LAKHMIDAS KHIMJEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
LAXMI COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
LORD REAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
MADHAVJEE DHARAMSEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.
MADRAS UNITED S. AND W. MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
MADURA MILLS, LIMITED.
MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
MOON MILLS, LIMITED.
MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NARANJEE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
NEW EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NICOL MILLS.
PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
PEROO MAHOMED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
RAI SAHEB REKCHAND MAHTA'S SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL.
RIPON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
SARASWATI MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
SHOLAPORE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
SHRI GANGAJI MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
SOONDERDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
SOUTHERN MARATHA S. AND W. COMPANY, LIMITED.
STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
STAR OF INDIA MILLS, LIMITED.
SURAT PRESS FACTORY.
SVADESHI MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
UNION MILLS, LIMITED.
VEERAMGAM SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
VICTORIA MILLS.
WALLACE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY.
WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

COMMITTEE FOR 1902.

JOHN R. GREAVES, ESQ., *Chairman.*
THE HON'BLE MR. BOMONJEE DINSHAW PETIT, *Deputy Chairman.*
S. A. NATHAN, ESQ.
AHMEDBHAI HUBIBBHOY, ESQ.
DINSHAW E. WACHA, ESQ.
W. BRADY, ESQ.
GORDHANDAS KHATAW, ESQ.
D. J TATA, ESQ.
SASSOON J. DAVID, ESQ.
MANMOHANDAS RAMJEE, ESQ.
SIR DINSHAW MANECKJI PETIT, BART.
D. C. SHROFF, ESQ.
VITHULDAS DAMODHUR THACKERSEY, ESQ.
JAMSHEDJI ARDASHER WADIA, ESQ.
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGHIR.
GOCULDAS NARANJEE, ESQ.
C. N. WADIA, ESQ.
H. E. E. PROCTER, ESQ.
HERBERT R. GREAVES, ESQ.
FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, ESQ.

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON, ESQ., *Secretary.*

RULES AND REGULATIONS
OF THE
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

(*Revised and adopted down to the Annual General Meeting held on* 31*st May* 1892.)

I. THAT the objects and duties of this Association shall be to encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among Millowners and users of steam and water power on all subjects involving their common good, to promote and protect in any way which may seem best the interests of Millowners and users of steam and water power, especially of those who may be members of this Association, to collect and classify information on all matters of general interest, to obtain the removal, as far as this Society can, by all legitimate means, of all acknowledged grievances affecting Millowners and users of steam and water power as a body, to receive and decide references on matters in dispute which may be laid for arbitration before the Association, and to communicate with the public authorities and with any individual or corporation, when it may be needful to do so, on all subjects of general interest to members of the Association.

II. That all persons owning mills or in any way interested in spinning or weaving concerns within the limits of this Presidency, or any other part of India, as well as any other users of steam and water power, be eligible as members, on payment in advance of the annual subscription, and on signing a copy of the Rules and Regulations. Any member may be expelled by a majority of three-fourths of the members present at any meeting specially called for that purpose.

III. That one-fourth of the members of the Association shall be held a sufficient quorum to form any General Meeting, when due notice of the intention to hold such meeting has been given in manner hereafter set forth. Each individual or firm being a member of the Association shall be represented at any meeting of members by a partner or person signing *per procuration* for the said individual or firm; and each public company being a member of this Association shall be represented at any meeting, either by one of the Board of Directors, by the Agent or Manager of the Company, or by the individual or a member of the firm acting as Secretary and Treasurer or Agent, or by a person authorised by that individual or firm to sign *per procuration*. That if two or more individuals representing or connected with the same firm or joint-stock company be present at any meeting, then only one shall vote.

IV. That the subscriptions for each member shall be—for Spinning and Weaving Companies Rs. 5 for every 1,000 spindles, and Rs. 5 for every 100 looms set up in the factories; and for other factories at Rs. 5 for every Rs. 50,000 expended on machinery, buildings or land.

V. That the affairs and funds of the Association shall be managed by a Committee of twenty members, consisting of a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman and eighteen members, who shall be appointed annually at the General Meeting of the Association; and of whom seven members shall retire every year, but be eligible for re-election. The Chairman of the Committee shall preside at all General Meetings, as well as at Committee Meetings, and in his absence the Vice-Chairman, and failing both these, one of the members of the Committee to be appointed by the members present at each meeting of Committee or at each General Meeting. In the event of the death or resignation of any member of the Committee or his refusal to serve after nomination, then the other members of the Committee shall fill the vacancy.

VI. That the names of the members whom it is proposed to elect as Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and members of Committee for each year be circulated amongst the members at least seven days before the Annual Meeting, and no two members of any one firm or company shall be eligible to serve on the Committee at the same time.

VII. Each member of the Committee shall have one vote, and in case of a tie, the Chairman for the time being shall have the casting vote.

VIII. The Committee shall meet at least once in each month, or oftener if need be.

IX. Minutes of all proceedings of the Committee shall be made and regularly entered in a minute-book to be kept by a Secretary to be appointed. This book shall be open to the inspection of any member at any reasonable time.

X. The Committee for the time being shall have the control of the funds of the Association, and pay all necessary expenses and generally manage its affairs. They may disburse money from the Association's funds either by way of loan or gifts for the purpose of furthering any of the objects for the carrying out of which the Association is formed. They may advance money either by way of loan or gift to any member of the Association to assist him in defending or filing a law-suit, or carrying on an arbitration if in their opinion the principles involved in the said suit or arbitration affect the interests of Millowners as a body, and they may do all other things calculated to promote the general objects of the Association. Provided always that no one sum exceeding Rs. 2,000 shall be advanced by way of loan or gift by the Committee without the sanction of a majority of the members present at a General Meeting to be called to sanction such gift or loan, and that, if at any time during any year the disbursements of the Committee, after providing for ordinary expenditure such as Secretary's salary, printing, stationery, &c., amount to seven-eighths of the funds remaining in hand, then the Committee shall call a General Meeting and lay the accounts before the members of the Association. For every Annual General Meeting the Committee shall prepare a statement of the accounts of the Association, which shall be circulated amongst the members seven days prior to the date of the meeting.

XI. The Annual General Meeting of the Association shall be held at such time as the Committee may appoint, and the Committee shall at any time call

a General Meeting for the purposes referred to in clause X, should that be necessary, or if it should appear to them to do so. Seven days' notice of the Annual General Meeting, and of any other meeting, shall be given by an advertisement in one or more of the English, and one or more of the Vernacular newspapers. Any five members may, by a requisition addressed to the Committtee, request them to call a General Meeting of members, and the Committee, on receipt of such a requisition, shall call a meeting on the earliest convenient day.

XII. All moneys or funds of the Association as received shall be paid into an account to be opened with the Bank of Bombay in the name of the Association. All cheques on that account shall be signed by the Chairman, or in his absence, by the Acting Chairman and one member of Committee, and countersigned by the Secretary of the Association, unless he be absent.

XIII. That a Secretary be appointed by the members, and that his remuneration be fixed by the Committee. His duties shall be to keep the records and accounts of the Association, to collect subscriptions, paying the same into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Association's account, to consider all proposed legislative measures or the action of any individuals or corporation which may affect the interest of the Association, and generally to act in the Association's interest under the orders of the Committee.

XIV. That Solicitors to the Association be appointed, with whom the Committee may advise in case of need.

XV. That neither the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, nor members of Committee or Secretary, shall be answerable for anything other than his own acts or defaults, nor shall he be answerable for any act done by him for the sake of conformity only, or for any moneys of the Association other than such as shall come into his own hands, or for any collector or receiver of moneys appointed by the Committee, or for any misfortune, loss or damage happening to the Association by reason of any deed done or executed by him as a Chairman, Vice-Chairman or member of the Committee, or by reason of any error in judgment or mere indiscretion on his part in the performance of his duties, or otherwise on any account, except for wilful negligence or fraud. Every person being Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or a member of the Committee, his heirs, executors, or administrators, shall at all times be indemnified and saved harmless, out of the funds of the Association from and against all costs, losses, damages, and expenses whatsoever, incurred or sustained by him in the execution of his powers or duties, and every person having been or being a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or member of Committee, or Secretary of the Association, his heirs, executors, and administrators, shall be indemnified and saved harmless, out of the funds of the Association, against all actions, suits, claims, and demands whatsoever, brought or made against him or them in respect of any engagement of the Association, save such as may be incurred by his own personal wilful neglect or default.

XVI. That an annual report of the proceedings of the Association be prepared and printed for circulation amongst the members, and that copies be sent to any similar Association or individuals or corporations whom it may be likely to interest.

XVII. No member of the Association will employ any operative or mechanic while under engagement for a fixed period of time in another mill, also a member of the Association, without such operative or mechanic first producing a certificate in writing from his employers that his application is made with their sanction or that his services have been dispensed with.

XVIII. That the foregoing rules shall be copied into a book to be kept with the records of the Association, and signed by all members, and that copies be printed and distributed to all the members, and that these rules shall not be altered save and except by a majority of three-fourths of the members of the Association present at any meeting.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS.

(*Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on the 13th February*, 1886.)

"That all the members of this Association agree to register on or before the 1st March, in the books of the Association, all the trade-marks and tickets to which they lay claim, and from this date the following rules shall be adopted for the settlement of any disputes arising in connection with trade-marks :—

(*a*) All disputes arising between members of the Association shall be referred to the arbitration of two disinterested parties, one to be chosen by each disputant.

(*b*) In event of the arbitrators not being able to arrive at a decision, then they shall refer the matter to an umpire, to be agreed upon between them (with the consent of their principals), whose decision shall be final.

(*c*) Should the arbitrators not agree upon the appointment of an umpire, the matter shall be referred to the Committee of the Association, who shall appoint an umpire, whose decision shall be final.

(*d*) No member shall be considered to have any prior right in a trade-mark or ticket unless the same shall have been previously registered in the books of the Association kept for that purpose.

Rules for the Election of a Representative of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association to serve on the Board of Trustees under the Provisions of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898.

(*Adopted at the General Meeting of members held on 22nd September*, 1898.)

1. Candidates shall be nominated in writing signed by one proposer and one seconder, who must be both members of the Association, and the nomination papers must be sent in to the Secretary ten clear days before the day fixed for the election.

2. The Secretary of the Association shall circulate the names of the applicants four clear days before the election.

3. The Committee shall appoint two days, which shall be duly advertised, upon which the balloting shall take place. The ballot-box shall be open from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. on each day.

4. Votes may be given either in person or through any one duly authorised by a member of the Association, each subscribing member being entitled to one vote only.

5. The Committee shall appoint two scrutineers who, at 6 p.m. on the second day of the ballot, shall open the box and declare the result.

6. The candidate who has the largest number of votes shall be declared duly elected.

7. In the event of an equality of votes preventing the due election of any of the candidates, the members of the Association shall vote afresh in the manner above laid down, the voting in such case to be confined to the candidates who have secured an equal number of votes.

8. In the event of a casual vacancy the above course shall be followed in the appointment of a substitute.

9. In the event of the temporary absence of a representative of the Association on the Board of Trustees necessitating the appointment of a substitute under Section 13 (2), such appointment shall be made by a majority of the votes of the Committee of the Association at a meeting called for the purpose.

REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

For the period from 1st January to 31st December 1901.

It has not hitherto been the practice to give in the Reports published by the Association, and in respect of the various matters therein dealt with, any reference to the passages in previous Reports in which the same matters had already been touched upon. It has consequently been found at times to be a work of difficulty to trace the earlier history of questions that have come before the Committee; and, in the hope of increasing the usefulness of these publications, an attempt is made, in the following pages, to introduce a system of retrospective reference. The defect which this reform is designed to remedy has, however, made it difficult to give in all cases the references required; and it is necessary to warn members against assuming, at this initial stage of the system, that the absence of a reference at the head of any chapter indicates that the subject-matter of that chapter has not before appeared in the transactions of the Committee.

INDUSTRIAL WATER RATES IN BOMBAY.

Perhaps the most important matter that has engaged the attention of the Committee during the past year, and certainly the matter that has called for the most arduous study, has been that of the high rate at which water used for industrial purposes in Bombay is charged for by the Municipality. The serious effect which this high rate has had on the Bombay milling industry has long been recognized by the Association; but the pressure of matters of more immediate urgency, though sometimes of less ultimate importance, has deterred successive Committees from engaging the question. The matter was, however, brought officially before the Committee by certain members in July 1901, and at the meeting of the Committee, held on the 2nd August, a Sub-Committee consisting of five members was appointed to consider and report upon it.

As a preliminary to the meeting of that Sub-Committee, a circular was issued to all millowners in Bombay asking them to furnish particulars as to the rateable value, the water consumption, and the water expenditure of their respective mills in each six months of the last ten years.

At the same time another circular was sent to the Agents of mills in the Mofussil, asking them to furnish information as to the rates at which water for various purposes was charged for in their places.

Considerable delay attended the receipt of these particulars, and in many cases no response was made to the request. The Committee desire to point out

here the difficulty under which they sometimes labour in their endeavours to further the interests of the industry, through the often unaccountable failure of members to furnish them with the data required for the proper presentation of some question before them.

Eventually, and after the issue of sundry reminders, a considerable body of facts was collected. In some cases, where the recent construction of the mills or other special condition prevented the return of figures for ten years, the particulars for a substantial period were still given with exactness; and returns of this nature were used with the necessary safeguards. The returns of certain other mills whose records were vitiated by prolonged stoppage in consequence of fire, and of others in the Kurla district, and of five in which the particulars were so loosely stated as to be of no value, had to be disregarded. After arrangement and analysis of the materials that remained, it was possible to lay before the Sub-Committee a body of data showing the ten years' experience of thirty-nine mills in Bombay in respect of water supplied by the Municipality. With these were incorporated the figures relating to the chief dye-works in Bombay, with which the cotton industries are so largely concerned.

The Sub-Committee was then called together; but very soon after they entered upon their labours the matter was found to be greatly complicated by ambiguity in certain points of the law, and by the conflict between the opinions given by two eminent Counsel consulted by the Municipal Commissioner. Reference was, therefore, made to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, the Association's Solicitors, with option to those gentlemen to take opinion of Counsel. The Solicitors were, however, able to give perfectly unequivocal replies on the points submitted to them; and the Sub-Committee being then clear on questions of principle, proceeded with their examination of the whole question.

The data laid before the Sub-Committee, and which have been already described, represented about 55 per cent. of the mills working in Bombay; and in the letter ultimately addressed to the Municipal Commissioner in the matter, it was reasonably claimed that any conclusions logically based on so large a percentage, and on so long a period, were entitled to consideration. And it is well in this place to make acknowledgment of the courtesy with which the Executive Engineer for the Water Works and other Municipal officers furnished particulars required by the Committee. Among the information so obtained were the two important facts that the leakage, formerly estimated loosely as 10 per cent., does not really amount to more than 4 per cent., and that the percentage of water sold to private users by measurement, has increased to at least 4 per cent. of the total supply to private users.

The gist of the figures obtained from the various mills, and checked as above stated, may be shown as follows:—

During the ten years under review the aggregate rateable value of the forty establishments in question (calculated from month to month) was	Rs.	88,653
The aggregate annual water tax paid by them was ...	„	1,14,883
The ratio of water taxation to rateable value was ...	„	12·96 per cent.

A problematical calculation of the ratio of total water taxation by meter to total rateable value of property so taxed, gave 8·71 per cent.; and it must be remembered that these figures include much property in which the consumption of water is considerably lower than in mills.

It must also be borne in mind that most of the Bombay mills have, in the course of the last two years, been stopped for considerable periods for reasons that are well known. But for such stoppages, the consumption of water would have been considerably greater, and the ratio of water taxation to rateable value proportionately enhanced. The Committee therefore consider that the actual charge for water supplied to establishments engaged in the cotton industry when in full work, exceeds 13 per cent. of their rateable value. This is three-and-a-quarter times as high as the rate charged under Section 140 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act upon ordinary house property.

The following table is designed to show how much of the water-supply of Bombay is used or wasted by that section of the public that pays by rating (*see* letter of 14th November, para. 3):—

	Gallons.	Gallons.
Total water supply (daily)		36,000,000
Deduct—	Gallons.	
(*a*) Consumption for Trade purposes	1,705,000	
(*b*) Do. Municipal purposes	1,547,000	
(*c*) Sold to Kurla and Bandra	128,000	
Leakage, 4 per cent.	1,440,000	
		4,820,000
821,764 persons @ gallons 37·94 per head per diem (census 1891) ...		31,180,000
(*d*) Of this there is now sold by measurement 4 per cent. or ...		1,247,200
(*e*) Balance supplied to public by valuation		29,932,800

It was shown that, even without allowing for the decline of population revealed by the census of 1901, the consumption of water by the general public (independently of Trade purposes, Municipal purposes and the supply to outside Municipalities) was about 38 gallons per head per diem; and that, distributing *pro rata* the 4 per cent. loss from leakage, the total water consumption of Bombay was composed as follows (*see* letter of 14th November, para. 7):—

(*a*)	Consumption for Trade purposes	4·93 per cent.
(*b*)	„ „ Municipal purposes	4·48 „
(*c*)	„ by Kurla and Bandra	·37 „
(*d*)	„ by private users by meter	3·61 „
(*e*)	„ „ „ by rating	86·61 „
		100·00

These ratios represent the portion of the entire cost of the water-supply which ought to be borne by each department or section of the public community if there were uniformity of charge.

But it is evident, from queries addressed by the Municipal Commissioner to Counsel, that there is in contemplation an arrangement whereby the cost of

water for Municipal purposes is to be met almost entirely by classes (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*), while the proceeds of water sold to Kurla and Bandra are to be credited to general Municipal Revenue as distinct from Water Revenue (*see* paragraphs 17, 18, 19, 20). If such an arrangement were put in force, the classes named would have to bear the whole cost of the water-supply for Bombay, Kurla and Bandra in the following proportions :—

(*a*)	Users for Trade purposes	5·18 per cent.
(*b*)	Private users by meter	3·79 „
(*c*)	„ by rating	91·03 „
		100·00 „

As a matter of fact, the ratios in which the revenue is derived from the several sources are as follow (*see* para. 9 of same letter) :—

(*a*)	Trade purposes	27·12 per cent.
(*b*)	Municipal purposes	22·98 „
(*c*)	Kurla and Bandra	1·78 „
(*d*)	Private users by meter	15·01 „
(*e*)	„ by rating	33·11 „
		100·00 „

These figures are not here stated in the order in which they appeared in the letters addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, but are collated for purposes of easy comparison. Members who desire to make themselves familiar with the whole question, are referred to the text of the letters alluded to, which will be found in the Appendix.

Certain leading factors in the question may, however, be brought out here.

The rates at which water is at present charged to the various classes of users are as follows (*see* para. 10 of letter) :—

		Per 1,000 gals.
(*a*)	Trade purposes	As. 12·4
(*b*)	Municipal purposes	„ 12
(*c*)	Kurla and Bandra	„ 12
(*d*)	Private users by meter	„ 12
(*e*)	„ „ „ rating	Pies 11
	Average price per 1,000 gallons	As. 2, pies 5·7

It may here be mentioned that the actual cost of the supply, formerly estimated at As. 2½ per 1,000 gallons, is now stated to be about As. 3·07 per 1,000, this figure allowing ample for the proposed disregard of water for Municipal purposes and for Kurla and Bandra.

When effect has been given to those changes in the water rates which are foreshadowed by the Corporation, the rates to be charged to the various classes of users will be (*see* para. 12) :—

(*a*)	Trade purposes	As. 12
(*b*)	Municipal purposes (average)	Pies 10·4
(*c*)	Kurla and Bandra	Nothing to water revenue.
(*d*)	Private users by meter	As. 6
(*e*)	„ „ „ rating	Pies 11

It thus appears that in Bombay the classes that notoriously waste "the major part" of the city's water-supply, do so at a charge which comes to eleven pies per thousand gallons, while those who use the water for the development of the industries on which the prosperity of the city and of those classes depends have to pay twelve annas per thousand, or thirteen times as much.

The enquiries addressed to the up-country mills elicited the information that the following rates are charged in their respective places for water used for trade purposes (*see* para. 13) :—

Ahmedabad. 4 As. per 1,000 gallons for trade and domestic purposes.

Sholapur ... { Pies 9·23 per 1,000 gallons up to 25,000 gallons per diem.
2 As. 4·8 p. „ „ above „ „ „

Madras ... { 4 per cent. on valuation with proportionate free allowance, which works out at about 4 As. 5·36 pies per 1,000 gallons.
Above 251,000 gallons per mensem, 8 As. per 1,000 gallons.

Nagpore ... { 1 anna 7·2 pies per 1,000 gallons for industrial purposes.
5 As. 4 pies „ „ „ domestic purposes.

While the Sub-Committee was considering the question, enquiries were instituted as to the rates charged in manufacturing centres in the British Isles ; and the supplementary letter addressed to the Municipal Commissioner on this subject on the 13th January 1902 will be found in the Appendix, and should be read in full. The following abstract of the comparison there given deserves special prominence :—

"Since it is obviously impossible to bring out in a letter all the details of the various scales of charge in force in the towns mentioned, and which in each case are embodied in tables of 20 to 30 pages, I have adopted the following method of showing at a glance what is the industrial effect of the various charges. A hypothetical industrial establishment is taken, having that rateable value which was found to be the average of the 40 Bombay establishments dealt with in my last letter. The actual average so found was Rs. 22,326, but for simplicity Rs. 22,000 is taken. In the same way, while the average annual water consumption of those 4 establishments was found to be 3,597,171 gallons, the round figure of 3,600,000 gallons is taken. Since these figures are applied to the hypothetical Bombay establishment as well as to those in Britain, the ratio of taxation to valuation appears as 12·3 instead of the actual 12·9 per centum. But for purposes of comparison the formula is good. Taking, then, such an hypothetical establishment, the following costs and percentages are found :—

	Price per 1000 gals. Annas or pence.	Total cost per annum. Rupees.	Ratio of cost to valuation.	Ratio of others to Bombay.
Bombay	12	2700·0	12·3 per cent.	100
Oldham	8·3	1865·6	8·48 „	69·16
Manchester	7·76	1746·8	7·94 „	64·66
Blackburn	7·76	1746·8	7·94 „	64·66
Bolton	6	1350·0	6·14 „	50·00
Glasgow	4	900·0	4·09 „	33·3

"These figures are the more easily remembered that there is a fortuitous resemblance between the prices per thousand and the percentage ratios to valuation. They show the enormous advantage held by the manufacturers in Britain, and to a large extent account for the inability of Bombay to compete with them in important foreign markets."

It was pointed out to the Municipal Commissioner that in all the centres outside Bombay, and where the modern conditions of industrial competition have compelled a strict conformity with sound economic principles, the fullest effect is given to the following axioms:—

(*a*) That water used in large quantities in those productive operations by which the community exists shall be charged for at rates lower than are charged for ordinary domestic purposes.

(*b*) That in proportion as the consumption of water by any individual person or corporation for such productive purposes increases, a reduction shall be made in the scale of charge.

(*c*) That unproductive works, such as gardens, etc., shall pay at a rate higher than productive works or domestic establishments.

The principal exception to this rule was furnished by Glasgow; but since Glasgow was exceptional by virtue of its adoption of a general and uniform meter charge lower than any to be found among the other cities cited, it could not be instanced in opposition to the principle stated. In Glasgow, it is true, water for trade purposes is paid for at the same rate as is charged to domestic users. But that rate is 4*d.* per thousand, so that the domestic user in Glasgow pays a rate equivalent to 436 per cent. of what his Bombay prototype pays, while the Glasgow manufacturer pays a rate only one-third as heavy as his Bombay competitor. It might be said that in respect of private users the comparison is a false one, seeing that it is instituted between a charge by meter and a charge by rating. But a manufacturer is concerned only with the price he has to pay as compared with the price paid by his rival; and it was submitted that so great a disparity, prejudicial to Bombay trade in itself, furnished the strongest possible argument for the general adoption of meters throughout the city.

Reference was made to the fact that the deficits formerly recurrent in the Bombay water revenue had been to a considerable extent due to laxity in rating, and that the improvement in that revenue which had given rise to the contemplated revision of the charges had arisen largely from greater accuracy in this respect. But what appeared to the Committee to be inexplicable was, that the increase in revenue so obtained was to be applied, not to the relief of the industries which, in opposition to all practice in other countries, were singled out for a specially heavy burden, but to the easement of that class of property which had during the past admittedly paid less than its due share. Along with that class, unproductive works were to share all the benefits, while the industries on which the prosperity of the city and its masses depended was the only constituent denied relief. This, it was contended, was manifestly inequitable, and, in the opinion of the Committee, it illustrated unmistakeably the strong reason they have had for urging that they ought, like the Chamber of Commerce, to be granted representation on the Corporation.

The Committee had at first thought of making specific proposals for the re-adjustment of the water taxation in Bombay; but, conceiving that the case they had shown would assure some measure of relief, they decided to confine themselves to a general, but urgent, representation of the expediency, on broad economic

grounds, of re-adjusting the water taxation of the general public in such a way that each class should pay for the quantity of water it in fact consumed or wasted.

Both the letters on the Water Question were printed, and a sufficient number forwarded to the Commissioner, with a request that they might be distributed to the Corporation and the Standing Committee. The letters were also at a subsequent date communicated to the Press.

Up to the time of preparing this Report no reply had been received; but the matter was considered by the Municipal Corporation on the 23rd January 1902, and the decision of that body was hostile to the recommendations of the Association. (*Appendix* **B**).

NEW MARKETS FOR BOMBAY COTTON GOODS.

(*See Association's Reports for* 1886, *p.* 10, *and* 1887, *p.* 6.)

During the past year a serious endeavour has been made by the Association to procure and render available to members exact information about the requirements of certain markets in which Bombay goods appear to the Committee to be less well known than they ought to be. Bombay millowners as a body are fairly well informed regarding the extent and nature of the demand in the Further East, but there is some uncertainty as to what could be done in the considerable markets of Turkey in Asia; and though India continues to do the major part of the trade with the chief ports in East Africa (see "Diplomatic and Consular Reports," No. 2718, dated October 1901, page 21), there are certain lines of goods in which America, for instance, has a virtual monopoly.

Application was at once made to the Commercial Department (Intelligence Branch) of the Board of Trade in London for copies of the most recent Consular Reports dealing with Turkish, Egyptian and East African Ports. Mr. Worthington, in charge of the Intelligence Branch, was good enough to forward to Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswood, the publishers of the Consular Reports, a complete list of the latest issues required, and these were duly received. An order for all later issues of these reports has been placed with the said firm.

A careful study of these publications enabled the Association to address to individual Consular Officers specific enquiries regarding particular grades of goods having importance in their markets. The officials so addressed included the Consuls-General at Constantinople, Smyrna, Beirut, Alexandria, Zeila, Mombassa, Pemba, Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salaam, Chinde, Beira and Madagascar. To certain of these gentlemen application was also made for samples of particular articles which, from information obtained, seemed likely to compete with Bombay goods, or *vice versa*.

In considering the possibility of opening up trade in piece-goods in a new market, it was necessary to keep in view the development of trade in other lines of goods as well; for, unless a substantial volume of total trade be established, the difficulties to be encountered by the single commodity must be relatively great. Information has, therefore, been sought regarding openings not only for Indian piece-goods, but also for other articles of Indian produce, and for any indications of commodities that could be taken in considerable quantities in return. In the latter of these respects the results have not been very encourag-

ing. The direct trade between Bombay and East Africa will no doubt develop naturally; but it appears that some ingenuity will be necessary in getting at Syria and Asia Minor from this port.

There is at present virtually no direct shipment from Bombay to Asia Minor, if we except gunny bags from Calcutta and Rice from Rangoon. There is, however, regular communication between Egyptian ports and those of Syria and Anatolia, and it remains to be seen how far Bombay goods would stand transhipment charges and Canal dues without losing their market.

Since Egypt must be the entrepôt for Bombay goods destined for Turkey and the Levant it may be taken first. In its case there is little difficulty about tonnage, and still less about return cargo, seeing that Bombay already receives some Rs. 18,00,000 of goods from Egypt. But against that she exports to Egypt some Rs. 1,80,000 of Foreign Merchandise, and some Rs. 18,00,000 of Indian Produce. Of these latter, about Rs. 1,86,700 are cotton goods, the other important items being grain, seeds, oil and spices. The only large items of import from Egypt are raw cotton, which in the last five years averaged about Rs. 7,57,000, and tobacco, which has only averaged about Rs. 89,000 manufactured and about Rs. 3,000 unmanufactured. No tobacco is industrially grown in Egypt; and it may be taken that all the tobacco exported by that country is derived from Turkey. In 1899 Egypt imported some £540,000 worth of Turkish and Greek tobacco, and exported cigarettes worth £315,749. It may be well to point out here that the direct shipments of true tobacco to Bombay from Turkey in Europe amounted in 1899-1900 to Rs. 26,000, all manufactured, and in 1900-1901 it fell to some Rs. 1,700. The total value of Turkish tobacco received in Bombay, directly and indirectly, may therefore be taken as little more than Rs. 1,02,000, the figure last year represented by cigarettes alone. Here may be quoted Mr. O'Conor's Review of the Trade of India for 1900-1901 :—

"There was a large expansion in chemicals and drugs, prominent under the latter head being tobacco, which represents more than a third of the total imports under this head. This trade attained a value of 38 lakhs in the year, an unusually high figure. Formerly the importations were for the use of the European and Europeanised populations exclusively, but this is no longer the case, some sections of natives in the larger towns having taken to the habit of cigarette-smoking in supersession of hukka-smoking. The value of the cigarettes was about 45 per cent. of the whole value of imported tobacco, and it seems probable that it must continue to increase, unless, indeed, local manufacture is established to compete with the imported article. As imported cigarettes were represented by a value last year of 17 lakhs, of which perhaps half may be assigned to the native consumption of common cigarettes, it would seem that there is a fair prospect for cigar manufacturers in India to enter upon this enterprise."

Now Egypt, as has been said, buys all its tobacco from Turkey, where the article is the subject of a State Monopoly or Regie. Smyrna is a very considerable depôt of the tobacco trade (the annual crop being about 2,250 tons), and could probably furnish India direct with all the cigarettes and tobacco she desires, though the competition of the Virginia leaf would have to be reckoned with. In Smyrna the price of the Turkish leaf ranges from one shilling or three shillings per kilo for the ordinary descriptions known as *sfares en fil* to eight or nine shillings per kilo for the best qualities.

N.B.—1 kilo=2·204 lbs.

Note.—1 Metre=39·37 inches. 1 Kilo=2·204 lbs.

The following is a statement of the Cotton Textiles taken by Egypt in recent years :—

	Mean of the five years 1895-99.	Quantities imported in 1900.	Increase in 1900.
Metres ...	6,724,000	11,747,000	74 per cent.
Kilogrammes.	17,321,000	19,103,000	10 per cent.

The steady increase shown in 1901 is ascribed by Lord Cromer to Soudan business; and trade with Suakin and Massawa ought to gain by the conditions that have caused that increase.

The following gives some idea of the value :—

	Total Value Imported.		Of which from the United Kingdom.
1897	£E. 3,614,853		£E. 2,288,330
1898	3,371,505		2,063,800
1899	3,415,519	(say Rs. 5,20,00,000)	2,249,271

The following is from the British Consul at Alexandria :—

"There is a considerable measure of solid prosperity in Egypt, and British manufacturers will do well to devote close attention to this growing market. The requirements of the Felaheen increase with their improved circumstances. . . The manufactured articles in greatest demand are textiles, metal goods and machinery. . . . I must repeat that pushing agents (if possible English) should be appointed, and commercial travellers, speaking at least one foreign language, should be sent to Egypt at frequent intervals to study the requirements of the markets. I will conclude this portion of my remarks by once more stating that the chief desideratum in this country is cheapness. The quality of the goods must be as good as is possible for the money, but they must be cheap. This axiom applies generally, but is particularly applicable to such articles as wearing apparel, boots and shoes, ironmongery, hats and caps and sporting guns. Another important matter is expedition of delivery."

Other important lines of imports into Egypt in which India might perhaps compete are hides and leather goods, grease candles, grain and flour, and building materials. Of this last it may be mentioned that Egypt imports timber to the value of some £670,000*, and stone, lime, etc., to the value of about £160,000*; but most of this latter is cement. There is a very steady increase in the demand for timber, which is imported chiefly from Russia, Turkey,† Austria, Sweden and Roumania.

Of furniture, Egypt imported in 1900 some £75,000; but this figure was, from abnormal causes, attained in the first-half of the year 1901, Britain sending about one-sixth. Bombay contributed less than Rs. 10,000.

FREIGHT FROM EGYPT TO THE TURKISH PORTS IN THE LEVANT.

One of the most important points has been to ascertain what shipping facilities exist for the despatch of goods from Egypt to the Turkish ports. The sailings appear to be numerous and regular; but the connection at Port Said, though certain, is not always prompt. Another difficulty is that the Turkish ports are liable to arbitrary and absurd quarantine regulations on the outbreak of

*NOTE:—These figures are given in the Consular Reports as Pounds Sterling; but comparison of certain of them with those in Lord Cromer's Report gives reason to believe that the denomination should have been Pounds Egyptian. A Pound Egyptian equals £1:0:3 Stg.

†NOTE:—See Anatolia, Adalia.

any epidemic. Yet another is that exorbitant landing charges and port dues have been instituted at certain of the larger ports, with the effect that a great deal of the trade is being displaced and driven to the smaller ports. At first, however, attention would have to be centred on Smyrna and Beirut as distributing centres.

The following are the principal lines serving the Syrian and Anatolian coasts:—

"Prince" Line, British.
"Deutsche Levante" Line, German.
"Florio Rubattino" Line, Italian.
"Austrian Lloyd" Line, Austrian.
"Messageries Maritimes" Line, French.
"Russian Volunteer Fleet" Line, Russian.
"Khedivial" Line, Egyptian, under British flag.
"Mahsousseh" Line, Turkish.

There is a very large number of sailing vessels, Turkish, Greek, and Egyptian. They do a substantial part of the carrying trade. In this connection it is well to note the very great increase in the timber imports of Egypt from Adalia on the Anatolian coast, and the marked improvement in the type of vessel employed in this trade. These vessels must to a great extent return in ballast; and would probably be glad to carry at low rates. Several of the Consuls in East African ports mention in their reports that there are considerable arrivals there of timber from Norway and Sweden. If Turkish timber could be introduced instead of Norwegian, the change might contribute to the stream of trade which it is desired to create both in Turkey and East Africa. It might also be well to try to establish connection between the large supplies of soap made from the abundant olive oil in Mitylene and the very notable demand for soaps which is reported to be springing up in East African ports and at Delagoa Bay. It is erroneously stated in certain Consular Reports that the Turkish Government had forbidden the export of adulterated soaps from Mitylene. Specific enquiry has elicited the information that the order only forbids the export of adulterated soaps to Turkish ports; and the sample of very pure soap obtained from Constantinople is too high in price to be of any use for the African market.

TURKISH EXPORT COMMODITIES SUITABLE FOR INDIA.

Of these there do not appear to be many. It has, however, been already pointed out that the tobacco trade alone might become very considerable. It is also the opinion of persons well versed in the drug that Smyrna opium, which formerly went to China, would be taken in large quantities by Bombay merchants if made available. At present it goes mainly to Europe, although it is suggested that some of it probably finds its way to Bagdad for shipment to China *via* Colombo.

The chief exports from Smyrna are antimony, calamine, cereals, cotton, chrome, figs, gum-arabic, gum-mastic, gall-nuts, manganese, olives and olive oil, opium, liquorice-roots, madder, scammony, oil-seeds, sesame, emery, tobacco, carpets, wool, wax, raisins, valonea and wine. Many of these would probably suit the Bombay market if direct shipment could be secured. The fig, raisin and silk trades are large.

IMPORTS.

COTTON PIECE-GOODS.

The imports of cotton piece-goods into Smyrna appear to average about £1,100,000 per annum. At Beirut they have in the last two years averaged some £760,000 in value. Incidentally it may be mentioned, for purpose of comparison, that the Zanzibar imports of cotton piece-goods are only worth about £360,000.

The sale of Manchester cotton goods in Smyrna was difficult in 1900, in consequence of high prices, and also because buyers have become accustomed to Italian T-cloths, cabots, and grey and coloured goods. High prices affected the sale of Yarns. Local spinning is beginning to tell. In 1900, for the first time 16s and 20s were spun in Smyrna, and also water and extra twist. Though not so resisting as English and Italian yarns, they sold in considerable quantities, being about 15 per cent. cheaper. It appears from the report of the Consul at Mitylene that in that quarter the Italians have lost most of their trade in cotton goods, especially in white yarns, through an excessive use of size. This is a warning.

The smaller ports on the Anatolian coast are mainly supplied through houses in Smyrna, and those on the Syrian coast by houses at Beirut. But the excessive charges instituted in some of the larger ports have conduced to a development of the business done by those smaller ports direct with the countries of origin. Information obtained from Smyrna and Beirut correctly indicates the nature of the demand on those coasts ; and the Consul at Mitylene mentions that greys are commonly imported in lengths of 40 yards. This is recorded here because in the communications received by the Association from the Consuls at Smyrna and Beirut the length of the pieces has not been stated.

All the ports on those coasts appear to take considerable quantities of Indian Rice, known in those markets as English Rice. The standard dish of the Turks is a preparation of rice called *pilaf.* Of the 20,000 bags of rice received at Beirut alone in 1900 two-thirds were Indian. Other Indian commodities taken in substantial quantities are Sacks and Sacking. For Smyrna the imports in this line are stated in value (which in the last three years averaged £58,300) ; while for Beirut they are shown in quantity, namely, 1,800 bales. The arbitrary measures of the Turkish authorities for the prevention of plague have latterly embarrassed this trade considerably ; and sacks or sacking of Indian origin must be accompanied by the certificate of a competent Customs Sanitary or other authority at the port of transhipment that they have been disinfected or transhipped in free pratique.

Of Indigo, 400 chests were imported at Beirut, but the trade appears to be decreasing under pressure of the German aniline dyes. There is no specific mention of Indigo in the Smyrna report.

Of Tea, which comes from China and India *by way of the United Kingdom,* there are imports at Smyrna to the value of some £10,000 ; while at Beirut the Indian descriptions have been fairly established in the market and were imported to the extent of 300 chests, the prices ranging from 7*d.* to 10*d.* per lb., against 8*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.* per lb. for Chinese.

It should be noted that the Beirut-Damascus Railway, in spite of difficulties, shows a steady and, indeed, marked increase in its goods traffic, and that a Syndicate has been formed in Paris, under the auspicies of the Ottoman Bank, to bring the railway to the ships' side and to cover the existing debt which has embarrassed the line. The prospect of this measure greatly increases the importance of Beirut, the more so that, under terms of the Concession, the Syndicate has power to prolong the line to Biredjik on the Euphrates.

Before leaving the question of a possible trade with Turkey, it may be well to quote the opinion expressed by the Vice-Consul at Constantinople in a recent report. He says that the importance to a trader in Turkey of a knowledge of Turkish cannot be over-estimated. The Englishman is more a *persona grata* to the Turk than his competitors. This gives him a certain advantage over them; and if British merchants and manufacturers employ native or foreign agents they throw away their advantage. He urges that the English representatives of merchants should learn the language and so be able to deal with the Turk direct, and he adds that "most of the money lost in this country by British houses has been swallowed up by the middleman and not by the consumer." The Vice-Consul is also of opinion that the British Chamber of Commerce at Constantinople could give valuable assistance in the choice of agents, in protecting British merchants from getting into the hands of undesirable people and in assisting new comers.

East African Markets.

AMERICAN GREYS.

The most striking feature in all the reports about the piece-goods trade in East Africa is the success of American Grey Shirtings and Sheetings. In every Consular report the same refrain recurs; and in every retrospect of trade returns, whether in Aden, the Red Sea, Uganda, Zanzibar, or Chinde, the steadily rising inundation of American Greys is the first phenomenon. Various reasons for this phenomenon have been suggested; but persons who know the history of Aden well are aware that the true reason for the success of the American Greys is that assigned by all the Consular officers, namely, that the Americans early appreciated the importance of the African market, that they studied it, and that they have hit off its requirements exactly. In the Report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for 1843 reference is made to the popularity enjoyed by the American Sheetings in Africa at that time. Samples of these greys have this year been obtained by the Association; and the following is a specification of some of them :—

Description.	Dimensions.		Weight.		Reed.	Picks.	Count of Warp.	Count of Weft.	Size.
	Width.	Length.	lbs.	oz.					
	in.	yds.							
American Grey, Zanzibar No. 1 ...	36	30	9	4	44	44	16s	16s	30 %
" " " " 2 ...	36	30	9	4	40	40	16s	14s	30 "
" " " " 3 ...	36	30	9	8	52	40	16s	18s	30 "
" " Zaila No. 1 ...	36	30	9	4	48	40	16s	18s	30 "
" " " " 2 ...	36	30	9	6	44	44	16s	16s	30 "
" " " " 3 ...	36	30	9	10	40	40	16s	16s	30 "

There appears still to be some uncertainty as to whether it is impossible for Bombay millowners to produce, with the short Indian staple, a quality of goods that could compete with the American. If the impossibility exist, it is greatly to be regretted; for the business in grey shirtings and sheetings along the African coasts is enormous. A certain amount of the demand has, however, been due to the use of "Americani," as it is called, as the sole currency in those countries; and the introduction of the Rupee into Uganda and elsewhere will tend to restrict that demand.

The question of the displacement of Indian and British goods in the Aden market has been gone into with care, and the figures given in Table appended show that the rate of progression in American goods is not increasing. At the same time they leave no doubt that the progression continues. These figures are also worthy of close study as indicating the trend of the trade in the various markets. The recent political upheavals in the Soudan, Abyssinia, Somaliland, Uganda and South Africa must respectively be borne in mind, as also must the probable effects of the particular settlement foreshadowed or accomplished in each case.

It will be seen from the Tables referred to that a study has been made of the Aden trade in cotton piece-goods of all descriptions during each year from 1888-89 to 1896-97. This period was taken because, on the one hand, statistics for the years anterior to 1888-89 were not easily procurable, and on the other hand the authorities have seen fit to introduce in the year 1896-97 a new classification of cotton goods. Whereas up to that year they were uniformly classified under the heads *European*, *Country*, *American*, and *Pairs*, they are thereafter classified, irrespective of country of origin, under *Grey*, *White* and *Coloured*. The effect is to vitiate, for purposes of comparison, much of the work that had been put into the old classification. It is now impossible to trace the growth of the trade on either basis. It is evident from certain of the reports of the Consular Officers in East Africa that it would be of interest to have, in addition to the old classification of figures, a note of the extent to which coloured goods figure in the trade. But it was certainly not well to sacrifice the continuity of system for the sake of that secondary information.

Broadly, it may be said that, though the popularity of the American goods alluded to is unquestionable, and is reported by the Consular Officers to repose simply on their special fitness to the conditions of the African markets, there is no evidence in the statistics of the years under review that the Aden trade in cotton piece-goods was substantially waning as has been alleged.

For instance, if we take the total yearly imports of piece-goods into Aden, we find that during the first-half of the period under review the average was 33,419,000 yards per annum, while during the second-half the average was 37,426,400 yards. Since the period is one of nine years, the figures for the mesial year have been taken into each half of the period. On the other hand, if we turn to Exports, we find that the yearly total of Sea-borne Exports averages 30,629,465 yards of all descriptions over the whole period, but that, while the average of the first-half of the period is 29,468,000, the average for the second half of the period is 30,976,600 yards. The increase is not very great, but at all events there is no decrease as alleged.

Turning, then, to the figures, so far as they relate to American goods, we find that in the nine years under review American goods formed on an average 30·164 per cent. of the total piece-goods imports, and 31·387 of the total exports (quantitative). In the first-half of that period the Americans did only an average of 28·5 per cent. of the imports and 28·594 of the exports, while in the latter half they did 32·502 per cent. of the imports and 35·014 of the exports, showing a very substantial rise in each case.

It is more difficult to ascertain from Government Returns the percentages of Bombay goods for the following reasons :—(*a*) Bombay goods include a large quantity of pairs. (*b*) Such pairs are massed with pairs from all other countries so far as exports are concerned. (*c*) The yardage of pairs is not shown in any case, though the specimens obtained from Africa are uniformly of eight yards. We find, then, that Bombay sends to Aden pairs (counting each as eight yards), equal to 22·5 per cent. of the total of Bombay piece-goods sent to that port. Accepting this proportion throughout, we find that, during the nine years, Bombay goods represented on an average some 48·728 per cent. of the Imports and 56·471 per cent. of the Exports. But, while in the first-half of that period Indian goods represented 50·688 per cent. of the Imports and 62·144 of the Exports, in the latter half they represented only 45·37 of the Imports and 48·826 per cent. of the Exports. Absolute confidence must not, however, be placed in the statistics, for, according to them, country goods (exclusive of pairs) showed in the nine years a total exportation of 130,024,036 yards as against importation of only 124,843,695 yards. In the exports, Arabian goods have probably been merged with those from Bombay under the term "Country."

BOMBAY GREY SHEETINGS.

Most of the Consuls note the fact that the Grey Sheetings and Shirtings made in Bombay in imitation of the American articles are over-sized and do not wear. The importation is said, therefore, to have virtually ceased. It is very greatly to be hoped that the attempt will not, therefore, be abandoned. The price of the American articles in Zanzibar, etc., runs about 3½ annas per yard, the pieces being thirty yards long and thirty-six inches wide.

The Consuls at Berbera and Bulhar detail certain increases and decreases in various descriptions of goods, all of which may be ascribed to an increased insistence on cheapness and to the disturbed state of Somaliland, affecting the trade with the interior. In each case reference is made to the very great demand for American Shirtings.

The Consul at Mombassa, the chief port of the British East Africa Protectorate, does not give an adequate report of the trade, and masses all descriptions of cotton goods under one term. This is to be regretted, since the port of Mombassa ought to be watched with great care in order that advantage may be taken of the Uganda Railway and the access it will afford to the interior.

KANGAS.

On the other hand the Consul in the Island of Pemba, though dealing with a much less important market, gives detailed information about certain descriptions of cotton goods most in demand in East African markets.

"There are many articles in general use here to the supplying of which British firms might profitably devote their attention. Thus the trade in the gaily-coloured cotton cloths, locally

known as Kangas, in which the women array themselves, and for which there is an immense demand throughout East Africa, is at present wholly in the hands of German and French firms at Zanzibar. The secret of success in the Kanga trade is to keep up a continual supply of novelties in the matter of design and colouring. The mode of procedure adopted by the German and French firms in Zanzibar is this: they cause hundreds of hand-coloured samples to be prepared at home, and these they submit to the leading Indian traders, who select therefrom such as they judge will be most likely to sell, and who themselves frequently suggest new patterns or modifications in the sample designs. The importing firms book orders from the Indian dealers for given quantities of the patterns selected or suggested by them, to be delivered within such period or at such intervals as may be arranged. The Indians take good care to let the native women know whenever fresh consignments of Kangas are due, and the goods are placed on the market with the least possible delay after being landed. There is much rivalry among the women as to who shall soonest appear arrayed in the latest thing in Kangas, which sell at a high premium during the early days of their novelty. Thus newly arrived Kangas will sell at as much as 4*s.* for the set of two, during, say, the first week, after which time the price declines as the article goes out of fashion, until a pair of the same cloths can eventually be had for 1*s.* 4*d.*, which is the lowest figure at which the Indians sell them."

A variety of these Kangas have been obtained by the Association. Each cloth is about 50 inches wide and two yards long, the "set" thus representing four yards. The Consul at Zanzibar has some interesting remarks about the different methods of printing these cloths or veils.

"The cost of printing these articles in Manchester is great as compared with those printed by the Dutch system. They are printed at Manchester on large copper rollers, which are of course not obtained in the first place by any means as cheaply as the wooden blocks used for the purpose in Holland; but if the latter are not required for use a second time no great loss is sustained. Owing to their more expensive methods of printing, British manufacturers require such large numbers to be taken of each separate design that they become a drug in the market. Manchester printers require an amount of about twelve bales (value from £250 to £275) of one design in Kangas, whereas Dutch printers require only two bales of the same pattern. In spite of this advantage, and though in former years the bulk of the Kangas imported were of Dutch manufacture, yet in the past year fairly large quantities have arrived from Manchester, and patterns designed in Zanzibar have been approved in England and preferred to those which were blockprinted in Holland on account of their being clearer and better. . . . One of the German firms here in Zanzibar imported certain Kisutus (a special design of Kangas) of one kind of Dutch printing some months ago, and the demand was so great for this particular article that twenty cloths of it realised Rs. 22 (the probable cost to the importer being Rs. 12 to Rs. 12=12) as compared with the amount realised by the Manchester printed article of about Rs. 12 to Rs. 13=8 for the same number. . . Before leaving the subject of these articles, it may be mentioned that the native is greatly taken with any bright and striking device, *and clearness in printing is a matter of the greatest importance.*"

At present Bombay is unfortunately not in a position to make a strong bid for any share of the large Kanga trade, for the reason that she is not in a position to print. This disability is largely due to the heavy rate charged for water, which precludes the bleaching necessary as a preliminary to printing. If this could be removed there is no reason why India, with its indigenous block printers, should not, with the assistance of the Indian retailers in Africa, become master of the situation. But again it is necessary to bear in mind that the African, though more than half a savage, is being catered for by the best printers in Europe, so it would be vain to send him any but reasonably well turned out goods.

KANIKI.

All along the African Coast a large trade is done in the plain blue cotton material called Kaniki. In width it varies from 35 inches to 48 or even 50 inches, as in the case of Kangas, like which it is made up in lengths of four or eight yards. It is in fact used as a Kanga by the women, especially in the Shamba district. Formerly the entire supply came from British India, being a Manchester fabric dyed with indigo, chiefly in Bombay.

In recent years, however, certain German firms in Zanzibar have introduced a somewhat lighter article dyed with aniline, which has virtually ousted the Indian-made Kaniki. The remarks of the Consul at Pemba may here be quoted :—

"The material of the German-made Kaniki is lighter in texture than is the Indian article, but, being dyed with aniline, the colour soon washes out. The German Kaniki is considerably dearer than the other, selling at 5½ *d.* per yard, as against 3½ *d.* per yard for the Indian article. The reason why the native women prefer the more expensive and really inferior Kaniki of German make is, firstly, on account of the comparative lightness of the fabric, and secondly, and this is undoubtedly the chief reason, because in its new state the German Kaniki possesses a certain surface gloss, which is very pleasing to the native taste, whereas the Indian Kaniki is dull of surface. That the surface gloss disappears with the first washing is well known to the women, as is also the fact that the colour quickly fades; nevertheless they prefer the German to the Indian article."

With these remarks the Consul forwarded samples of the German imitation to London, where they were obviously of no use to those concerned in the trade being displaced by that imitation. It was in this connexion that the Committee, as mentioned elsewhere, represented to Government the propriety of affording Indian traders the advantage of direct information from British Representatives abroad.

The Committee also at once applied to the Consular Officers in East Africa for samples of the German Kaniki, and these were duly received along with specimens of the various other textiles most popular in those markets. For purposes of comparison samples of Indian Kaniki prepared for export to East Africa were also procured. The comparison left no doubt that the German article was much more attractive in appearance. It was lighter and softer to the touch, its colour was good and even, and its surface had a moderate glossy finish that could not but commend it. The gloss and a good deal of the colour no doubt disappear on the first washing; but in the first respect the change merely places it on a par with the Bombay article, which is devoid of gloss, and in the second respect, an experiment made with cuttings from both descriptions went to show that there was not much to choose between the two. It is true that the one is dyed with aniline and the other with indigo, which ought, other things being equal, to be a faster colour. But the extent to which the colour of the Indian fabric came off on handling and washed out in cold water suggested very clearly that the cleaning and boiling which constitute so necessary a preliminary to dyeing had been most inadequately performed, with the effect that the colour had not really penetrated the fibre itself. Indeed, it may be said that of the two samples after washing the Indian sample presented the less pleasant appearance; for whereas the German aniline colour had washed out evenly, the

indigo had washed out irregularly, giving the cloth a blotchy look. In this line, as in the other coloured goods that figure so largely on the African markets, it is clear that Bombay is heavily penalised by the present extortionate charges made by the Corporation for water used for trade purposes. It must also be borne in mind, however, that the yarn used in the German Kaniki is finer than can be spun by all mills in India.

One characteristic of the samples of Bombay Kaniki procured by the Association seemed to indicate that the manufacturers had heard of the glossy appearance of the German article and had set themselves to imitate it without accurate information. The characteristic spoken of is that the outer folds only of the pieces were encrushed with a glutinous substance heavily charged with pigment, to which a surface like that of so-called American cloth had been imparted. This furnished another illustration of the importance of obtaining, as the Association is now prepared to do, actual specimens of any articles that are likely to offer competition or an opportunity to Bombay cotton goods in foreign markets.

KIKOI, PLURAL VIKOI.

Kikoi is the native name for a loin-cloth. These are the same articles as are by some Consuls called "Vikoi," that being the correct plural. There is a large business in this article, the best coming from Maskat, being hand-woven and with silk borders. They sell at prices ranging from Rs. 1-2 to Rs. 2-4 and upwards. German imitations of this article, but greatly inferior in quality, sell at about 6*s.* per set of twelve; but there is reason to believe that if the original Maskati model were closely followed a very much increased business might be done. The Association procured patterns from Africa, and these left no doubt that in respect of measurements there was marked variation between the original articles and the imitation. It can be understood that a small variation in size is quite enough to render a cloth unfit to be worn and fastened in the customary manner; and it is hoped that members who propose to make a bid for this business will call at the rooms of the Association and definitely inform themselves regarding the model to which they must work. Indeed the Consul at Pemba pointedly says:—

> "The taste of the male inhabitants of these parts is very conservative in the matter of dress; and it is only by adhering strictly to the details of existing models that manufacturers of imitation articles can hope to secure favour for their goods."

A large number of samples having been procured from various Consular Officers in different parts of Africa and from Madagascar, an interesting exhibition was held at the Rooms of the Association on the 28th and 29th November 1901, admission being by card only and restricted to members. Each member received three cards, and it was requested that the name of the person to whom each card was handed might be inscribed thereon at time of issue. Each sample was marked with particulars as to source, dimensions, price, etc., and scales and measures were supplied in order to facilitate the thorough examination of the specimens.

Since the holding of that exhibition patterns of yarns and textiles have been procured from the British Consuls at Smyrna and Beirut as well as from a merchant of Constantinople.

All these patterns are for the present retained in the rooms of the Association, and it is recommended that any member desiring to examine them should write to the Secretary in advance.

The Secretary will also furnish, as requested, the names of such firms of reputation in the various markets as have been mentioned for this purpose by the various Consular Officers.

INDIAN TRADE AND BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD.

(*See Association's Reports for* 1886, *p.* 9, *and* 1887, *p.* 29.)

In the course of the enquiry conducted by the Association during the past year regarding openings for Indian Cotton Goods in foreign markets, the difficulty of obtaining trade information of sufficient definiteness and of sufficiently recent date for practical purposes was greatly felt. It brought into prominence the fact often felt, though less acutely, in the ordinary course of business, that there really exists no official organization for the supply to Indian merchants and manufacturers of the trade intelligence so indispensable to their enterprise which the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade purvey to the British trader. Indeed it was found that certain Consular Representative Officers in their Reports to the Foreign Office had specifically referred to the displacement of certain Indian articles of manufacture by Continental imitations, and had forwarded at the same time samples of the competing articles to London, where, so far from putting the Indian manufacturer on his guard, they must either be useless or produce a British imitation of the Continental imitation.

It was felt by the Committee that in view of the rapidly growing importance of the African markets, the conditions of keen competition there existing, and the large numbers of Indian subjects trading in those regions, it would be well to move the Government of India either to appoint Commercial Intelligence Agents in those and certain other markets, or to come to some arrangement with the Foreign Office, whereby Indian commerce should have the benefit of the existing Consular system.

While the terms of the representation to be made were under the consideration of the Committee, it was found that the Report of the Association for the years 1886 and 1887 contained the record of a reference made by the Foreign Office, then under Lord Rosebery, to the Associated Chambers of Commerce, and by the Bombay Government to this Association, "as to what greater measure of support they thought might be afforded by British Representatives abroad to British Trade."

It appeared that on that occasion the Association recommended that Consular Officers should send to London monthly, or at least quarterly, reports on the leading articles of trade in their markets, and that these should, in London, be grouped into volumes relating to the various commodities which could then be procured by persons interested in them.

The Association also suggested that Consular Officers might send copies of their reports direct to the Indian Government. In July 1887, the Foreign Office, under Lord Salisbury, forwarded copies of the correspondence in the matter which had been presented to Parliament. He drew attention to the fact that many of the suggestions advanced by various Chambers of Commerce, etc., had

already been given effect to as far as possible. The letter continued: "Lord Salisbury, however, sees some difficulty in carrying into effect the suggestion that reports from Her Majesty's representatives in Asia and Eastern Africa should be sent in duplicate direct to the Indian Foreign Office. Apart from the serious additional labour which such a course would of necessity entail, His Lordship is of opinion that the primary publication of such reports must be carried out under the direction of the Foreign Secretary, as frequent expurgations are necessary at times, and considerable confusion might arise if a dual publication in India and London were once attempted. As matters at present stand, Her Majesty's representatives at Pekin Legation as well as the Consulates of Bangkok, Zanzibar and Mozambique are in direct correspondence with the Government of India, and Lord Salisbury has no doubt but that any special information with regard to openings for trade, state of crop, etc., which the Indian Government may require, could readily be obtained from the British representatives at the places in question."

This gave the Association something to go upon in the matter, and on 11th October 1901 the Committee addressed the Local Government summarising the above facts and formulating a definite proposal as follows :—

That arrangements be made with the Imperial Foreign Office for patterns and information of a specifically commercial nature, to be forwarded promptly and directly to the respective Governments in the various centres of Indian trade, or to the Chambers of Commerce in such centres. That the objection made by the Foreign Office in 1887 might, it was hoped, be obviated by strictly limiting the information to be so communicated to a prescribed formula which would leave no scope for matter that might require such "expurgation" as Lord Salisbury referred to. That, for practical trade purposes, it would be sufficient if commercial houses were put promptly in possession of information upon the points set forth in the subjoined schedule :—

Goods in demand.
Reference number or pattern or sample.
Description.
Name by which known in market.
Weight.
Length.
Width.
Count. } (necessary only when patterns or samples are not sent.)
Pick. }
Color.
Finish.
Border.
Pattern.
Marks.
Number of pieces (or hanks) in bundle.
Packing.
Price at date of report.
How used or worn.
Port of origin.
Approximate average turn over in any stated period.
Approximate relative importance in total $\frac{\text{piece-goods}}{\text{yarn}}$ trade.
Goods in competition or likely to be substituted (refer to pattern).

(*Appendix* **C**).

EXCISE DUTIES ON COTTON GOODS.

(*See Report for* 1900, *pp.* 3, 22, 23.)

The reply of the Bombay Government to the Association's further representation, dated 5th March 1901, urging the abolition or suspension of the excise duties on Indian manufactured goods, did not reach the Association until the end of May, and it was therefore too late to do more than include it in the printed appendices to the Report for last year. It was explained in the reply of Government that, so long as the Customs duties on cotton goods were maintained, it was not possible to abolish the excise duties ; that the Customs duties on cotton goods formed part of the general Customs duties imposed after much deliberation, and that the Governor-General in Council could not entertain a proposal to abolish the duties on cotton goods while retaining the other duties. It was further stated that the abolition of all the duties, including the cotton duties, would be the only means of meeting the wishes of the Association, and that, with regard to that large question, the policy of the Government of India was to maintain the *Customs duties as a permanent part of the fiscal arrangements* of India.

This reply was so explicit and final in its statement of intention to retain the Import and Excise duties conjointly as a " permanent part of the fiscal arrangements of India," that the Committee did not consider at that time that any useful purpose would be served by approaching Government again in the matter.

For this reason the Committee did not see their way to support the *Upper India Chamber of Commerce* when that body, on 8th April 1901, addressed the Association suggesting a joint memorial to the Government of India for the entire repeal of the duties, or at least a remission of them in cases where it could be demonstrated that a mill had not conducted its weaving at a profit. (*Appendix* **D**).

EXCISE DUTY ON CALENDERED DHOTIES.

In August 1901 representations were made to the Association by one of the leading mills at Ahmedabad regarding the action of the Customs Authorities at that place in claiming Excise duty *ad valorem* upon the calendered value of certain calendered dhoties having borders exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in width. The Company pointed out that the Tariff Schedule showed, in respect of Dhoties having a border of less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, two separate items, one being the uncalendered article and the other the calendered. They therefore contended that, since the Schedule showed, in respect of dhoties having wider borders, only one item (calendered goods being neither expressly included in nor expressly excluded from that item), the value assigned to that item was applicable to all such goods irrespective of their being calendered or not. On the other hand, the view of the Customs Authorities was that dhoties of the kind mentioned, when calendered, were, by virtue of that calendering, a different description of goods and subject to duty *ad valorem*, like all goods not specified in the Schedule. The Committee carefully considered the representation and the copies of correspondence that accompanied it ; but the members did not regard the case as one in which any useful purpose would be served by intervention on their part, and this opinion was duly communicated to the Company concerned.

INVESTIGATION OF THE OPERATION OF THE EXCISE DUTY ON INDIGENOUS CLOTH.

Mr. Jamsedjee N. Tata, who has all along taken keen interest in the mill industry of India and in the efforts to obtain the repeal of the duties levied by Government on Indian Manufactured cloth, addressed the Committee on 11th May 1901, asking for their co-operation in a statistical investigation which he had undertaken for the purpose of accurately determining the effects of the duty on the mill industry of the country. With this object in view, Mr. Tata addressed a Circular letter to the agents and owners of cotton spinning and weaving mills in India desiring information on the following points :—

Paid up capital ; number of spindles and looms ; expenditure on land, buildings and machinery ; total amount set aside for depreciation of buildings and machinery ; reserve fund ; total of depreciation, reserve and other funds held by the Company and used on the mill ; interest credited to these funds during the year ; value of stock, including shipments and goods in shops ; cash and investments ; liabilities—debenture debts, deposits, loans on security of stock ; expenditure on cotton consumed during the year ; value of yarn and cloth produced ; value of goods on which excise duty was paid ; amount of excise duty ; commission paid to agents ; total amount of interest paid during the year (including amount credited to the reserve and other funds held and used by the Company). Net profit after deducting agent's commission ; distribution of profits—dividends, depreciation fund, reserve fund ; approximate division of net profits on yarn and cloth ; if profit or loss unusual, cause of the same.

In compliance with Mr. Tata's request, the Committee addressed a Circular to members of the Association inviting them to co-operate with him and furnish him, as far as possible, with the particulars he desired.

IMPORT DUTIES IN CHINA.

In the month of June it became known that a substantial enhancement of the import duties in China would probably be resorted to as a means of financing the loan to be raised by China for payment of the international indemnities. In view of the gravity of the proposal, the Committee addressed a strong representation to the Bombay Government on 6th July 1901, pointing out that the effect of any substantial increase in the import duties would be to cripple, if not to kill, one of India's leading industries, and to frustrate the very purpose of that increase of duties by destroying the source of the desired revenue and calling into being a local competition which would finally prevent its restoration. The growing competition in the Farther East had produced an increasing depression in the trade in question, with the effect that many mills were closed and the quantities of Indian yarn and piece-goods exported to China had materially declined. Indeed, the Committee had no hesitation in saying that a measure bringing the present duties to anything like 10 per cent. would go far to destroy the industry they had built up under many discouragements. If means could be found of abolishing the internal transit charges in China and instituting an effective system of excise on local industries to be devoted equally to the service of the loan, the

injury anticipated would, the Committee submitted, be mitigated and the bondholders would be assured. But the Committee shared with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs the gravest doubts as to whether the internal charges could be abolished or excise made effective in China; and, while gratefully recognising that the Imperial Government had shown that they were sensible of the dangers attending the measure proposed, the Committee begged that His Excellency the Governor in Council might be pleased to communicate urgently with His Excellency the Viceroy to the end that representations might be addressed to the Home Government by cable in confirmation of the misgivings expressed by Ministers in Parliament and elsewhere.

Under date 17th July 1901, the Bombay Government informed the Association that a copy of the Association's letter had been forwarded to the Government of India. It was further stated that, at the instance of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, a telegram had been sent by the Government of India to the Secretary of State regarding the serious consequence that would ensue to the Indian Cotton mill industry if the Chinese import duties on cotton were increased; also that another telegram had been sent by the Government of India to the Secretary of State, informing his Lordship that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce supported the view of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

At a later date, namely, on 26th September 1901, the Committee were favoured by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce with a copy of a telegram received by the Government of India from His Majesty's Secretary of State, dated 13th September 1901, to the following effect :—"Protocol of Agreement. Powers and China signed 7th September last. Import duties effective 5 per cent. on maritime imports, including articles hitherto free, except rice, cereals, foreign flour, come into force from 7th November next. Exception solely for merchandise *en route* ten days at the latest. After signature duties will be *ad valorem*, pending conversion into specific with least possible delay."

This information was in due course communicated to members of the Association. (*Appendix* **E**).

REVISION OF COTTON DUTIES.

Intimation reached the Committee in November that Mr. J. E. O'Conor, C. I. E., Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India, would be passing through Bombay on his return from Europe at the end of December 1901, and that he would, while in Bombay, consider the revision of the duties periodically fixed for the different descriptions of cotton goods. In view of this a Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, Sassoon J. David, J. F. Bradbury, N. N. Wadia and S. A. Nathan was appointed to confer with Mr. O'Conor. A meeting was accordingly held in the rooms of the Association on 23rd December 1901, when the members of the Special Committee discussed with Mr. O'Conor the valuations shown in the last published Schedule; and it was agreed that the rates shown below should be recommended by Mr. O'Conor to the Government of India for adoption. Mr. O'Conor's recom-

mendations were in due course approved by Government, and on 9th January 1902 the following Notification (No. 158 S. R.) was published by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department :—

" In exercise of the power conferred by Section 7 of the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896, and in supersession of the Notification in this Department, No. 6208 S. R.,* dated the 12th December 1900, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to fix, for the descriptions of cotton goods hereunder specified, tariff values as follows with effect from the 1st February 1902 :—

Grey goods, plain or bordered.

		Tariff value per lb. A.	p.
1.	Blankets and blanketings, raised	8	0
2.	Chadars and bedsheets, plain, or with borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$" ...	7	0
3.	Dangari cloth, including khadi	7	0
4.	Dhutis, cholas or sallas, dupattas and lungis, plain, or with borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$"	7	6
5.	" " " " " (calendered) ...	7	9
6.	" " " " " with borders over $\frac{1}{4}$" but not over $1\frac{1}{4}$"	9	0
7.	Domestics, T cloths, shirtings, longcloth, sheetings with borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$"	7	0
8.	" " " " " (calendered) ...	7	3
9.	Drills and jeans, plain	7	6
10.	Fents	5	9
11.	Jaconets, unbleached	10	9
12.	" bleached	11	9
13.	Madapollams, unbleached	9	0
14.	" bleached	9	9
15.	Mulls, unbleached...	10	6
16.	" bleached	11	6
17.	Printers	7	6
18.	" (bhagavad)	7	3
19.	Shirtings, twilled, unbleached	8	0
20.	" " bleached	9	0
21.	Tent, sail, commissariat, and double cloth (dosuti)	7	0
22.	Zanzibar cloth, including American cloth	7	0

Figured or coloured goods.

23.	Bed-covers, quilts, twilled sheets, twilled chadars and table cloths, with borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$"	7	6
24.	" " " " coloured warp or weft ...	8	6
25.	" " " " coloured warp and weft ...	9	6
26.	Bed ticking, plain or drilled	8	3
27.	Blankets and blanketings, raised	8	6

* Re-published at pages 2515 and 2516 of Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 20th December 1900.

Figured or coloured goods.

		Tariff value per lb.
28.	Chadars, twilled, coloured (shawl checks)	12 6
29.	„ not twilled, coloured, calico-wove, shawl pattern ...	10 0
30.	Cholis and saris (coloured)	10 0
31.	Cotton tweed, commonly called hunting cloth, plain or striped, including leheria, Thana susi, Thana twill and Thana check ...	10 0
32.	Cotton tweed, known as English checks, trouserings, and coating	10 0
33.	Drills and jeans, striped	8 3
34.	„ „ „ checked	8 9
35.	„ „ „ khaki, dyed	11 0
36.	Fents	7 0
37.	Leno and ventula cloth	8 9
38.	Lungis, unbleached, coloured stripes and borders	9 6
39.	„ coloured	12 0
40.	Madras cloth	9 3
41.	„ „ (imitation)	9 0
42.	„ „ twilled, checked, coloured warp and weft ...	10 0
43.	„ „ handkerchiefs or lungis	12 0
44.	Napkins, unbleached	7 6
45.	„ bleached	8 6
46.	Susi, ordinary, coloured stripes	8 3
47.	„ „ „ weft	8 9
48.	„ „ fancy dobby pattern and ordinary susi checks ...	9 3
49.	„ „ „ „ „ coloured warp or weft ...	10 3
50.	„ „ flannel pattern, grey weft	8 6
51.	„ „ „ „ coloured weft	9 0
52.	Towels, Turkish, unbleached	8 9
53.	„ „ bleached	9 9
54.	„ „ honeycomb, unbleached	7 6
55.	„ „ „ bleached	8 6
56.	Zephyr cloth	9 6

Provided that any goods specified in the foregoing lists shall, when woven with borders of silk, be assessed to duty *ad valorem*.

SPRINKLER INSTALLATION.

In the letter dated 8th March 1901 from the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, which is embodied in the Report for 1900, page 43, it was stated, in continuation of previous correspondence, that the decision with reference to the discount on sprinklers was based on the fact that out of the sprinkler-heads selected about 30 per cent. of the "Witter" type and a much larger percentage of the "Titan" had failed when tested. Tests had also been made at three mills, and the results obtained had been equally unsatisfactory. It was further explained that the recommendations made to the Fire Offices Commit-

tee, London, for a reduced allowance, as set forth in Circular No. 14 (page 41 of Report for 1900) were a modification of the instructions received from London which required the entire abolition of the allowance.

On 13th April 1901 the Committee, in acknowledging the above letter from the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, asked for information on the following points :—(*a*) What is the full maximum discount which it is proposed to allow upon the best forms of sprinklers extant ? (*b*) Whether, in terms of the Circular No. 14 of 1901, a mill fitted with the old type of "Witter" or "Titan" sprinklers would be granted such full maximum rebate in event of all the said old type sprinklers being replaced by those "modified Witters" and "modified Titans" which were included among those approved by the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents ? (*c*) Whether such complete alteration would only entitle those mills to the "reduced maximum allowance" specified in the Circular referred to ? (*d*) Or whether "such alterations and improvements in the installations as might be considered necessary by the Association's Inspector" would, as a matter of fact, involve such complete alteration ?

On 18th April 1901, the Committee's enquiries were replied to as follows :—

(*a*) The maximum discount obtainable is 30 per cent.

(*b*) In the affirmative.

(*c*) The above answer to (*b*) also answers this.

(*d*) If all the sprinkler-heads are replaced by approved types, the full allowance of 30 per cent. will be continued. In cases where the sprinkler-heads are not replaced, it is proposed to grant the reduced allowance on the carrying out of such minor alterations and improvements as may be considered necessary by the Association's Inspector, and the replacing of any sprinkler-heads he may condemn as apparently defective. At a later date (24th April 1901) the Committee were informed that, in view of the highly unsatisfactory results of tests made in Bombay in cases of sprinkler other than the approved types, it was considered by the Fire Offices Committee (London), inexpedient to make any allowances for such sprinklers, and that the recommendations set forth in Circular No. 14 of 1901 had therefore been rejected. Again, on 5th June 1901, intimation was received that the Fire Offices Committee had sanctioned (with effect from 1st August 1901) allowances not exceeding 20 per cent. and 10 per cent. on mill and factory risks and godown risks, respectively, in cases of installations fitted with the condemned type of "Witter" sprinklers ; but that, as regards those fitted with the condemned type of "Titan" sprinklers, no allowance on account of same could be granted.

PACKING OF BALES OF YARN FOR EASTERN PORTS.

(*See Association's Report*, 1893.)

It may be in the recollection of members that in 1893 the Association had some correspondence with the P. & O. S. N. Company and other steam-ship lines

on the subject of the packing of bales of yarns shipped to China and other Eastern ports. In the Circular issued by the P. & O. S. N. Company to shippers under date 8th February of that year, it was stated that "steamers do not recognise claims arising from insufficient packing, and attention is called to the necessity of using at least 14oz. Hessians with a paper or tarpaulin lining." Since that time shippers would appear in the main to have kept in view this specification of sufficient packing; but reports have recently been received by the Association to the effect that certain houses that had observed it, under the impression that they were so making themselves secure, have none the less had their claims for ship damage refused on the old ground of insufficient packing.

The matter being one of importance to members, the Committee addressed the P. & O. S. N. Company on 4th November 1901, asking for specific information as to the reasons for such refusal, especially as shippers appear to have been willing throughout to make any reasonable arrangements in respect of packing. It could scarcely be intended by the P. & O. to contend that all bales sent by their vessels should be packed in such a way as to insure the vessel against every possible risk that might arise in some instances through negligence on the part of the vessel. The Committee stated that such refusals as appeared to have recently been made would be tantamount to a repudiation of any responsibility whatever on the part of the vessel; and this was naturally felt to be inequitable by shippers, who had conceived themselves to be doing everything in respect of packing which the shipping companies themselves had indicated as necessary and reasonable.

Replying to the Association on 13th November 1901, the P. & O. S. N. Company stated that claims for damage must be made in accordance with the terms of the Bill of Lading, not at port of shipment, but at destination where the cargo was surveyed, if necessary. It was added that a short time ago claims had been made at Hongkong on a number of bales shipped from Bombay during the monsoon months, which were not entertained on the ground that they were covered with a single thin gunny with only the usual paper linings.

The Committee, on the 7th December 1901, replied that they had not conceived that any practical purpose for the future would be served by discussion of the details of cases in the past in which claims had been so rejected, and for this reason they had confined themselves to an enquiry as to whether such rejection indicated a departure from the definition of sufficient packing given in the Circular under reference. The Committee, therefore, desired to be favoured with a statement as to whether or not the packing described in the said Circular was still regarded by the Company as sufficient.

In the subsequent correspondence, which it is unnecessary to recapitulate, it was arranged that the P. & O. S. N. Company should consult with their Agents in the Eastern Ports with the object of ultimately defining what should be regarded as sufficient packing. (*Appendix* **F**).

AMERICAN AND EGYPTIAN COTTON SEED FOR SOWING.

Having regard to the occasional enquiries addressed to the Association as to the sources from which American and Egyptian cotton seed for sowing in India

could be obtained, the Secretary was authorised to procure from official sources the names and addresses of persons able to supply such seed, and the following are quoted for reference without responsibility of any kind :—

ALEXANDRIA.

Choremi, Benachi & Co.	Alexandria.
J. Planta & Co.	„
Carver Brothers & Co., Ld.	„

NEW YORK.

Billings, Oliver C...	of Geo. Copeland & Co.....	43, Cotton Exchange.
Bloss, James P. ...	of Woodward & Sullman.....	22, William Street.
Bogor, William A...	with H. Hentz & Co.	22, William Street.
Bornemann, E.	of Knoop, Frerichs & Co.....	Rooms 33 & 34, Cotton Exchange.
Brennecke, George..	of Geo. Brennecke & Co.....	Room B., Cotton Exchange.
Calhoun, C. M.....	with R. T. Wilson & Co.	141, Pearl Street.
Callender, J. R.....	of Callender, Holder & Co. ...	Room 77, Cotton Exchange.
Clark, B. S.	of Inman, Swann & Co.....	Rooms 9 & 10, Cotton Exchange.
Fachiri, E. A.....	of P. Fachiri & Co.	56, Beaver Street.
Fachiri, P. Y.	of Ralli Brothers	13, Old Slip.
Fernie, Arthur Kerr.	of Fernie, Wilson & Co.	1, William Street.
Gummey, J. Walter..	with G. H. McFadden & Bro.	Philadelphia.
Hanemann, H. W....	of Mohr, Hanemann & Co...	Room 27, Cotton Exchange.
Higgens, John E. G.	with J. H. Zielger & Co.....	73, Cotton Exchange.
Hopkins, Samuel ...	of Hopkins, Dwight & Co. ...	Rooms 50 to 54, Cotton Exchange.
Ide, Charles W.....	of Stephen M. Weld & Co...	22, William Street.
Jersey, Arthur F. de.	of Knoop, Frerichs & Co....	Room 38, Cotton Exchange.
Lehman, Arthur.....	of Lehman Bros.....	22, William Street.
Meisner, K.....	of Knoop, Frerichs & Co....	Rooms 33 & 34, Cotton Exchange.
Miller, David H. ...	of Walter T. Miller & Co. ...	Room 29, Cotton Exchange.
Millet, F. C.	with S. Gruner & Co.....	8, South William Street.
Moore, Clement	of Robert Moore & Co.	56, Beaver Street.
Norden, Hermann ...	of A. Norden & Co.	Rooms 11 & 12, Cotton Exchange.
Scheafer, Henry.....	of S. Gruner & Co.....	8, South William Street.
Siedenburg, Rhd. ...	of Rhd. Siedenburg & Co....	Rooms 75 & 76, Cotton Exchange.

NEW ORLEANS.

Fennelly, Fox & Co.....	840, Grevier Street, New Orleans.
Raoul Vallon	Caroudelet Street, Near Perdido, New Orleans.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ASSOCIATION ON THE BOARD OF THE BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

On the 26th February 1901, the Secretary of the Bombay Improvement Trust informed the Association that, in accordance with Section 12 (2) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, the term of office of Mr. Sassoon J. David would expire on 31st March 1901, and requested that the necessary steps be taken for a fresh election.

The Committee accordingly notified to members that a fresh ballot would be held in the rooms of the Association on 14th and 15th March 1901, in accordance with the rules laid down by the Association. The only candidate that came forward was Mr. Sassoon J. David, and he was in due course re-elected to represent the Association.

PAYMENT OF WAGES TO MILL HANDS.

An enquiry was addressed to the Association by a member, under date 23rd May 1901, as to the number of mills that had agreed to distribute mill wages in the early part of the month following that for which they were payable, what percentage was to be deducted, and whether the arrangement covered weaving mills or not.

In the absence of any record of the extent to which an agreement had become effective between various owners of mills for the payment of wages in a particular manner, the Committee were unable to furnish the desired information, and they accordingly replied in this sense under date 10th June 1901.

HALALKHORE CHARGES.

See Association's Reports as follows :—

1893,	page	45	:—Day's work of halalkhor=5 basket-loads. Pay, Rs. 12-4-0 per mensem.
„	„	48	Charge fixed with reference to actual cost. Upheld by Court of Small Causes.
1894,	„	147	Section 140 (*b*) of City of Bombay Municipal Act : Halalkhor tax to cover also " maintaining and repairing municipal drains constructed or used for the reception or conveyance " of excrementitious matter, etc. An "average or standard distance has had to be assumed." Not legally possible to adopt a graduated scale of charge.
„	„	156	All dwellings . . . in municipal limits are charged halalkhor-tax. Every employé has already paid. Not right to levy tax in respect of mill latrines.
„	„	160	Mr. Wallace's Report.
1895,	„	161	The Hon'ble Mr. Wadia's calculations.
„	„	167	Health Officer's calculations as to cost of removal and disposal. Disposal alone in addition to halalkhor's wages is estimated at Rs. 5-15-1 per month for 5 baskets per diem. Net cost per head per annum estimated at As. 15-1.
1896,	„	104	Arrangement on basis of Re. 1 per head.
1897,	„	16	Further correspondence.

In the month of September 1901 the Committee received a complaint to the effect that, in respect of certain chawls erected by members of the Association for the accommodation of their mill-hands, demand had been made by the Municipality for halalkhor-tax, calculated at a special rate upon the basis of the number of basket loads removed. It appeared that some years ago, and with a view to that sanitary housing of the working classes which was understood to be desired by the Municipality, the owners of the mill in question erected, for the accommodation of their hands, four blocks of chawls containing 94 rooms in all, which were let at a rental of Rs. 2 each. The chawls cost Rs. 34,345 exclusive of land, or, with land, say Rs. 40,000. The annual rental of the rooms, if fully occupied would be Rs. 2,256 ; and they are assessed at an annual net rental of Rs. 2,035. According to the evidence before the Committee, the Corporation charged on this amount 10½ per cent. for general charges and 4 per cent. for water-tax, in all 14½ per cent., or Rs. 295-1-2. Halalkhor-tax was charged at the rate of Rs. 32-13-7 per month, or Rs. 394-3-0 per year. This charge was said to be based on the calculation of 9 basket loads of excreta removed each day ; while, according to the usual 3 per cent. on the net rental, the tax ought to have come to Rs. 62-0-9 per

annum. The actual charge was therefore six and a-half times the normal charge, or about 19½ per cent. on the net rental value. Thus for general tax, water tax, and halalkhor tax, no less than 34 per cent. of the net rental valuation had to be paid, that is to say, that out of Rs. 2,035 there remained to the millowner only Rs. 1,566-11-10, or 3·91 per cent. on the money invested in the chawls—white-washing, ramoosees, sweepers, depreciation, &c., falling to be paid out of that meagre return.

It will be seen elsewhere in this report that the Association had been at considerable trouble to arrange with the Bombay Improvement Trust a scheme under which it would be possible for its members to co-operate with that body by the erection, in connection with the various mills, of chawls for the more sanitary housing of the working classes. At the time when the halalkhor question came before the Committee, a basis for some such scheme was believed to have been found, taxation being estimated for at the usual rates, and, until the appearance of this new factor, there seemed to be a hope that it would be put in practice by a number of the members. But it appeared to the Committee evident that such special taxation as was brought to their notice would entirely prevent the realisation of that hope, and that millowners would not involve themselves in such responsibilities as would attend the erection of the residential chawls desired, unless they had some assurance that their co-operation for the good of the public health would not entail monetary loss.

They therefore, on the 4th November 1901, communicated the above facts and considerations by letter to the Municipal Commissioner, in full confidence that he would recognise the expediency of giving some such assurance.

In doing so the Committee stated that, while they were aware that the special charge of one rupee per head of the employees in the mills at present in force was not intended to apply to buildings intended for the residence of managers and other servants of the Companies, they conceived that the fact of such special charges being paid by the millowner in respect of the same hands as occupy the chawls in question ought to count towards abatement instead of enhancement of the tax on the residential premises. It was obvious that if the millowner were to be mulcted in double taxation, there would at once be an end of all proposals to give effect to the wishes of the Corporation and Improvement Trust in respect of improved dwellings for the working classes.

It was further stated that, in the opinion of the Committee, the special taxation in question was not in accordance with Section 172 (3) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, in which the power to fix a special rate of halalkhor tax is made applicable only to "any hotel, club, or other large premises." This point was not, however, pressed for the moment, the Committee confining themselves to representing the iniquity and inexpediency of imposing upon persons engaging in a scheme of what they conceived to be public utility a charge not imposed on the ordinary owner of residential chawls in the city.

On the 13th November the Municipal Commissioner replied that, after consideration of all the questions involved, "prominent among these being the heavy actual cost of removing night-soil from the larger chawls—a cost which very considerably exceeded the three per cent. halalkhor tax on the assessed value of the

buildings "— he had decided to discontinue treating large chawls as buildings on which special halalkhor charges should be levied. He accordingly intimated that, from the commencement of the next financial year, the buildings to which the complaint of the Association related would be charged at the valuation rate and would not be subject to the special charge.

In conclusion, the Municipal Commissioner stated, with reference to the question of the legality of the special charge under Section 172, that such legality had been repeatedly challenged in the Civil Courts, and that the decisions had invariably justified the Municipal Commissioner's action. (*Appendix* **G**).

PROGRESS OF THE MILL INDUSTRY.

The following figures are taken from the annual statement published by the Association, and show the position of the mill industry in India on 30th June 1901 :—

		No. of mills.	Spindles.	Looms.	Consumption of cotton. (Bales.)	Hands employed.
Bombay	1900.....	82	25,36,891	22,215	7,44,800	72,914
	1901.....	81	25,71,092	22,414	6,95,758	82,162
All India	1900.....	193	49,45,783	40,124	14,53,352	1,61,189
	1901.....	193	50,06,936	41,180	13,51,740	1,72,883

The trade in local manufactured yarn continues to expand, and the exports to China in 1901 amounted to 536,195 bales against 253,431 bales in 1900, an increase of 282,764 bales, or 111·57 per cent. The year 1900 was, however, entirely abnormal. The average of the five years preceding it was 444·725 bales, upon which the figures for 1901 show an increase of 20½ per cent. As compared with those for 1899, there is a decline of 7½ per cent. The following are the figures :—

Exports of Country-made Yarn from Bombay to China and Japan.

PERIOD.	To China (Bales, 400 lbs. each).	To Japan (Bales, 400 lbs. each).	Total Bales.
From 1st January to 31st December 1877.....	28,516	142	28,658
Do. do. 1878.....	45,933	1,745	47,678
Do. do. 1879.....	45,530	4,842	50,372
Do. do. 1880.....	63,194	4,527	67,721
Do. do. 1881.....	61,783	7,378	69,161
Do. do. 1882.....	81,434	9,854	91,288
Do. do. 1883.....	94,982	17,421	112,403
Do. do. 1884.....	127,318	13,846	141,164
Do. do. 1885.....	154,517	19,020	173,537
Do. do. 1886.....	199,407	20,543	219,950
Do. do. 1887.....	205,158	39,730	244,888
Do. do. 1888.....	234,071	52,697	286,768
Do. do. 1889.....	254,697	62,220	316,917
Do. do. 1890.....	325,060	37,722	362,782
Do. do. 1891.....	365,038	10,939	375,977
Do. do. 1892.....	385,771	21,445	407,216
Do. do. 1893.....	297,572	14,198	311,770
Do. do. 1894.....	338,703	10,743	349,446
Do. do. 1895.....	374,119	2,515	376,634
Do. do. 1896.....	471,023	2,467	473,490
Do. do. 1897.....	361,221	645	361,866
Do. do. 1898.....	437,645	475	438,120
De. do. 1899.....	579,619	250	579,869
Do. do. 1900.....	253,331	100	253,431
Do. do. 1901.....	536,195	.....	536,195

In country-made piece-goods, the shipments in 1901 show an enormous decrease compared with the previous twelve months. Japan has for the present ceased to take cotton fabrics from Bombay; and China, in the year 1901, took only 559,100 yards, while in 1900 it took 1,372,980 yards, and in 1899, 3,993,348 yards. The decrease, therefore, amounts to 813,880 yards, or 59·28 per cent.

Exports of Country-made Piece-goods from Bombay to China and Japan.

PERIOD.	China.		Japan.		Total.	
	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1877.....	10	14,400	...	.....	10	14,400
Do. do. 1878.....	1,306	1,499,334	58	113,528	1,364	1,612,862
Do. do. 1879.....	296	365,640	5	8,400	301	374,040
Do. do. 1880.....	1,553	1,890,685	110	132,000	1,663	2,023,685
Do. do. 1881.....	144	168,139	2	5,350	146	173,389
Do. do. 1882.....	573	713,257	20	36,714	593	749,951
Do. do. 1883.....	1,875	2,188,770	452	565,953	2,237	2,754,723
Do. do. 1884.....	1,595	1,770,662	16	25,187	1,611	1,795,849
Do. do. 1885.....	2,303	3,712,273	6	5,376	2,309	3,717,649
Do. do. 1886.....	2,302	2,988,890	...	...	2,302	2,988,890
Do. do. 1887.....	1,963	2,584,680	3	4,560	1,966	2,589,240
Do. do. 1888.....	11,320	15,751,688	96	140,321	11,416	15,892,009
Do. do. 1889.....	1,302	1,985,997	26	31,200	1,328	2,017,197
Do. do. 1890.....	3,148	3,660,574	21	23,800	3,169	3,684,374
Do. do. 1891.....	4,564	6,102,250	...	.....	4,564	6,102,250
Do. do. 1892.....	7,416	9,984,335	...	.....	7,416	9,984,335
Do. do. 1893.....	3,598	4,517,445	38	57,312	3,636	4,574,757
Do. do. 1894.....	4,949	6,068,702	...	.....	4,949	6,068,702
Do. do. 1895.....	7,744	10,064,441	7	7,200	7,751	10,071,641
Do. do. 1896.....	7,024	8,638,535	26	30,420	7,050	8,668,955
Do. do. 1897.....	2,368	3,036,875	15	21,988	2,383	3,058,863
Do. do. 1898.....	947	1,318,478	...	.....	947	1,318,478
Do. do. 1899.....	3,094	3,993,348	1	1,680	3,095	3,995,028
Do. do. 1900.....	1,080	1,372,980	.....	.....	1,080	1,372,980
Do. do. 1901.....	418	559,100	.....	.....	418	559

The exports of piece-goods from the United Kingdom to China and [illegible] showed a substantial falling off, as appears from the following figures. [illegible] total shipments amounted to 575,665,500, while in the following [illegible] totalled 554,394,100, a decrease of 21,271,400 yards, or 3·69 [illegible]

other hand, the total shipments of yarn from the United Kingdom to China and Japan in 1901 increased by 875,600lbs., or 6·46 per cent. as compared with the shipments of 1900.

Shipments of Cotton Piece-goods and Yarns from the United Kingdom to China and Japan from the year 1877 *to* 1901.

YEARS.	PIECE-GOODS OF ALL KINDS.			YARNS.		
	To China (including Hongkong).	To Japan.	Total.	To China (including Hongkong).	To Japan.	Total.
(1st Jan. to 31st Dec.)	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1877...	367,329,900	27,150,300	394,480,200	17,962,300	15,105,700	33,067,900
1878...	340,097,800	42,232,400	382,330,200	11,058,200	25,409,600	36,467,800
1879...	462,303,800	61,617,500	523,921,300	14,343,400	24,607,700	38,951,100
1880...	447,271,900	61,464,500	508,736,400	19,514,200	26,911,600	46,425,800
1881...	523,852,300	63,325,100	587,177,400	19,149,400	28,329,800	47,479,200
1882...	401,958,300	52,990,500	454,948,800	15,226,700	19,144,200	34,370,900
1883...	370,659,800	45,006,000	415,665,800	13,370,700	20,148,500	33,519,200
1884...	394,583,600	45,354,200	439,937,800	15,724,300	23,134,800	38,856,100
1885...	523,927,000	46,412,400	569,339,400	20,373,900	12,687,200	33,061,100
1886...	455,823,000	34,628,500	490,451,500	10,598,200	16,332,200	26,930,400
1887...	552,742,700	65,403,300	618,146,500	11,882,200	23,472,500	35,354,700
1888...	574,547,500	77,856,400	652,403,900	17,474,000	27,168,600	44,642,600
1889...	474,426,100	82,578,000	557,004,100	8,828,900	26,832,600	35,661,500
1890...	570,297,800	63,309,400	633,607,200	14,956,900	23,100,500	38,057,400
1891...	534,139,400	61,120,100	595,249,500	13,144,800	14,826,500	27,971,300
1892...	497,485,200	75,180,500	572,665,700	8,501,300	23,384,900	31,886,200
1893...	365,425,500	68,307,800	433,733,300	8,778,500	18,963,000	27,741,500
1894...	425,340,200	71,603,900	496,944,100	9,769,500	14,638,800	24,408,300
1895...	528,187,300	99,035,600	627,222,900	11,226,100	21,266,000	32,492,100
1896...	542,993,400	105,507,100	648,500,500	9,076,400	22,787,400	31,863,800
1897...	445,182,100	94,056,700	539,238,800	11,246,000	23,142,600	34,388,600
1898...	486,496,200	104,966,000	591,462,200	13,109,700	17,191,500	30,301,200
1899...	554,080,000	93,850,600	647,930,600	11,344,700	12,526,500	23,871,200
1900...	456,195,300	119,470,200	575,665,500	2,269,700	11,278,800	13,548,500
1901...	491,072,700	63,321,400	554,394,100	6,938,200	7,485,900	14,424,100
Average for 10 years ...	479,245,790	89,529,980	568,775,770	9,326,010	17,266,540	26,492,550

HOUSING OF MILL HANDS.

September, 1900, a proposal in general terms for the co-operation of in an effort to improve the housing of mill hands in Bombay was Committee from the Board of the Bombay Improvement Trust; but paring the Report for that year the question was still in its elemen-

tary a stage as not to call for special mention. Since progress has, however, been made with it in the past twelve months, it will be well to record the inception of the present movement, bearing in mind that various millowners had already and spontaneously built quarters for their hands with only moderate encouragement.

The question, as has been said, was revived in September, 1900, when the Improvement Trust informed the Committee that an enquiry had been made by the Trustees into the extent of the accommodation that had been provided by employers for the working classes. A table was enclosed showing the result of that enquiry, and it will be found among the appendices. No statement was made as to how the figures given were arrived at.

From them, however, the Trustees argued that comparatively little had been done by the employers of labour for the housing of their hands; and they held that if the efforts of the Board were restricted to the housing of persons displaced in the execution of improvement schemes, there would remain a great body of the lower classes in respect of whose accommodation it would be necessary to have the co-operation of employers in the interests of the general well-being of their labourers and staff. The Trustees, therefore, urged upon the Committee the need for further co-operation on the part of the Association in their efforts to provide accommodation on sanitary principles at rates of rent within the means of their poorer employés.

At the time of the receipt of this letter, it was in the knowledge of members of the Committee that in several instances where suitable accommodation for their hands had been provided by millowners at rates of rent within the means of such employés, full advantage had not been taken of the advantages so offered, and that many of the chawls so erected continued largely unoccupied. In view of these facts, the Committee were unable to look with great confidence to further efforts of the same kind; and in the absence from the meeting of the two members who were also on the Board of Trustees, and from whom fuller information might have been acquired, they could only state this view in their reply, dated the 4th October, 1900.

The two members of Committee, who were also on the Board of the Improvement Trust, attended the meeting held in November; and in view of the further information given by them, it was resolved to follow up the letter of the 4th October with a request for a specific indication as to the kind of co-operation desired by the Trust.

On the 29th January, 1901, the Improvement Trust replied that, in order to relieve congestion, the construction of a certain number of houses for the accommodation of the poorer classes had been undertaken, but that, for financial and other reasons, it was most desirable that large employers of labour should also be asked to provide quarters for their employés. The Trustees stated that it was co-operation of this kind that the Association was asked to give; and they indicated that they were prepared to assist the Association or any particular mills in every way in their power by securing sites for the location of such quarters wherever practicable, and also by allotting the Board's lands for such purposes on favourable terms when such were available in suitable localities. It was added that the Board would welcome any definite suggestions the Association might put forward in regard to other ways in which the Board could assist.

Since this letter practically threw back upon the Association the *onus* of devising definite proposals in the matter, a Sub-Committee of eight members and

the Chairman was appointed on the 8th February to consider the lines on which such proposals should be drafted.

This Sub-Committee met on the 22nd February and adjourned for the acquisition of specific information on certain points involved in their deliberations. They met again on the 20th March, and in their report to the General Committee, suggested the following conditions as a basis of a possible arrangement to be made with the Improvement Trust :—

(*a*) That where suitable land is available in the neighbourhood of a mill, and where the millowner shall be disposed to enter into the contemplated arrangement with the Trust, the said Trust should erect, upon such lands, chawls sufficient to the requirements of the mill's hands subject to the following conditions.

(*b*) Each room in the said chawls to be of the following dimensions :—

Length	...	...	12 feet.
Breadth	...	...	10 ,,
Height	...	...	10 ,,

(*c*) The cost per room not to exceed Rs. 350, including latrine arrangements and connections where necessary.

(*d*) The chawls to be built on land belonging to the mill.

(*e*) The mill to pay to the Trust a rental amounting to 4 per cent. per annum on the actual building outlay as above limited.

(*f*) In cases where the chawls are built on land acquired by the Trust, the mill to pay also 4 per cent. per annum on the actual value of the land at the time of building.

(*g*) Mills to pay to the Trust at least 2 per cent. per annum on building outlay as sinking fund with option of redeeming in full at will.

(*h*) Mills to pay for all taxes and repairs.

(*i*) Payments made by millowners to the Trust on account of sinking fund to bear interest at 4 per cent. It was explained that the reason for fixing this interest at 4 per cent. was simply that it might correspond with the 4 per cent. interest to be paid by the millowners upon the unredeemed part of the original outlay. If the matter had been an ordinary business speculation, there might have been reason for allowing to the Trust a margin of profit in the matter ; but the arrangement was being attempted at the instance of the Trust and in furtherance of its main objects ; so that millowners, though glad to co-operate for purposes which they respected, would not be prepared to pay for the privilege of doing so. It was evident that if 4 per cent. were paid by the millowner and only 3½ by the Trust, there would be no inducement to redeem by lump payments.

(*j*) It would be impossible to undertake that the chawls attached to a particular mill would be inhabited only by the hands belonging to that mill, because various members of a family often work in different mills. But the principle should be followed as far as possible.

(*k*). It would be necessary that, in the event of the stoppage of a mill, the millowner should be free to let the rooms to persons other than his own hands.

Seeing that all lands ceded to the Trust by Government or the Municipality, together with all property built thereon, must revert to such body after 99 years from the date of such cession, the Trust could not alienate nor could a millowner in perpetuity acquire such land. No acquisition by the millowner of buildings erected on such land was therefore to be contemplated ; and although this would be a matter of arrangement between the individual millowners and the Trust, the Sub-Committee were disposed to think that the system would practically be restricted to lands belonging to the mills or to lands which, being acquired by the Trust from sources other than those already named, might not be subject to the restrictions described.

The General Committee of the Association accepted the views embodied in the Report of the Sub-Committee, and on the 13th of April communicated with the Trust in the sense of that Report.

That body, by a letter of the 28th May, thanked the Committee for having "formulated their scheme" for providing quarters for mill hands, and stated that, subject to detailed plans and estimates showing that it would be practicable to provide quarters of the dimensions prescribed at a maximum cost of Rs. 350 per room, including a rateable share of passages and sanitary requirements, the Board were willing to agree generally to the conditions laid down in the letter of the Committee. But it was added that, to safeguard their interests, the Board considered it necessary to impose the following conditions :—

(*a*) That repairs to the chawls should be carried out to the Board's satisfaction until the buildings were redeemed by the sinking fund.

(*b*) That a formal lease for the occupation of the chawls be entered into by the mill concerned for the full period up to date of redemption.

(*c*) That the arrangement contemplated should be terminable or subject to modification at any time at the discretion of the Board.

(*d*) That the Board should reserve the right to decline to build for any particular mill without assigning any reason.

(*e*) That all minor details should be settled by mutual agreement.

Pending the receipt of the more definite reply which, as was intimated by the Trust, must be conditioned by the result of a detailed estimate of cost, the Committee could only express the interest with which they awaited such result, and call attention at the same time to a certain ambiguity in the wording of (*c*) in the conditions above detailed. It was thought well to enquire whether the Committee were right in interpreting the said clause to mean, not that any arrangement that might be made with any millowner on the lines suggested might afterwards be determined or modified at the discretion of the Board, but that the Board might at any time abandon or modify the said lines as the basis of such further arrangements as might be in contemplation.

The reply on this point was that the Committee's construction of the clause referred to was correct.

In the latter half of the year, the Chairman of the Trust proceeded to England on leave, and the result of the detailed estimates referred to in the Trustees' letter of the 28th May has not, up to the time of preparing this Report, been communicated to your Committee. The matter has not, however, been lost sight of. Since the return of the Chairman from Europe, a reminder has been addressed to the Trust, and it is understood that the question is under further consideration (*Appendix* **H**).

COMMITTEE TO MEET ON FRIDAY.

Up to February, 1901, it had for some years been the practice of the Committee to meet on the first Tuesday of each month. The Board of the Bombay Improvement Trust, however, having elected to meet on Tuesdays, it was found inconvenient, and in some cases impossible, for gentlemen who were members of both bodies to attend both meetings. This disability was specially felt in the course of the negotiations with the Improvement Trust regarding the housing of mill hands, and your Committee accordingly resolved to meet on the first Friday of each month instead of the first Tuesday as hitherto. This change was first given effect to in February, 1901.

REBATES OF FREIGHT ON SHIPMENTS OF TWIST AND PIECE-GOODS BY ASSOCIATED LINERS TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

In November of 1900 the Association received from the P. & O. and Associated Liners a letter informing them that, after a full and careful consideration of the matter in all its aspects, it had been decided, in respect of all shipments of Twist and Piece-Goods to the Straits, China and Japan on and after the 1st January, 1901, to reduce the rebate of freight from the 25 per cent. hitherto paid to 10 per cent.

The Committee, in their reply dated the 8th December, 1900, argued that, as no increase in rates of freight on shipments of Cotton to Japan had been found necessary, there was no reason for the virtual increase in the rates of freight on Twist and Piece-Goods to China. They reminded the Associated Liners that the unfitness of the trade to bear additional burdens was a matter of common knowledge; and they further pointed out that the proposed change would not only constitute a grave hardship, but would afford to shippers an opportunity of detaching themselves from the Associated Liners without prejudice to their claim in respect of arrears of rebate.

The Companies replied on the 13th of December that the business had, at the prevailing rates of freight and rebate, proved of so unremunerative a character that the step taken had been under consideration for some time; but that, with a view to the convenience of the trade, an opportune moment had been awaited. It had been believed that the time chosen presented such an occasion, seeing that shippers were not likely to be involved in any extensive forward engagements; but in view of the circumstances which the Association had brought to their notice, and in consideration of the discrepancy that would have temporarily existed between the nett rates on Twist and on Cotton if the proposed alteration were brought into force, the Companies withdrew the Circular under discussion.

It was added that the rate on Cotton to Japan, to which allusion had been made by the Committee, had not been lost sight of, and that there were in progress negotiations which, it was anticipated, would speedily result in an increase in the rate on that staple.

In conclusion, the Companies construed the terms of the Association's letter as an indication that there would, on the part of the latter, be no objection to a revision of the freight on Twist, provided that a corresponding increase were made in the freights on the raw material to Japan.

This letter appeared to your Committee to hint not obscurely at an intention on the part of the Liners to effect an enhancement in the freights on Cotton to Japan and thereafter raise the freights on Twist to China proportionately; and since the prospect of any such measures would have been a bar to forward business advantageous to all concerned, it was represented to the Companies that the Committee would be glad to receive some assurance that no enhancement of rates would be made in, say, the next five years, and that the brokerage of two per cent. formerly paid would be reinstituted.

In their reply of the 12th February the Associated Liners cited their withdrawal of the Circular of the 12th November, under conditions which they represented as unfavourable to their business, as evidence of their good-will towards the trade, but stated that they could not submit to their head offices any proposal for a fixed rate for a long term without at the same time being able to point to some advantages recommending its adoption. They accordingly enquired, firstly, whether the Committee, in proposing the agreement in question, had to suggest that millowners and shippers would on their side bind themselves, during the period stated, to ship only by the four lines, and, secondly, what other advantages were offered in return for the agreement to supply tonnage at fixed rates for so long a time.

The Liners also remarked upon the fact that, in the letter of the 9th February, the Committee had not referred to the inference drawn by the Liners that the Association would not object to a revision of the freight on Twist in event of a corresponding increase being made in the freights on Cotton.

The correspondence closed with a letter written by the Committee on the 5th March, 1901, pointing out that, since the existing arrangement in respect of rebate had for many years been found to have all the effect of a complete obligation to exclusive dealing, it was not possible to give a fuller undertaking. The Committee also took the opportunity of saying, with reference to the last paragraph of the Companies' letter, that they could not consider that Cotton for Japan and Twist for China were on all fours, inasmuch as Bombay Twist had to compete in the future as much with Chinese Twist made of indigenous cotton as with Twist from Japan (*Appendix* **I**).

BROKERAGE ON SHIPMENTS OF TWIST AND COTTON.

On 25th April, 1901, certain brokers in Bombay brought to the notice of the Association the fact that the brokerage of 2 per cent. previously allowed to them on all Twist and Cotton shipments to China and Japan had been discontinued from November, 1900, and the Committee were requested to use their influence with a view to resumption of this practice.

The matter received the consideration of the Committee, and the members, being of opinion that the withdrawal of this brokerage constituted a substantial impediment to business, a letter was addressed by the Association, under date 10th June, 1901, to the Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Company, handing him

a copy of the representation in question, and asking him to circulate it to the Associated Lines, with the recommendation of the Association that the request of the writers be granted.

In the reply received (12th June, 1901), the Associated Steamship Companies stated that in certain trades where rates of freight fluctuated from day to day, and sailings were irregular and uncertain, the employment of brokers was no doubt of some service, but that these conditions did not exist on the China Line where rates were fixed, regular departures advertised, and the placing of any necessary extra steamer on the berth at once notified to shippers. It was added that the work was practically all performed direct with the shipper, and that the broker did little or nothing individually to lighten it.

In view of this explanation, the Committee considered that no advantage would be gained by any further representation on their part, and the matter was therefore allowed to drop.

BALANCE SHEETS OF COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

(*See Report*, 1894, *p.* 15.)

It may be remembered that some years ago the Committee invited members to furnish the Association, from time to time, with their annual balance sheets for statistical purposes; but they regret to say that that invitation evoked little response. Members will no doubt recognise that the absence of such exact information as is obtainable only from a complete set of accounts for a series of years greatly embarrasses the efforts of the Committee to set before Government or any other public body a convincing statement of industrial conditions that demand remedy; indeed, in many cases such deficiency is an absolute bar to effective representations in the interests of the whole industry. The Committee, therefore, again approached members on 11th December, 1901, with a request that they would give the necessary standing instructions for the annual transmission of a copy of the balance sheets. To make the record more complete they begged at the same time that they might be furnished with Balance Sheets of each Company for the last ten years.

The Committee are glad to say that their request has been complied with in a certain number of cases; but at the time of compiling this report, there were still a large number of Companies that had not given effect to the Committee's Circular. The Committee trust that the matter has not been lost sight of, and that the outstanding Companies will, in due course, furnish the documents asked for. Members may rest assured that the particulars furnished by them will be used only collectively and for statistical purposes, and that no publication or inspection of individual sets of figures will be permitted.

LICENSE FOR STORAGE OF OIL ON MILL PREMISES.

Read the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, Section 394 (1), (*d*):—"No person shall use any premises for any of the purposes hereinbelow mentioned, without or otherwise than in conformity with the terms of a license granted by the Commissioner in this behalf, namely:

Certain trades not to be carried on without a license.

* * * * * *

(*d*) Storing for other than domestic use, or selling timber, firewood, charcoal, coal, coke, ashes, hay, grass, straw or any other combustible thing."

The proprietors of the Wallace Flour Mill Company, who are members of the Association, addressed the Committee on the 18th December, 1901, with reference to the action of the Bombay Municipality in seeking to apply the provisions of the section above quoted to the storage of oil on the Company's premises for mill purposes only. In the correspondence placed before the Committee, it was explained that the oil in respect of which the Municipality required the Company to take out a license was stored purely for consumption in the mill, was not for trade purposes, and therefore did not fall within the purview of the section. It appeared that in January, 1900, the Municipality had issued a process against the Company in the same matter, but that the Magistrate had on that occasion upheld the view taken by the Company and decided against the Municipality. The prosecution had not been pursued; but, twelve months later, the authority had again called upon the Company to take out a license for the purpose stated, and on their refusal had instituted a fresh prosecution. The Company thereupon very properly brought the matter to the notice of the Association.

The Committee were fully disposed to support the Wallace Flour Mill Company, but considered that, since the case was already before the Court, it would be well to postpone action until it should be seen whether that Court afforded sufficient protection against such misconstruction of the Act. And the event justified their abstention, inasmuch as the proprietors of the Wallace Flour Mill Company informed the Committee on the 11th March last that the prosecution had been abandoned.

HOLIDAYS FOR 1901.

The Committee have, as in previous years, furnished members with a list of the holidays recommended to be observed by the cotton spinning and weaving mills during 1901, and their thanks are due to Messrs. C. N. Wadia and Sons for so kindly assisting them in the preparation of this list.

STOCKS OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

In accordance with the practice observed in previous years, the Committee, after obtaining returns from agents and owners, informed the members, by a circular in the usual way, that the total quantity of cotton held by the spinning and weaving mills in Bombay on 30th June 1901 was 92,970 candies.

STATISTICS.

The usual comparative statements are published in the Appendix, showing the imports and exports of piece-goods and yarns for a series of years, together with the annual statement of cotton spinning and weaving mills working and in course of erection in India on 30th June 1901. The members of the Association have been regularly supplied during the year with the monthly statistical returns published by the Committee, together with the weekly list of quotations of piece-goods and yarns. (*Appendix* **J**).

In conclusion, the Committee tender their thanks to the members of the Association for their ready attention to all matters submitted to them, and to express their acknowledgments to His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council and to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council for the courtesy and attention with which their representations have been at all time received.

APPENDIX A.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

From 1st January to 31st December 1901.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Office rent	720 0 0		By Balance at the credit of the Association on 31st December 1900:—		
„ Office Salaries	4,340 0 0				
„ Printing	1,292 6 0		General Fund	35,471 5 8	
„ Advertisements	86 8 0		Travelling Agency Fund	3,558 4 3	
„ Miscellaneous Expenses, Stationery, &c.	647 3 3			39,029 9 11	
„ Association's contribution to the Chamber of Commerce Statistical Department	1,200 0 0				
„ Auditor's Fee	100 0 0				
		8,286 1 3	„ Subscriptions for the year ending 31st December 1901	13,395 7 8	
„ Association's contribution to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute for 1901-1902	.....	3,000 0 0	„ Miscellaneous Receipts	134 2 0	
			„ Interest on Government Paper and Fixed Deposits of General Fund and Travelling Agency Fund	1,584 14 1	
				15,114 7 9	
Balance as under:—					
Government 3½ per cent. Promissory Notes for Rs. 14,000—Cost.	14,251 14 0				
Fixed Deposit with the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ld., for 12 months at 5 per cent.	5,000 0 0				
Fixed Deposit with the Mercantile Bank of India, Ld., for 3 months at 4½ per cent.	13,500 0 0				
Cash in the Bank of Bombay	6,999 3 1				
Cash in hand	6 0 0				
Interest not recovered on Rs. 14,000 3½ per cent. Government paper	237 9 11				
	39,994 11 0				
Less—Amount due for wages for December and Auditor's Fee.	795 3 6	39,199 7 6			
Government 3½ per cent. Promissory Notes for Rs. 3,000 of Travelling Agency Fund Account ... ... Cost	2,934 6 0				
Interest on Rs. 3,000 Government Paper not recovered	100 4 8				
Cash in the Bank of Bombay, Travelling Agency Account ...	623 14 3				
		3,658 8 11			
Total Rupees ...		54,144 1 8	Total Rupees ...		54,144 1 8

Examined and found correct.

NESSERWANJEE SORABJEE JAMSETJEE,
Auditor.

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd March 1902.

Appendix B.

Industrial Water Rates in Bombay.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *14th November* 1901.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER
FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

In view of the very serious burden imposed on the Bombay Mill industry by the high rates charged for water supplied for trade purposes, my Committee have been engaged in the collation and study of definite facts in the matter; and, under their instructions, I now have the honour to lay the gist of those facts before you in the belief that they will make plain to you the necessity for the grant of some relief.

2. In order to eliminate any special or temporary factors and to secure a sound basis for deduction, returns were called for from all the mills in Bombay whether members of this Association or not; and information was obtained from up-country mills regarding the systems and tariffs in force in their respective localities. It was requested that particulars should be given in respect of each six months in the last ten years; and in many cases the full particulars required have been received. In some cases, where the recent construction of the mills or other special condition prevented the return of figures for ten years, the particulars for a substantial period were still given with exactness. Returns of this nature have been used with the necessary safeguards. The returns of certain other mills whose records were vitiated by prolonged stoppage in consequence of fire, and of others in the Kurla district, and of five in which the particulars were so loosely stated as to be of no value, have been eliminated. After selection conducted solely on the principles here stated, there remained a body of data showing the ten years' experience of thirty-nine mills in Bombay in respect of water supplied by the City authorities. With this are incorporated the figures relating to the chief dye-works in Bombay, with which the cotton industries are so largely concerned. The aggregate figures represent about 55 per cent. of the mills now working in Bombay; and I think it will be admitted that any conclusions logically based on so large a percentage and on so long a period are entitled to consideration.

3. It is not proposed to burden this letter with all the figures; but the gist of them may be shown as follows :—

A.	During the ten years under review the aggregate rateable value of the 40 establishments in question (calculated from month to month) was	Rs. 8,86,530
B.	The aggregate annual water tax paid by them was	„ 1,14,883
C.	The ratio of water taxation to rateable value was	„ 12·96%

4. This is confirmed by the following calculation. From the Budget Estimates for 1901-1902, pp. iii and iv, the figures for General Tax and for water Tax by Meter and by Valuation are taken, and opposite to them are written (in the absence of any official information on the point) the rateable values to which the said sums would stand in the ratios of respective specified ratings :—

General Tax at 12½ %=Rs. 31,20,000 Rateable Value	=Rs.	2,49,60,000
Water Tax at 4%= „ 7,87,000 „ „	= „	1,57,40,000
Balance being presumably the rateable value of property in respect of which water is paid for by Meter.	„	92,20,000
Ratio of water charges by Meter, *i. e.* Rs. 8,03,000 to the above balance.	=	8·71%

The said balance of course includes much property in which the consumption of water is considerably lower than in mills.

5. It must be borne in mind that most of the mills in question have, in the course of the last two years, been stopped for considerable periods for reasons that are well known. But for such stoppages, the consumption of water would have been considerably greater ; and my Committee believe themselves to be within the mark in considering that the actual charge for water supplied to establishments engaged in the cotton industry when in full work exceeds 13 per centum of the rateable value of such establishments. This is three-and-a-quarter times as high as the rate charged under Section 140 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act upon ordinary house property.

6. 36,000,000 gallons has long been taken to be the quantity of water supplied each day by the Bombay water system. It is understood further that recent investigations give reason to believe that the leakage, formerly estimated loosely as 10 per cent., does not really amount to more than 4 per cent.; and that the percentage of water sold to private users by measurement has increased to at least 4 per cent. of the total supply to private users. Accepting these data, the distribution of the supply may be shown as follows :—

Total Water-supply (daily)			gallons 36,000,000
DEDUCT—			
A. Consumption for Trade Purposes	gallons	1,705,000	
B. „ „ Municipal Purposes	„	1,547,000	
C. Sold to Kurla and Bandra	„	128,000	
Leakage 4 per cent.	„	1,440,000	
			4,820,000
821,764 persons @ gallons 37·94 per head per diem			31,180,000
D. Of this there is now sold by Measurement 4 per cent. or			1,247,200
E. Balance supplied to public by Valuation			29,932,800

7. For purposes of calculation it is more simple to reduce these figures to percentages of the whole, distributing the 4 per cent. leakage, *pro rata* as follows :—

A. Consumption for Trade Purposes	4·93	per cent.
B. „ „ Municipal Purposes	4·48	„
C. „ by Kurla and Bandra	·37	„
D. „ „ Private users by Meter	3·61	„
E. „ „ „ „ Rating	86·61	„
	100·00	

8. The Water Revenue is *theoretically* composed as follows :—

A. From Water supplied for Trade Purposes	Rs.	5,17,000
B. „ „ „ Municipal Purposes	„	4,38,000
C. „ „ „ Kurla and Bandra	„	34,000
D. „ „ „ Private users by Meter	„	2,86,000
E. „ „ „ „ „ „ Rating	„	6,31,000
Total Revenue from Water	Rs.	19,06,000*

* It is understood that some modification has recently been made in the official estimate of Water Revenue from various sources ; but that modification does not explain itself, and the old figures are retained as more comprehensible and sufficiently accurate for treatment in a matter in which approximation only can be looked for.

9. The ratios in which the above revenue is *theoretically* derived from these several sources are as follows :—

A.	Trade Purposes	... 27·12 per cent.
B.	Municipal Purposes	... 22·98 „
C.	Kurla and Bandra	... 1·78 „
D.	Private users by Meter	... 15·01 „
E.	„ „ by Rating	... 33·11 „
		100·00

10. On the assumption that the Corporation used only 1,547,000 gallons, per diem ; that it contributed Rs. 4,38,000 ; and that the other rates remained as before, the price per thousand gallons actually used would vary as follows for the different classes of users :—

A.	Trade Purposes	... As. 12·4
B.	Municipal Purposes	... „ 12
C.	Kurla and Bandra	... „ 12
D.	Private users by Meter	... „ 12
E.	„ „ „ Rating...	...Pies 11
	Average price per 1,000 gallons	...As. 2, Pies 5·7

Even the repeated official admission that " the rate per 1,000 gallons charged by meter is very much heavier than the tax on rateable value would work out per 1,000 gallons if applied to the actual consumption " scarcely appears to be an adequate statement of this enormous disparity. My Committee submit that such disparity reduces to an absurdity the provision of the Act that the rates shall be fixed " with reference to the cost " of the water-supply.

11. With this we must contrast the actual cost of the supply, formerly estimated at 2½as. per 1,000 gallons, but now stated to be about 3·07 as. per 1,000,—this figure allowing amply for the proposed disregard of water for Municipal purposes and for Kurla and Bandra.

12. When the altered charges which are now contemplated have come into force, the prices per 1,000 gallons, to be charged to the different classes of users will apparently be as follows :—

A.	Trade Purposes	As. 12
B.	Municipal Purposes (average)...	Pies 10·4.
C.	Kurla and Bandra	Nothing to Water Revenue.
D.	Private users by Meter...	As. 6.
E	„ „ „ Rating	Pies 11.

13. It is well to compare these rates with those charged for water used for Trade Purposes at the following up-country manufacturing centres :—

Ahmedabad. 4 as. per 1,000 gallons for Trade and Domestic purposes.

Sholapur. { Pies 9·23 per 1,000 gallons up to 25,000 gallons per diem.
2 as. 4·8 p. „ „ „ above „ „ „

Madras. { 4 per cent. on Valuation with proportionate free allowance, which works out at about 4 as. 5·36 p. per 1,000 gallons.
Above 251,000 gallons per mensem 8 as. per 1,000 gallons.

Nagpur. { 1 an. 7·2 p. per 1,000 gallons for Industrial purposes.
5 as. 4 p. „ „ „ „ Domestic purposes.

14. From the above tables it appears that, whereas it is an axiom in Municipal finance that water for Trade purposes should be charged at a rate lower than that charged to Domestic users, and whereas this principle is observed in centres to which Bombay is supposed to set an example of enlightenment, in this city the classes that notoriously waste "the major part" of the city's water-supply (see letter of Municipal Commissioner, No. 5107 of 1898-99) may do so at a charge which comes to eleven pies per thousand gallons, while any one who wishes to use the water for the development of the industries on which the prosperity of those classes and of the city itself depends has to pay twelve annas per thousand, or thirteen times as much.

15. It is explained in the statement submitted this year to Counsel that a sum of Rs. 4,38,000 would fall to be paid by the Corporation for water used by it in the public service during 1901-2. The said sum is understood to represent charges for water at the following rates :—

As. 4 per 1,000 gallons, for gardens, latrines, urinals, flushing cisterns, &c., road water and playing fountains and new works.

As. 10 per 1,000 gallons for milch cattle stables.

" " " " " " all other properties.

16. It is now proposed to charge :—

As. 4 per 1,000 gallons for Biggaris and Halalkhores' chawls only for which rent is realized ; for the Dhobiwada, milch cattle stables and new works. No other properties to be charged.

17. Under the old system, the City credited the Water Revenue on the basis which is now estimated to yield Rs. 4,38,000. Since such credits brought no actual revenue to the Department, certain deficits arose ; and it has been stated by the Municipal Commissioner (see para. 2 of the letter already referred to) that in a period of eleven years the Corporation has made good deficits to an amount averaging Rs. 3,00,000 per annum. The City has thus in effect paid out of general funds, water tax to an average amount of three lakhs per annum. It is now proposed to so regulate the charges on Municipal property that of the three lakhs only Rs. 30,600 will be paid by the Corporation (see letter of the Municipal Commissioner, No. 11901, para. 5) or about ten per centum of the former actual payment, and to take from the other users of water the whole of the revenue required. Thus the payers of water rates will have in this respect alone a liability of some Rs. 2,70,000 more than formerly ; and the house-owner, whose latrines and gutters are of sufficiently primitive and insanitary type, will have these places washed out at the expense of the mill-owner whose industry is starved for want of cheap water and who is at present invited to incur further responsibility by constructing, for the behoof of the people accustomed to waste water, chawls which will be supplied by meter.

18. It also appears from certain queries addressed to Counsel that there is in contemplation an arrangement whereby the amount of water sold to Kurla and Bandra should be left out of account in estimating the rate to be charged to the other classes of users, A, D, and E. In other words, those three classes of users are to pay, in return for such water as they use, a sum covering the entire cost of the supply to this City and to Bandra and Kurla. They are to meet all capital charges upon the works ; but the proceeds of such surplus water as those works may yield are to be appropriated by the Corporation, not to financing the charges in question, but to any purpose they may at the moment approve, whether related to water or not.

		Gallons.
19. If from the entire supply of		36,000,000
	Gallons.	
We deduct Wastage, 4 %	1,440,000	...
Municipal purposes	1,547,000	...
Sold to Kurla and Bandra	1,28,000	...
		3,115,000
There remains for consumption for private users and trade		32,885,000

20. These are represented by:—

	Gals.			Gals.
A. Trade purposes ...	1,705,000	or 5·18 o/o	of	32,885,000
B. Private users by Meter	1,247,200	„ 3·79 o/o	„	„
C. „ „ Rating	29,932,800	„ 91·03 o/o	„	„
	32,885,000	„ 100·00		

These percentages, then, represent the portion of the entire cost of water-supply to Bombay, which would fall to be borne by the different classes of users if there were uniformity of charge. But at present, as was shown in paragraphs 5, 10 and 12, water under Class A is paid for at a price which, in respect of Rateable Value, is three-and-a-quarter times as high as that charged under Class D ; while, in respect of cost per thousand gallons, it is more than thirteen times as high. It appears to have been ascertained that the deficits in the past have to a considerable extent been due to laxity in Rating, and that the improvement in the Water Revenue which has given rise to the contemplated revision of the charges has largely arisen from greater accuracy in this respect. But what appears to my Committee to be inexplicable is that the increase in the revenue so obtained is to be applied, not to the relief of the industries, which, in opposition to all practice in other countries, are singled out for a specially heavy burden, but to the easement of that class of property which has during the past admittedly paid less than its due share. Along with this class, unproductive works, such as gardens, etc., are to share all the benefits, while industries on which the prosperity of the City and its masses depends is the only constituent that is denied any relief. This is palpably inequitable ; and in the opinion of my Committee it illustrates unmistakably the strong reason they have had for urging that they ought, like the Chamber of Commerce, to be granted representation on the Corporation. At present they have no assurance that you are fully informed as to the gravity of the water question in relation to the cotton industry. It presses on that industry in a variety of ways ; and as a striking example of its pernicious effects they desire me to point out to you that in all Bombay there is practically no such thing as calico-printing known. There are great and growing markets for printed goods in Africa and elsewhere ; but Bombay is powerless to do anything to secure its share of those markets. The sole reason for this is that the charge for water used for industrial purposes in this City is so high that no one can afford to carry out the bleaching that must precede printing. During the years 1891-92 to 1900-1901, the leading dye-works in Bombay have paid Rs. 3,36,232 in water taxation or an average annual charge of Rs. 33,623, which is no less than 153·74 per centum on the rateable value of the property. It will thus be seen that, instead of industries being the one class of consumers to be debarred from the benefit of a readjustment of rates, it is desirable on broad economic grounds to grant those industries the maximum of relief, and to do so with such promptitude as will enable Bombay even yet to secure some hold on the markets now being seized by competitors more fortunately placed.

21. But my Committee fear that if the arrangements now contemplated be carried out, all hope for the relief of their already embarrassed industry will be indefinitely postponed. They therefore instruct me to represent to you in the most urgent manner the expediency on broad economic grounds of relieving industry of the insupportable burden at present placed on it, and of readjusting the water taxation of the general public in such a way that each class shall pay for the quantity of water it in fact consumes or wastes.

22. I am to beg that you will be so good as to communicate this letter to the Standing Committee and the Corporation, and to this end I enclose 72 copies.

I have, &c.,

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,

Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay, 13th January 1902.

To

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER
FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

Since the 14th November, when I had the honour to address you on the subject of the charges made in Bombay for water used for trade purposes, my Committee have acquired specific information which corroborates the comparisons, drawn in their previous letter, between the said rates and those charged in British industrial towns. Concerned as you necessarily are for the prosperity of the City and its chief industry, and recognising as you must the injustice and the injuriousness of the present incidence of the water taxation, you will doubtless be glad to have officially before you facts which are probably in your personal knowledge but which can best be brought to the public cognizance by some such presentation. I am, therefore, instructed to show by a comparison between the Bombay system of water taxation and the system in force in the leading industrial centres of Great Britain,—namely, Manchester, Oldham, Bolton, Blackburn and Glasgow—the decisive disabilities under which the Bombay industries at present labour in this respect.

2. I am to point out that in all these centres, where the modern conditions of industrial competition have compelled a strict conformity with sound economic principles, the fullest effect is given to the following axioms :—

(*a*) That water used in large quantities in those productive operations by which the community exists shall be charged for at rates lower than are charged for ordinary domestic purposes.

(*b*) That in proportion as the consumption of water by any individual person or corporation for such productive purposes increases, a reduction shall be made in the scale of charge.

(*c*) That unproductive works such as gardens, &c., shall pay at a rate higher than productive works or domestic establishments.

The principal exception to this rule is furnished by Glasgow, which in Municipal matters is regarded as, in many respects, a model modern city ; but since it is exceptional by virtue of the adoption of a general and uniform meter charge lower than any to be found among the other cities cited (*i.e.*, 4*d.* per 1,000 gallons) it cannot be instanced in opposition to the principle stated. In Glasgow, it is true, water for trade purposes is paid for at the same rate as is charged to domestic users. But that rate is four pence per thousand gallons, so that the domestic user in Glasgow pays a rate equivalent to 436 per cent. of what his Bombay prototype pays, while the Glasgow manufacturer pays a rate only one-third as heavy as his Bombay competitor. The significance of these facts is apparent to anyone who knows the importance of the Glasgow dyeing industry. It may be said that in respect of private users the comparison is a false one, seeing that it is instituted between a charge by meter and a charge by rating. But a manufacturer is concerned only with the effective difference between the two rates of cost—with the price he has to pay as compared with the price paid by his rival—and I am instructed to submit that so great a disparity prejudicial to Bombay trade in itself furnishes the strongest possible argument for the general adoption of meters throughout the City. This, however, cannot be brought about until such a rate by valuation shall have been instituted as will induce house-owners to adopt meter voluntarily.

3. Since it is obviously impossible to bring out in a letter all the details of the various scales of charge in force in the towns mentioned, and which in each case are embodied in tables of 20 to 30 pages, I have adopted the following method of showing at a glance what is the industrial

effect of the various charges. A hypothetical industrial establishment is taken, having that rateable value which was found to be the average of the 40 Bombay establishments dealt with in my last letter. The actual average so found was Rs. 22,326, but for simplicity Rs. 22,000 is taken. In the same way, while the average annual water consumption of those forty establishments was found to be 3,597,171 gallons, the round figure of 3,600,000 gallons is taken. Since these figures are applied to the hypothetical Bombay establishment as well as to those in Britain, the ratio of taxation to valuation appears as 12·3 instead of the actual 12·9 per centum. But for purposes of comparison the formula is good. Taking, then, such an hypothetical establishment, the following costs and percentages are found :—

	Price per 1,000 Gallons, Annas or pence.	Total cost per annum, Rs. a.	Ratio to valuation. o/o	Relation Bombay to others.
Bombay	12	2,700 0	12·3	100
Oldham	8·3	1,865 6	8·48	69·16
Manchester	7·76	1,746 8	7·94	64·66
Blackburn	7·76	1,746 8	7·94	64·66
Bolton	6	1,350 0	6·14	50·00
Glasgow	4	900 0	4·09	33·3

These figures are the more easily remembered that there is a fortuitous resemblance between the prices per thousand and the percentage ratios to valuation. They show the enormous advantage held by the manufacturers in Britain, and to a large extent account for the inability of Bombay to compete with them in important foreign markets. In order that the comparison may be complete, I am instructed also to furnish you with the following statement showing the cost in Bombay and elsewhere of working a dyeworks having the rateable value and water consumption returned by the typical dyeworks in this City :—

	Price per 1,000 Gallons, Annas or pence.	Total cost per annum, Rupees.	Ratio to valuation. o/o	Relation Bombay to others.
Bombay	12	33,623	153·74	100·00
Oldham	6	16,161	73·46	50·00
Blackburn	"	"	"	"
Bolton	"	"	"	"
Manchester	4·85	13,236	60·16	39·13
Glasgow	4	10,941	49·73	33·3

4. In the absence of exact information as to the average consumption of water by private users paying water rates by valuation in the British cities treated of, it is impossible to work out the cost per thousand gallons to such users as has been done in Bombay. But these ratings range as high as 7½ to 8 per cent. as against Bombay's 4 per cent., and it is perfectly evident that, having in view the relatively small quantity of water used in domestic establishments, the cost per thousand gallons for such purposes is greatly in excess of the price for trade purposes.

5. With my letter of the 14th November, I forwarded seventy-two printed copies for favour of distribution to the Corporation and the Standing Committee ; and on the 22nd idem a further twenty-five copies were furnished for a like purpose at the request of the Municipal Secretary. Being informed that certain Members of those bodies have not received the copies destined for them, my Committee fear that you have found the desired distribution inconvenient, and they have accordingly directed me to forward a copy of this letter to each of the gentlemen in question together with a copy of the letter of the 14th November.

I have, &c.,

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,

Secretary.

Appendix C.

Indian Trade and British Representatives abroad.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

To BOMBAY, 11*th October* 1901.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY.

SIR,

With a letter No. 4558, dated 9th August 1886, this Association had the honour to receive, from the Government of Bombay in the Political Department, a reference emanating from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs "as to what greater measure of support might be afforded by British Representatives abroad to British trade." On the 22nd February following the Association communicated to Government certain recommendations in the matter. One of these was that Consular Officers should send to London monthly, or at least quarterly, reports of the leading articles of trade in their markets, and that these should in London be collated in volumes relating to the various descriptions of goods, so that information might be easily obtained by persons interested in any particular description. A second recommendation, and that to which I have the honour more particularly to refer, was that Consular Officers might send copies of their reports direct to the Indian Government, so that they might within reasonable time be made available to Indian commercial men.

2. Along with the letter of the Bombay Government No. 6757 of 1887 this Association received a copy of a Foreign Office Letter, dated 6th July 1887, in which occurred the following passage :—"Lord Salisbury, however, sees some difficulty in carrying into effect the suggestion that Reports from H. M. Representatives in Asia and Eastern Africa should be sent in duplicate direct to the Indian Foreign Office. Apart from the serious additional labour which such a course would of necessity entail, His Lordship is of opinion that the primary publication of such reports would be carried out under the direction of the Foreign Secretary, as frequent expurgations are necessary at times, and considerable confusion might arise if a dual publication in India and London were once attempted. As matters at present stand, H. M. Representatives at Pekin Legation as well as the Consulates of Bangkok, Zanzibar and Mozambique are in direct correspondence with the Government of India, and Lord Salisbury has no doubt but that any special information with regard to openings for trade, state of crop, etc., which the Indian Government might require could readily be obtained from the British Representatives at the places in question."

3. The need for some such official assistance as was discussed in the correspondence above referred to has been felt with increasing intensity by Indian trade since that time; and the delay attending the transmission of Consular Reports to London, their revision in that place, their printing and their transit to India, is such that, when added to the delay that must be allowed for even the most expeditious despatch of goods to African or Asiatic Ports, it renders most speculative any effort to act upon the advice contained in them. So much so that, plainly speaking, they are for all practical purposes useless to trade in India. The effect is that at the present time, when all Foreign Powers have in the Indian Ports Representatives who keep them informed about trade, Indian Merchants are virtually devoid of any but private information regarding such openings as may exist in foreign ports, and recent Consular reports contain references to Indian commodities (for instance the cotton material known as Kaniki) which are being entirely displaced by German imitations. The Consuls appear to send patterns of such goods and those in competition with them to London, but the merchants most directly concerned are not communicated with. It has been argued in certain quarters that a mercantile community ought to rely on its own enterprise to obtain the information it requires. My Committee

therefore desire me to mention that the consideration which commonly prevents an individual trader from taking steps to acquire such information on the chance of business, is that whereas he incurs very serious expenses in sending an agent to report, he knows quite well that as soon as the information has been obtained and acted upon, others who have not borne any share in the expenditure will come in and profit by it to the injury of the market he has found. It is not necessary to show here the enormous importance to Indian trade of accurate and timely information about the Asiatic and East African markets; and my Committee are confident that Government will recognise the expediency of arranging for the supply of such information.

4. It would seem that in view of the existence of British Representatives in most of the markets, the most practical arrangement would be one to be concluded with the Imperial Foreign Office to the end that patterns and information of specifically commercial nature should be forwarded promptly and directly to the respective Governments in the various centres of Indian trade or to the Chambers of Commerce in such centres. The objection made by the Foreign Office in 1887 might it is hoped be obviated by strictly limiting the information to be so communicated to a prescribed formula which would leave no scope for matter that might require such "expurgation" as Lord Salisbury referred to. For practical trade purposes it would be sufficient if commercial houses were put promptly in possession of information upon the points set forth in the draft schedule* which I have the honour to submit, and my Committee earnestly hope that H. E. the Governor may be pleased to take the matter into consideration and make such representations as he conceives to be most likely to attain the end in view.

I have, &c.,
FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Secretary.

Appendix D.

Excise Duties on Cotton Goods.

UPPER INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
CAWNPORE, *8th April* 1901.

THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

Representations have been made to this Chamber in connection with the Excise Duty levied on Mill-made cloth produced in India, and it has been argued that in cases where it can be demonstrated that a Mill has not conducted its weaving at a profit a remission of the duty levied on its outturn of cloth should be given by Government.

I am directed to solicit an expression of your views on this aspect of the case, and to enquire whether in your opinion a memorial to Government, either for the absolute abolition of the duty or for rebatement in instances where Mills are working at a loss, would be productive of any good results.

Yours faithfully,
W. B. WISHART,
Secretary.

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* See page 19.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *8th June* 1901.

THE SECRETARY,
UPPER INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
CAWNPORE.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th April and reminders, and to express their regret for the unavoidable delay that has attended their reply.

That delay has been due to several considerations, one of which was that this Association had some time ago renewed its representations to Government for the abolition of the Excise Duties and daily expected a reply.

That reply has now been received and it is so explicit in its statement of intention to retain the Import and Excise Duties conjointly as a "permanent part of the fiscal arrangements of India," that the Committee could not expect any good results from such a representation as you propose.

Yours faithfully,
FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Secretary.

Appendix E.

Import Duties in China.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *6th July* 1901.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

Under instructions given by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association at their monthly meeting held yesterday, I have the honour to submit to Government a respectful expression of the very serious view they take of the possible substantial enhancement of the Import Duties in China for the service of the Indemnity Loan.

2. My Committee, as the representatives of that branch of trade whose interests would probably be most seriously affected by the measure now being canvassed, feel it incumbent on them to make timely declaration of the forebodings with which the bare possibility of such a measure inspires them; and they believe that the practical knowledge possessed by many of the members of this Association of the conditions governing the trade with China will be recognised by Government as entitling them to speak with some authority in the matter.

3. It is equally in the knowledge of Government that these conditions are already most unfavourable and that the growing competition in the Further East, together with other factors which need not here be discussed, have in fact produced an increasing depression in the trade in

question, with the effect that many mills are closed and that the quantities of Indian yarn and piece-goods, respectively, exported to China showed in the year 1900, the following declines as compared with 1899:—

	1899	1900	per cent. decline.
Indian Piece-goods, bales	3,034	1,080	64·4
Do. Yarn „	579,619	253,331	56·3

4. In view of these circumstances and of facts in the knowledge of all who are engaged in the trade, my Committee have no hesitation in saying that a measure bringing the present duties to anything like ten per cent. would go far to destroy the industry they have built up under many discouragements. If means could be found of abolishing the internal transit charges in China and instituting an effective system of excise on local industries, to be devoted equally to the service of the loan the injury anticipated would be mitigated, and the Bond-holders would be assured against loss. But the Committee share with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs the gravest doubts as to whether the internal charges could be abolished or Excise made effective in China; and if these two safeguards were not secured the effect of any substantial increase in the Import Duties would be to cripple, if not to kill, one of India's leading industries and to frustrate the very purpose of that increase by destroying the source of the desired revenue and calling into being a local competition which would finally prevent its restoration.

5. My Committee gratefully recognise that the Imperial Government have shown that they are sensible of the dangers attending the measures proposed; but they desire me to beg that His Excellency the Governor may be pleased to communicate urgently with H. E. the Viceroy to the end that representations may be addressed to the Home Government by cable in confirmation of the misivings expressed by Ministers in Parliment and elsewhere.

I have, &c.,
FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Secretary.

No. 4998 OF 1901.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 17*th July* 1901.

To THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed by the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 6th instant, protesting against any proposal to finance the Indemnity demanded by the Powers from the Chinese Government by means of an enhancement of Import duties, and to state that a copy of the letter has been forwarded to the Government of India.

2. I am to add that at the instance of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce a telegram was sent by the Government of India to the Secretary of State on the 3rd instant regarding the serious consequences that will ensue to the Indian Cotton Mill industry if the Chinese Import duties on cotton are increased. A telegram has also been sent by the Government of India to the Secretary of State stating that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce support the view of the Bengal Chamber.

I have, &c.,
J. MEAD,
Under-Secretary to Government.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 26*th September* 1901.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to communicate to you the following telegram received by the Government of India from H. M. Secretary of State, dated 13th September 1901 :—

" Protocol of Agreement. Powers and China. Signed 7th September last. Import " Duties effective 5 per cent. on Maritime imports including articles hitherto free, except rice, " cereals, foreign flour, come into force from 7th November next. Exception solely for mer- " chandise *en route*, 10 days at the latest. After signature duties will be *ad valorem* pending " conversion into specific with least possible delay."

Yours faithfully,
FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Secretary.

No. 6888 OF 1901.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 2*nd October* 1901.

To

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

In continuation of the letter from this Government, No. 4998, dated 17th July last, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Association, a copy of the Memorandum from the Government of India, No. 4786 S. R., dated 13th September 1901, and of its accompaniments.

I have, &c.,
J. MEAD,
Under-Secretary to Government.

Memorandum from the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4786-S.R. dated 13th September 1901—Forwarding copy of the following despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 116-Revenue, dated 16th August 1901 :—

" With reference to your telegrams dated the 3rd and 10th July and your letters of the 4th and 11th July, reporting the representations made by the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce as to the serious consequences to India of an increase in the Chinese import duties on cotton, I forward, for the information of your Government, copy of a letter* which I have received from the Foreign Office on the subject.

* Letter dated 20th July 1901.

" 2. Having considered in Council the statement of facts contained in that letter I do not think that any further representation on my part in behalf of the Indian Cotton Mill industry is practicable. The higher duties which the Chinese Government, contemplate imposing will affect the British Cotton industry as well as the Indian, and special treatment of the latter is obviously not possible.

"3. I observe that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in their letter dated the 27th June and addressed to your Government state that, in China, fiscal protection is already given to locally-produced goods, and urge that this protection will be increased by higher import duties. I am given to understand that the only protection which the cotton mill industry in China enjoys is the indirect effect of the import duties, which are levied for revenue purposes, and I am informed that these duties are imposed on imported raw cotton goods, and that the local mills in China use, to a large extent, Indian-grown cotton in preference to Chinese cotton, which is reported to be weighted by heavy inland taxation. In the contemplated enhancement of the cotton duties the present specific duty on imported raw cotton will be raised, like the present duties on cotton goods, to an effective five per cent. *ad valorem* rate. Having regard to these circumstances I am disposed to hope that the revision of the Chinese tariff may have a smaller protective effect as regards the cotton industry than is apprehended.

"4. The fears expressed in the memorial of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce as to the effect of an enhancement of the existing duties to an effective 10 per cent. *ad valorem* rate are obviously based on erroneous information as to what is proposed to be done."

Letter, dated 20th July 1901, from the Foreign Office.

The Marquess of Lansdowne has had under his consideration your letters of the 5th and 12th instants, relative to the representations of the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce, as to the effect on the Indian Cotton Mill industry of any increase on the Chinese duty on cottons.

I am directed by His Lordship to explain that the special rates now levied on cotton goods imported into China were fixed in 1858 and were calculated on a basis of five per cent. *ad valorem*, but that owing to fluctuations in value these rates no longer represent an *ad valorem* equivalent of five per cent. The Chinese Government are entitled by treaty to a periodical revision of the tariff, and in these circumstances His Majesty's Government could not refuse their assent, in conjunction with the other Powers now engaged in negotiations with China, to the duties being replaced on the treaty basis of an effective five per cent. It is, of course, impossible that an exception should be made in favour of Indian cottons.

His Majesty's Government have intimated that, should they at some future time find it advisable to agree to any increase in the tariff beyond the treaty rate of five per cent., they will require from the Chinese Government, by way of compensation, the grant of commercial advantages, and it is not their intention to arrive at a decision with regard to these, until they have ascertained the views of those concerned in the China trade.

Appendix F.

Packing of Bales of Yarn for Eastern Ports.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *4th November* 1901.

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to beg that you will be so good as to refer to your letter to this Association, dated 8th August 1893, on the subject of the packing of bales of yarn for the Eastern Ports, and also to the Circular on the same subject issued by you to Shippers and Mill Agents on the 8th February of the same year.

2. In that Circular it is stated that "Steamers do not recognise claims arising from insufficient packing, and attention is called to the necessity of using at least 14 oz. Hessians with a paper or tarpaulin lining." Since that time Shippers would appear in the main to have kept in view this specification of sufficient packing ; but reports have recently been received by this Association to the effect that certain houses that had observed it under the impression that they were so making themselves secure, have none the less had their claims for ship-damage refused on the old ground of insufficient packing.

3. I am, therefore, to beg that you will favour my Committee with some information as to the reasons for such refusal. Shippers appear to have been willing throughout to make any reasonable arrangements in respect of packing ; but my Committee imagine it can scarcely be intended by your Company to contend that all bales sent by your ships should be packed in such a way as to insure the ship against every possible risk that may arise in some instances through negligence on the part of the ship. Such refusals as appear to have recently been made would be tantamount to a repudiation of any responsibility whatever on the part of the vessel, and this is naturally felt to be inequitable by Shippers who had conceived themselves to be doing everything in respect of packing which the Shipping Companies themselves had indicated as necessary and reasonable.

Yours faithfully,
FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Secretary.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
BOMBAY, 13*th November* 1901.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant with reference to certain claims for alleged ship-damage to bales of yarn shipped by this Company's vessels to China which have not been entertained there on account of insufficient packing. Claims for damage must be made in accordance with the terms of the Bill of Lading, not at port of shipment, but at destination, where the cargo is surveyed if necessary. You do not give the names of the shippers referred to, the ships in which these consignments went forward, or the port of destination, and, in the absence of these particulars, I am unable to make further enquiries into the matter. But I may add that a short time ago our Hongkong Superintendent wrote to me that claims had been made on a number of bales shipped here during the S.-W. monsoon months, which he had declined to entertain as they were covered with a single thin gunny with only the usual paper linings.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 7*th December* 1901.

FRANK RITCHIE, ESQ.,
SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. COY.,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed by the Committee of the Millowners' Association to thank you for your letter of the 13th November, in which you reply to the Committee's representations on the subject of the non-payment of claims for ship-damage to yarn shipped in your vessels to China

on the ground that the bales had been insufficiently packed or covered. I am to say in reply that my Committee had not conceived that any practical purpose for the future would be served by discussion of the details of cases in the past in which claims have been so rejected, and for this reason they confined themselves to an enquiry as to whether such rejection indicated a departure from the definition of sufficient packing given in the circular of the 8th February 1893. The present state of uncertainty must be disadvantageous to all parties ; and I am therefore to beg that you will favour my Committee with a statement as to whether or not the packing described in the said Circular as quoted in my letter of the 4th November (not 14th as stated in yours), is still regarded by you as sufficient.

Yours faithfully,
FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Secretary.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
BOMBAY, 13*th December* 1901.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant on the subject of claims for damage to bales of yarn.

As already pointed out claims for damage are always settled at port of destination, and as it therefore necessarily rests with the steamer agents there to decide the question of liability, you will understand that it is somewhat beyond my jurisdiction to lay down a hard-and-fast rule without, at any rate, first referring to them. They naturally are the best judges whether bales have been protected sufficiently, as they are in a position to form an opinion by results, but I have no objection, if you so desire, to consult with them with the object of ultimately defining what should be regarded as sufficient.

You do not mention the port at which the dispute referred to arose, but I assume it is Hongkong, whence a short time ago I received advices that a number of claims had been preferred on bales which were protected solely by a single thin gunny and paper which was quite insufficient for the ordinary wear and tear in handling during loading and discharge.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 13*th January* 1902.

FRANK RITCHIE, ESQ.,
SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. COY., LD.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th December written in continuation of correspondence about the definition of sufficient packing for bales shipped by your vessels. In that letter you offer to consult with your Agents in the Eastern Ports "with the object of ultimately defining what should

be regarded as sufficient." I am to point out that, as stated in my letter of the 4th November last, it has been conceived that the Circular of the 8th February, 1893, had already defined what should be regarded as sufficient; and in my letter of the 7th ultimo I expressly begged that you would favour the Committee with a statement as to whether or not the packing described in the said Circular was still regarded by you as sufficient. Since you consider that it will be necessary to consult your Agents in the East before giving a reply to that question, and since, in spite of the facts mentioned, you apparently attach importance to the terms in which the object of such consultation is stated by you, I am to beg that you will undertake it at your early convenience with the object of ultimately defining what should be regarded as sufficient.

Yours faithfully,
FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Secretary.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
BOMBAY, 16*th January* 1902.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, with further reference to the question of a definition of what constitutes sufficient packing for bales of yarn. I have already pointed out that decisions of this nature rest rather with the Agent at destination than at port of shipment, but I have now, as has been suggested, written to the Company's representatives in China on the subject.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent.

Appendix G.

Halalkhore Charges.

THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, 20*th September* 1901.

To
THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

Re : *Special Halalkore Tax for Chawls in connection with Mills.*

As you may be aware ourselves as well as the Manockjee Petit Mills and other Mills have built chawls near their Mills for their own workmen. As you know the idea of this was started by our late Senior the Hon. Mr. Nowrosjee N. Wadia, C.I.E., during the first year of plague in 1897, when the mortality amongst the mill hands especially was very great, and in order to reduce this he brought forward the proposition that Millowners should put up for their workmen chawls in the mill compound or any land adjacent to it, where their own workmen can reside in

healthy and sanitary residences which can be properly looked after and kept always in a cleanly state, so that the workmen of their mills can live in healthy quarters and keep their health and be better able to stand hard labour at the mills. Agreeing with this proposal the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company in their three mills put up chawls containing 291 rooms and we put up four rows of chawls at the Textile containing 94 rooms and at our Dye Works eight rows containing 96 rooms and these chawls have fulfilled all the expectations with which they were built. Lately the Millowners' Association put themselves in correspondence with the Bombay Improvement Trust with the view of starting a scheme for the Trust to build chawls on certain conditions for mill hands near the mills, and if this idea of the Millowners' Association is to be carried out on an extensive scale the sooner all hindrances against this are removed the better.

Foremost amongst these is the system lately adopted by the Municipal Commissioner with the sanction of the Standing Committee of levying Halalkhor Tax for these chawls based on basket-loads carried out of privies. You will remember when 5 years ago the question of Halalkhor Tax for the mills themselves was under dispute, the then Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Snow, wanted to charge on the same basis and it was strenuously opposed by the Association on principle and finally a mutual agreement was made between the Municipality and the Millowners' Association to charge 1 (one) Rupee per head per year. The Municipal Commissioner now insists upon re-introducing this objectionable principle as regards the chawls. As we stated above in our Textile Mills we put four blocks containing 94 Kholies which are let out to workmen at Rs. 2 each. The whole of these chawls cost us Rs 34,345 exclusive of land, or taking into consideration the value of the land Rs. 40,000 (forty thousand) in round figures. At the rate of Rs. 2 for 94 rooms the rent recovered is Rs. 188 per month or Rs. 2,256 per year. The Municipality have assessed these chawls at an annual nett rental of Rs. 2,035 per year on which they charge 10½ per cent. for General Charges and 4 per cent. for Water Tax, in all 14½ per cent. equal to Rs. 295-1-2 per year and Halalkhor Tax of Rs. 32-13-7 per month=Rs. 394-3 per year. This annual amount of Halalkhor Tax is based on the calculation of 9 basket-loads of excreta carried away every day, while according to the usual 3 per cent. on the nett rental they charge in Town, the Halalkhor Tax ought to come to Rs. 61-0-9 a year. So you will see they are charging Halalkhor Tax 6½ times more or nearly at the rate of about 19½ per cent. on the nett rental value. We find by careful observation at the mills that the special halalkhor kept at the chawls attends the privies twice daily about an hour or an hour and-a-half at a time. Now a full-time halalkhor cannot be costing more than Rs. 11 to the Municipality and if he only attends 3 hours a day or quarter time the charge leviable ought in reason to be Rs. 2-12 per month against Rs. 32-13-7, which is exorbitant. When for General Tax, Water Tax and Halalkhor Tax as much as 34 per cent. has to be paid on the nett rental, valuation, *i. e.*, on Rs. 2,035, Rs. 689-4-2, there is left in the hands of the mill only Rs. 1,566-11-10 which is equal to Rs. 3·91 per cent. on the money invested by the mill on the chawls (whitewashing, ramosees, sweeper, depreciation, &c., &c., being left to be paid out of this meagre return).

We think therefore the subject is of such importance to the Millowners as a body that the Association should address a representation to the Standing Committee inquiring why the Millowners' chawls should be charged so exorbitantly for Halalkhor Tax, while it does not make any special charge to any other chawls in Bombay, an anomaly which our Association ought strongly to protest against. We also do not think the Municipality can legally make such an exorbitant profit as it does by charging Rs. 32-13-7 when the cost to it is Rs. 2-12 for the service.

We therefore shall be obliged if the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association will take this matter into consideration without delay and come to some satisfactory arrangement on this point with the Bombay Municipality. Otherwise we are sure no other Millowner will care to lay out chawls like ours if they are to bring in a poor return on the money invested, while the slight improvement in the health enjoyed by their

workmen is not sufficiently adequate to compensate them for this poor return. The primary duty of every Municipality is to do everything in its power to promote the health of the people and not to make money out of them or to throw useless hindrances in the way of persons who try and assist it in promoting the general welfare and health of the people.

We are, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
For the Textile Manfg. Company, Ltd.,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *4th November* 1901.

To

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER
FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

Complaints have been received by this Association that in respect of certain chawls erected by members of this Association for the accommodation of their mill hands, demand has been made for Halalkhor Tax calculated at a special rate upon the basis of the basket-loads removed. After consideration of the facts, the Committee have directed me to communicate with you on the subject in full confidence that you will recognise the correctness of the objection which I now have the honour to submit to you. I am instructed to put before you the details of a particular case.

2. Some years ago, and with a view to that sanitary housing of the working classes which was understood to be desired by the Municipality, the owners of a mill in Bombay erected for the accommodation of their hands four blocks of chawls containing 94 rooms in all, which are let at a rent of Rs. 2 each. These chawls cost Rs. 34,345 exclusive of land, or with land, say, Rs. 40,000. The annual rental of the rooms, if fully occupied, would be Rs. 2,256. They are assessed at an annual nett rental of Rs. 2,035. On this amount the Corporation charges 10½ per cent. for general charges and 4 per cent. for water tax, in all 14½ per cent., or Rs. 295½; Halalkore tax is charged at the rate of Rs. 32-13-7 per month or Rs. 394-3-0 per year. This charge is said to be based on the calculation of 9 basket-loads of excreta carried away every day; while according to the usual 3 per cent. on the nett rental the tax ought to come to Rs. 62-0-9 per annum. The actual charge is therefore 6½ times the normal charge or about 19½ per cent. on the nett rental value. Thus for General Tax, Water Tax and Halalkhore Tax no less than 34 per cent. of the nett rental valuation has to be paid; that is to say, that of Rs. 2,035, there remains to the Millowner only Rs. 1,566-11-10 or Rs. 3·91 per cent. on the money invested in the chawls (whitewashing, ramosees, sweeper, depreciation, etc., falling to be paid out of this meagre return).

3. You may possibly be aware that this Association has been at considerable trouble to arrange with the Bombay Improvement Trust a scheme under which it would be possible for its members to co-operate with that body by the erection, in connection with the various mills, of chawls for the more sanitary housing of the working classes. I may say that a basis for some such scheme is believed to have been found, taxation being estimated for at the usual rates and that until the appearance of this new factor, there seemed to be hope that it would be put in practice by a number of the members. But my Committee are confident that you will recognise the prohibitive effect of such charges as I now have the honour to lay before you, and the expediency of making in respect of chawls erected for the purpose named, some arrangement which would give Millowners assurance that their co-operation for the benefit of the public health will not involve them in monetary loss.

4. While my Committee are aware that the special charge of one rupee per head of the employés in the mills, at present in force is not intended to apply to buildings intended for the residence of managers and other servants of the Companies, they conceive that the fact of its being paid by the Millowners in respect of the same hands who occupy the chawls in question ought to count towards abatement instead of enhancement of the tax on the residential premises. Under the system now being adopted a Millowner erecting chawls for his hands would thus pay double tax ; and I need scarcely say that if such is to be the case there will at once be an end of all proposals to give effect to the wishes of the Corporation and Improvement Trust in respect of improved dwellings for the working classes.

5. I am to say that the special charge is, in the opinion of the Committee, not in accordance with Section 172 (3) of the Municipal Act, but for the present they desire me to represent to you only the inequity and inexpediency of imposing upon persons, engaging in a scheme of what they conceived to be public utility, a charge not imposed on the ordinary owner of residential chawls in the City.

6. I am therefore to beg that you will be so good as to take this matter into consideration at your earliest convenience, as certain members had already been entertaining the idea of erecting chawls for their hands; and until some reasonable arrangement in regard to taxation can be come to all such projects will probably be abandoned.

7. I am further to request that you will be so good as to lay this letter before the Standing Committee and the Corporation.

I have, &c.,
FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Secretary.

No. 2174 of 1901-1902.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, *13th November* 1901.

To

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, and in reply have the honour to state that the matter has already been brought to my notice and has received my careful attention.

2. After a consideration of all the questions involved, prominent among which is the heavy actual cost of the removal of night-soil from the larger chawls—a cost which very considerably exceeds the 3 per cent. Halalkhor Tax on the assessed value of the buildings, I have decided to discontinue treating large chawls as buildings on which special halalkhor charges should be levied. From the commencement, therefore, of the next financial year the buildings to which you refer will be charged at the valuation rate and will not be subject to the special charge. This will I hope entirely remove the grievance of which your Association complain.

3. I would merely add with reference to your para. 5 that the legality of the charge has already been repeatedly challenged in the Civil Courts and the decisions have invariably justified the Municipal Commissioner's action.

I have, &c.,
W. D. SHEPPARD,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Appendix H.

Housing of Mill Hands.

No. 2214.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST,
ALBERT BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 19*th September* 1900.

To

THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

Enquiry having been made by the Trustees as to the extent of accommodation that has been provided by employers of labour for the poorer and working classes generally, I am directed to append a statement showing the result of that enquiry.

2. It will be seen that, comparatively, very little has been done by employers of labour to house their work-people.

3. It has been explained that the accommodation to be provided by the Board, if restricted to housing only those displaced in the execution of improvement and street schemes, will deal only partially with the problem of housing the poorer and working classes of the City as a whole, and as concerted action on the part of employers of labour in this matter would have the best results in the improvement of the general health of their labourers and staff, I am directed to urge on you the need for further co-operation with the Trustees in their effort to provide accommodation on sanitary principles at rates of rent within the means of their employés of the really poor and working classes.

I have, &c.,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATOIN,
BOMBAY, 4*th October* 1901.

THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

SIR,

Under the instructions of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2214 of the 19th ultimo, and to convey to you their thanks for the information which you have been good enough to furnish regarding the house accommodation at present provided by employers of labour for the poorer and working classes in Bombay.

I am to say that the Committee, while willing to further co-operate with the Trustees in their efforts to provide suitable accommodation for the labourers employed in the Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in Bombay, are of opinion that any further action in the direction on their part will not fully achieve the object the Trustees have in view. Instances have occurred where suitable accommodation provided by many Millowners in Bombay, at rates of rent within the means of their employés, has not been availed of to the extent they anticipated and at the present time several chawls, specially erected by Millowners, remain largely unoccupied.

I have, &c.,
C. J. MICHAEL,
Assistant Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *8th December* 1901.

To

THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter of the 4th October last, I am instructed to inform you that the possibility of effectually co-operating with the Improvement Trust in the housing of the working classes in Bombay has been occupying the attention of the Committee of this Association. The Committee, while willing, as already intimated to co-operate with the Trustees for the purpose stated, are in some doubt as to the precise form of co-operation desired, and have requested me to beg that you will afford them some indication in the matter.

I have, &c.,
FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Secretary.

No. 275.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST,
ALBERT BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, *29th January* 1901.

To

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

With reference to your letter dated the 8th December 1900, I am directed to inform you that the Trustees are undertaking the construction of a certain number of houses for the accommodation of the poorer and working classes in order to relieve congestion, but for financial and other reasons it is most desirable that large employers of labour should also be asked to provide quarters for their employés. It is co-operation of this kind that the Association was asked to give.

2. The Trustees will be prepared to assist the Association or any particular mills in every way in their power by securing sites for the location of such quarters wherever practicable and also by allotting the Board's lands for such purposes, on favorable terms, when such are available in suitable localities.

3. The Board will welcome any definite suggestions the Association may put forward in regard to other ways in which the Board can assist.

I have, &c.,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *13th April* 1901.

To

THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

SIR,

I am instructed by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to say that your letter of the 29th January last, on the subject of housing mill hands, was duly received, and that a Sub-Committee was appointed to formulate, if possible, some such definite suggestions for co-operation as were invited in the last paragraph of the said letter.

The Report of that Sub-Committee having now been considered, I am directed to lay before you the following heads of an agreement by which, it is believed, the purposes aimed at might in certain circumstances be effected. These are :—

(*a*) That where suitable land is available in the neighbourhood of a mill, and where the millowners shall be disposed to enter into the contemplated arrangement with the Trust, the said Trust should construct upon such lands chawls sufficient to the requirements of the mill's hands subject to the following conditions :—

(*b*) Each room in the said chawls to be of the following dimensions, *viz.* :—
Length 12'
Breadth 10'
Height 10'

(*c*) The cost per room not to exceed Rs. 350 including latrine arrangements and connections when necessary.

(*d*) The chawls to be built on land belonging to the mill.

(*e*) The mill to pay to the Trust a rental amounting to 4 per cent. per annum on the actual building outlay as above limited.

(*f*) In cases where the chawls are built on land acquired by the Trust, the mill to pay also 4 per cent. per annum on the actual value of the land at the time of building.

(*g*) Mills to pay to the Trust at least 2 per cent. per annum on building outlay as sinking fund with the option of redeeming in full at will.

(*h*) Mills to pay for all taxes and repairs.

(*i*) Payment made by millowners to the Trust on account of sinking fund to bear interest at 4 per cent. The reason for fixing this interest at 4 per cent. is simply that it may correspond with the 4 per cent. interest to be paid by the millowners upon the unredeemed portion of the original outlay. If the matter were an ordinary business speculation there might be some reason for allowing to the Trust a margin of profit in the matter; but the arrangement is being attempted at the instance of the Trust and in furtherance of its main objects; so that millowners, though glad to co-operate for purposes which they respect, would not be prepared to pay for the privilege of doing so. It should be added that if 4 per cent. were paid by the millowners and only 3½ by the Trust, there would be no inducement to redeem by lump payments.

(*j*) It cannot be undertaken that the chawls attached to a particular mill will be inhabited only by the hands belonging to that mill, because various members of a family often work in different mills. But this principle would be followed as far as possible.

(*k*) In the event of stoppage of a mill, the millowner must be free to let the rooms to persons other than his own hands.

Seeing that all lands ceded to the Trust by Government or the Municipality must, together with all property built thereon, revert to such body after 99 years from the date of such cession, the Trust could not alienate nor could a millowner in perpetuity acquire such land. No acquisition by the millowner of buildings erected on such land is therefore to be contemplated; and, although this, like the rest, would be a matter of arrangement between the individual millowner and the Trust, the Committee is disposed to think that the system will practically be restricted to lands which, being acquired by the Trust from sources other than those named, are not subject to the restrictions described.

I have, &c.,
FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Secretary.

No. 1380.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST,
ALBERT BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 28*th May* 1901.

To

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

With reference to your letter dated the 13th April 1901, I am directed to convey the thanks of the Trustees to your Association for having formulated their scheme for providing quarters for mill hands.

I am directed further to say that subject to detailed plans and estimates showing that it will be practicable to provide quarters at a maximum cost of Rs. 350 per room (12'×10'×10') inclusive of a rateable share of passages and sanitary requirements, the Board are willing to agree generally to the conditions laid down in your letter, but to safeguard their interests, the Board consider it necessary to impose the following conditions :—

(*a*) That repairs to the chawls shall be carried out to the Board's satisfaction until the buildings are redeemed by the sinking fund.

(*b*) That a formal lease for the occupation of the chawls be entered into by the mill concerned for the full period up to date of redemption.

(*c*) That the arrangement contemplated shall be terminable or subject to modification at any time at the discretion of the Board.

(*d*) That the Board reserve the right to decline to build for any particular mill without assigning any reason.

(*e*) That all minor details be settled by mutual agreement.

I have, &c.,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 11*th June* 1901.

To

THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

SIR,

I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, and to say that they await with interest the plans and estimates to which you therein refer.

I am to say that the purport of (*c*) in the conditions or reservations laid down by you appears a little obscure. I am therefore directed to enquire whether the Committee is right in interpreting the said clause to mean not that any arrangement that might be made with any Millowner on the lines suggested might afterwards be determined or modified at the discretion of the Board, but that the Board might at any time abandon or modify the said lines as the basis of such further arrangements as might be in contemplation.

I have, &c.,
FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Secretary.

No. 1546.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.
ALBERT BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 15*th June* 1901.

To
THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

With reference to your letter dated the 11th instant, I am directed to say that the Committee of the Association have correctly interpreted the meaning of condition (c).

I have, &c.,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Appendix I.

Rebates of Freight on shipments of Twist and Piece-goods by Associated Lines to China and Japan.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
BOMBAY, 12*th November* 1900.

To
THE CHAIRMAN,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

We beg to inform you that it has been decided, after a full and careful consideration of the matter in all its aspects, to reduce the present large rebate on Bale Goods from Bombay to the Straits, China and Japan.

Please therefore note that shipments of Twist and Piece-goods to the Straits, China and Japan by steamers sailing on and after the 1st January 1901, will be subject to a rebate of 10 per cent. instead of 25 per cent. as heretofore.

We are, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
E. SCARPA,
Agent, The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company.
T. BALDOVINO,
Agent, The Navigazione General Company.
V. SALAYANAG,
Manager, The Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 8*th December* 1900.

FRANK RITCHIE, ESQ., SUPDT., P. & O. S. N. Co.
E. SCARPA, ESQ., Agent, Austrian Lloyd.
F. BALDOVINO, ESQ., Agent, NAVIGAZIONE.
V. SALAYANAG, ESQ., MANAGER, NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

DEAR SIRS,

I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to acknowledge the receipt of the joint letter addressed to this Association on the 12th November by the four Companies that have hitherto allowed rebate at 25 per cent. on freight on shipments of Twist

and Piece-goods for the Straits and China. In that letter it is stated that the rebate on such shipments will be reduced from 25 per cent. to 10 per cent. with effect from the 1st January 1901.

The Committee consider that as no increase in rates of freight on Cotton to Japan has been found necessary, there is no reason for the virtual increase in the rates of freight on Twist and Piece-goods to China. That the trade concerned is not in a position to bear such an additional load is a matter of common knowledge. But the proposed change not only constitutes a grave hardship, but affords to shippers an opportunity of detaching themselves from your Associated Companies without prejudice to their claim in respect of arrears of rebate.

I am therefore to beg that you will communicate with the Directors of your Company with a view to their reconsidering their proposal.

I am, &c.,
FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Secretary.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
BOMBAY, 13*th December* 1900.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, with reference to the decrease of the rebate on Twist and Piece-goods from Bombay to the Straits and China from 25 per cent. to 10 per cent. which will come into effect from the 1st January 1901.

This business has, at the present rates and rebates, proved of such an unremunerative character, that the step now taken has been under consideration for some time. In order not to hamper trade in any way an opportune moment was awaited and it was believed that the present time when Shippers are not likely to be involved in any extensive forward engagements would be suitable for the change.

In view, however, of the circumstances which you bring to our notice, and the discrepancy which would temporarily exist between the nett rates on Twist and Cotton if the proposed alteration were brought into force, we have decided to withdraw our Circular of the 12th November and have much pleasure in doing so.

We may add that the rate on Cotton to Japan, to which you allude, has not been lost sight of and negotiations are proceeding which it is anticipated will speedily result in an increase in the rate on that staple.

We understand from your communication that your Association has no objection to a revision of the freight on Twist provided a corresponding increase is made in the rate of freight on the raw material to Japan.

We are, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.
E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's Company.
G. BALDOVINO,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *9th February* 1901.

THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co.
THE AGENT, AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
THE AGENT, RUBATTINO S. N. Co.
THE MANAGER, NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

DEAR SIRS,

I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th December last, adequate consideration of which has been unavoidably deferred. I am now instructed to convey to you the thanks of the Committee for your courteous response to the representations made by them.

2. I am to add that they would be glad to receive from you an assurance that no enhancement in the rates will be made during say, the next five years, and that the brokerage of two per cent. formerly paid will be re-instituted at an early date. Such an assurance would put the members of the Association in a position to take with much greater confidence forward engagements which would be to the advantage of all concerned.

I am, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Secretary.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
BOMBAY, *12th February* 1901.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant with reference to the rebate on Twist shipments.

2. We note that you will be glad to receive from us an assurance that no enhancement in the rates will be made during say, the next five years, and that the brokerage of two per cent. formerly paid will be re-instituted at an early date.

3. We feel assured that the decision recently arrived at by our Companies, involving as it does a very considerable sacrifice at a time when the trade in this direction has been of a distinctly unprofitable character for a long period, will have convinced you that we have the interests of the trade at heart and that any reasonable proposals will continue to receive the fullest consideration.

4. You will, we are sure, recognise that it would not be possible to submit any proposal to our head offices for a fixed rate, for a long term, without at the same time being able to distinctly point out what real advantages there are to recommend its adoption.

5. We shall be glad to know, therefore, whether in making this proposal you have to suggest that on their part the Millowners and Shippers would be willing to bind themselves during the period stated, to confine their support entirely to our Four Lines and what other advantages you have to offer in return for our arranging to supply tonnage for so long a time at specified rates.

6. We note that you do not refer to the last paragraph of our letter in which we stated that "We understand from your communication that your Association has no objection to a "revision of the freight on Twist provided a corresponding increase is made in the rate of freight "on the raw material to Japan."

We are, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.
E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
C. BOGGIANO,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
V. SALAYANAG,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *5th March* 1901.

THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co.
THE AGENT, AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
THE AGENT, RUBATTINO S. N. Co.
THE MANAGER, NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

DEAR SIRS,

I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th ultimo, in which you express a desire for a fuller obligation on the part of Millowners to ship Twist for China only by your Associated Lines.

I am to say in reply that since the present arrangement in respect of rebate has for many years been found in practice to have all the effect of a complete obligation of the nature indicated, it is impossible to give a fuller undertaking.

I am to add that the Committee does not consider that Cotton for Japan and Twist for China are on all fours, inasmuch as Bombay Twist has to compete in the future as much with Chinese Twist made of indigenous Cotton as with Twist from Japan.

I am, &c.,
FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Secretary.

Proceedings of the Annual General Meeting.

The Annual General Meeting of the members of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held in the rooms of the Association on Thursday, 24th April 1902 :—

Mr. John R. Greaves, Chairman of the Association, presided, and there were also present the following members :—

The Hon. Mr. Bomonjee D. Petit (Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ld., Victoria Mills, Mazagon S. and W. Co., Ld., and Framjee Petit S. and W. Co., Ld.), Messrs. C. N. Wadia (The Century S. and W. Mills, Ld., and Textile Mfg. Co., Ld.), F. C. Ebrahim (Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ld.), A. G. Davey (Sassoon S. and W. Co., Ld.), D. M. Jeejeebhoy and H. R. Oomrigar (Jubilee Mfg. Co., Ld.), D. H. Batliwalla (Jamshed Mfg. Co., Ld.), D. E. Wacha (Morarjee Goculdas S. and W. Co., Ld., and Sholapore S. and W. Co., Ld.), Jamshedji A. Wadia (Moon Mills, Ld.), Manmohandas Ramjee and Vithaldas D. Thakersey (Hindustan S. and W. Mills Co., Ld., Western India S. and W. Co., Ld., and Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.), S. A. Nathan (E. D. Sassoon Mill), H. E. E. Procter (Kohinoor Mills Co., Ld.), Sassoon J. David (David Mills Co., Ld., and Standard Mills Co., Ld.), J. F. Bradbury (Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ld.), D. C. Shroff (City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.), Dwarkadas Ranchordas and R. L. Ugrankar (Presidency Mills Co., Ld.), J. K. Parulker (Jewraj Baloo S. and W. Co., Ld., and Naranjee Mills Co., Ld.), and Mr. Frederick Noel-Paton, Secretary of the Association,

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said: Gentlemen,—I have to propose the adoption of the Annual Report of the Bombay Millowners' Association, and in doing so have to congratulate the members on the fact that the prospects of the mill industry in Bombay are more cheerful. From the report you will see that the manufacture of yarn and cloth has been on a more extensive scale than in the previous year, when short time, stoppage, and plague combined detrimentally affected mill interests. This year we have felt the loss of many workpeople from plague, but, on the whole, not much machinery has been stopped from this cause. At one period of the year the margin between the cost of raw cotton and the value of yarn was very satisfactory, but this gradually dwindled owing to dearer cotton and lower China exchanges, leaving little more than bare cost of production—any way not the material losses of the preceding year. The exports of yarn from Bombay to China this year total 536,195 bales, and with the sole exception of one year, 1899 (when 579,869 bales were exported), this is the largest annual export total. Judging from statistics from China this yarn has gone into consumption rapidly.

On 1st January 1901, stocks of Indian yarn in China were ...	...	77,000 bales.
Bombay Exports for year ending 31st December 1901 ...	...	536,195 „
		613,195 „
Stocks of Indian yarn in China on 31st December 1901 ...	...	128,000 „
Showing absorption of	...	485,195 „

Since the 1st January 1902, the exports to the end of March have been 155,100 bales, and as the latest information gives stocks of Indian yarn in China at 80,000 bales it indicates, that consumption is even freer than last year.

MACHINE-SPUN YARNS IN CHINA.

It may interest you to have some statistics showing the strides made in the consumption of machine-spun yarns in China. Previous to 1889 the main sources of yarn supply to China were Great Britain and India. The following figures show the supply in 1889 :—

Great Britain...	22,072	bales of 400 lbs.
India	254,697	„ „
Total	276,769	

The progress of the trade will be noticed from the following figures for the last four years (from 1st January to 31st December) showing the supplies of yarn in bales of 400 lbs. to Chinese markets :—

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
From Bombay	437,645	579,619	253,331	536,195
„ Rest of India	47,368	52,244	57,892	27,139
„ Japan	229,446	341,208	208,732	209,172
„ England	32,774	28,361	5,674	17,345
„ Chinese Mills	?	?	?	261,000
Total	747,233	1,001,427	525,629	1,050,851

showing a very considerable increase since 1889. Taking into account the relatively small stocks of yarn in China, unsold and sold but uncleared, to-day, say, 80,000 bales, which compare with stocks in 1889 of a similar quantity, the clearances must be deemed satisfactory. The doubt does arise whether the presence of " plenty cargo " of Indian yarn and the knowledge of more to come, does not greatly militate against the prices obtained. The pressure to sell Indian yarn prevents an increase of rate very often, and until the consumption of yarn somewhat increases, I fear we shall not see margins that will be very gratifying. The statistics show the expansion of the China yarn trade, and I trust it may steadily increase, in which case much brighter times will be in store for our Bombay spinning industry.

CHINESE CUSTOMS DUTY.

Since our last meeting the requirements of the Chinese Government have necessitated a re-adjustment of the Customs duty on yarn entering China. As the collection of an *ad valorem* duty gives rise to friction and misunderstanding, a specific duty of 3·17½ per bale has been adopted as a temporary working basis. This compares with 2·34 per bale previously. The final settlement of the specific duty is still under negotiation, and your Association has made communications on the subject to the authorities. The statistics issued by the China Customs show that Indian yarn has not yet been ousted by competitive spinnings. The latest return of imports of cotton yarn in bales, at the four chief ports on the Yangtse river, is made up as under :—

	Indian.	England.	Japanese.	Chinese.	Total.
1895.....	166,531	6,458	1,449	1,096	115,534
1896.....	102,781	5,104	2,059	3,279	113,223
1897	107,516	4,932	26,092	21,474	160,014
1898.....	102,289	4,101	21,413	4,842	132,645
1899.....	156,489	5,449	104,247	48,249	314,434
1900.....	105,660	891	93,976	48,278	248,805
1901.....	177,592	1,759	75,418	34,258	289,027

So it is apparent that in the valley of the Yangtse and the distributing points for Szechuen, Indian yarn is finding its outlet. The figures for imports to the Chinese Northern ports are not available, so at present I am unable to compare them.

EXPORT OF YARN FROM JAPAN.

There is one very interesting point in the statistics of the exports of yarn to China from Japan, and that is the extent of direct exports from Japan to the minor ports in China, chiefly to the northern coast ports. The figures from the China Customs returns show that the direct imports into Shanghai of yarn from Japan were—

1900.	1901.
116,802 bales.	93,791 bales.

Thus from the list of Japanese total exports previously given, the direct shipments to ports other than Shanghai were 1900 = 91,920 bales, and 1901 = 115,381 bales. On reference to the report of the Japan Cotton Merchants Union, I find the great bulk of such direct shipments goes to the North China ports other than Shanghai, with a minor quantity to Hongkong and Southern ports in China. This saves a transhipment charge and possibly a commission, but the Bombay trade cannot manage these direct shipments to minor ports. I have, I fear, dwelt somewhat too long on the analysis of the Japan yarn trade, but I have done so, because I find there is a common impression that Japanese spinning has an advantage over Indian spinning. When it is considered that Japan has a protective duty of Rs. 18 per bale of yarn, levied on all yarn imported, it stands to reason that the Japanese Mills will prefer to sell their produce locally and obtain

the benefit of the protective duty rather than sell in an outside market open to competition from the world. The Japanese spinning power is given at the equivalent of 730,000 bales of yarn per annum, and of this quantity 210,000 bales were exported. That Japan should export yarn at all shows that the local production is in excess of local requirements, and in coming into competition with the world or England or India, it does so, especially in regard to India, without any special advantage. The commercial calculations demonstrate this. I know one of our members claims a slight advantage for Japan in respect of wages paid in a gold coinage fixed at a different silver ratio to that of our rupee. Even if this be granted, the difference is so slight as to be considerably less than a market fluctuation in the price of cotton. That the Mills in Japan pay good dividends in times when the economic conditions of Japan permit of free local consumption of the Japanese Mill products, is greatly due to the protective duty in Japan on yarn and not, as far as I can see, to any other causes not equally operative in India.

VALUE OF THE DOLLAR.

The great factor at present disturbing our Indian yarn trade with China is the constantly declining value of the dollar and tael owing to the continued fall in the price of silver, which has this week declined to 237-16. It would be interesting to know to what extent silver could fall, as under present conditions for finance for the bulk of the trade every decline adversely affects our rupee values, though conversely any rise would appreciate our rupee equivalents. The previous lowest point touched by silver according to a statement kindly supplied by the Chartered Bank, Bombay, is recorded in August 1897, when the sterling price was 23¾ and the Shanghai tael rate Telegraphic Transfers on India 171. To-day's price of silver is 23½ and the Shanghai tael rate is 172½. China does not appear to be in any position to follow the example of other countries in placing its nominal coinage on a gold basis. From the Chinese point of view, there is no necessity for any alteration, as the exports and imports are said to approximately balance if the overland trade is added to the sea-borne traffic. Illustrative of the effect of the fall in silver, I may mention that to-day the price of 20's Indian yarn is 92 taels against an average value for many years past of 63 taels. So the present offtake of Indian yarns at the high price to the Chinaman as expressed in taels is a source of gratification to merchants and spinners. In the meantime, there does not appear to be any practical method for the Indian shipper to protect himself except by discounting the Bombay local value of yarn. The delivery of yarn sold in China is attended with a varying degree of latitude, in time, hence a difficulty in making forward remittance contracts.

PRACTICE OF SHORT REELING.

The notice of your Association has been called to the practice of short reeling obtaining in some mills. Short reeling is practically a fraudulent manner of placing yarn for sale by wrongly describing the count of the yarn and so deceiving purchasers. This is, of course, an offence under the Merchandise Marks Act, and the offender could be prosecuted. As usual, everybody's business is no one's business, and the individual buyer cannot go to the bother of prosecution. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has called our attention to the subject, but has not supplied any detailed information on which our Association can independently form an opinion. The subject is beset with difficulties in technical directions, owing to the narrow difference between possible carelessness and wilful fraud. The Association is prepared to receive special detailed complaints, and to consider same, reserving its opinion as to any palliative measures to be recommended until the particulars of alleged fraud are fully investigated. Another form of variation from official standards is the increase in the weight of the nominal 10-lb. bundle of yarn, and I should not be surprised if some action were to be taken in China (where the Customs duty is assessed on a standard bale of 400lbs. yarn) on bales weighing beyond an allowed variation. In some cases the variation is reported as 20lbs. to 30lbs. per bale in excess of the standard 400lbs. yarn. These, however, are matters fairly within the control of spinners, so that any action on account of infringement will be, to a great extent, consequent on the want of individual control.

THE WEAVING INDUSTRY.

The condition of the weaving industry in Bombay has continued to be satisfactory. The development in dyeing and finishing has progressed, and with the greater use of looms for

weaving goods with varieties of colours and patterns instead of the plain grey, a big spurt has been given to this industry. This says much for the energy and perspicuity of the men engaged in this particular branch. I give below a *précis* of Mr. O'Conor's figures relative to the power-weaving industry of India for the past three years, the figures being in pounds weight, and for the year 1st January to 31st December :—

	1899.	1900.	1901.
Whole of British India	98,407,724	92,929,323	112,208,795
Berar and Native States	2,854,534	2,628,447	3,620,092
Total for India ...	101,262,258	95,557,770	115,828,887
Bombay Presidency alone	81,565,764	77,078,156	96,093,772
Rest of India	19,696,494	18,479,614	19,725,115

which will sufficiently indicate the progress that has been made in weaving. You will notice that the Bombay Presidency has the lion share of this trade and has made the most advancement.

EXPORT OF PIECE-GOODS.

The figures for export of country-made piece-goods to countries other than China and Japan show that whilst there is a slight increase in exports to Ceylon, Persian, and African Ports, the total general exports by sea remain very much unchanged. The most marked increase is to African Ports. As you will see from the figures given in the Association's report under reference, the exports of cloth to China and Japan show a considerable falling off. The general conditions indicate that the local Indian markets have appreciated the improvement in weaving, design and character of cloth locally produced, and this is a hopeful sign of the continued prosperity of this branch of the industry. As Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit will probably address you on this subject as well as on the question of excise duty on cloth, I do not propose to deal at further length on the weaving industry on this occasion. Some interest has been taken in the possible development of the growth of longer stapled cottons, but according to the Bulletin, No. 15, issued by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-West Provinces and Oudh, any probable improvement can only be looked for within the range of irrigated land. As I understand further trials are being made on a larger area of ground, the results will be more practical, and any extension of the area growing longer stapled cotton will be welcomed by the Indian spinners (Applause). I will conclude by moving that " the report of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association be approved and accepted, together with the statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December 1901."

THE HON'BLE MR. BOMONJEE D. PETIT.

Seconding the adoption of the report, the Hon. Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit said :— Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—In seconding the resolution, I beg to review one or two of the many causes that cripple the mill industry, which, as you are all aware, is passing through a very grave crisis. Its development and the consequent prosperous results have been crushed out by famine, war, and pestilence. Leaving aside the natural agencies that have undermined its very vitals, there are other causes than natural that militate against its development, that dwarf all its efforts and handicap it seriously, to hold its own in the competitive struggle in foreign markets. One of these deterrent factors is the abnormally high water-rate charged by the Bombay Municipality, charging as it does for industrial purposes 12 annas per thousand gallons, the initial cost of which is 2 annas 6 pies per thousand gallons. The anomaly is all the more accentuated when water by rating is charged to private users at 11 pies per 1,000 gallons. The Millowners' Association, recognising the great drawback by which one of the greatest industries of agricultural India—one on which the prosperity of masses depends—suffers, laid its grievances in a petition to the Municipal Commissioner ; but up to now no reply has been received, and judging from the reports of the Corporation in the papers, we can clearly see that the decision of that body is hostile to our recommendations. But this must not deter us. We must renew our efforts with redoubled energy. We must again approach the Corporation, marshal our case before them with facts and figures, and thus do all we can to get this heavy rate that is penalising our industry reasonably reduced to enable us to compete favourably in international markets. Now, gentlemen, behold the great disparity between the water-rate

for industrial purposes on our side, and those of other industrial centres, and the above is so much prejudicial to our trade that we must not relax our efforts until we have brought about an easement and lessened the heavy burden that is preying upon the local mill industry. Gentlemen, when competition has reached its high water-mark, contrast this disabling and excessive rate paid by Bombay with those of Oldham, Manchester, Blackburn, Bolton, and Glasgow. When Bombay pays 12 as., its rival sisters, as Oldham, Manchester, and Blackburn pay only 8 as., Bolton only 6 as., and Glasgow only 4 as. per 1,000 gallons. You will, therefore, see the apparent injustice done to our trade and the enormous advantage that accrues to manufacturers in Great Britain in competing with us in important foreign markets. If, therefore, the Corporation instead of penalising the trade so heavily, could only see its way to reduce the taxation by half, what a healthy impulse would be given not only to existing industries on which the prosperity of the city and its masses depend; but to new industries such as bleaching, printing, and dyeing, in which water plays an important part. Factories would spring up everywhere. It is true that at first there would be a deficit in the Bombay water revenue, but with new industries growing apace, not only would prosperity to the city be insured, but the water revenues would largely increase. I am glad to notice that the Association, alive to the gravity of the question, has appointed a permanent sub-committee to consider and to lessen the burden by a strong representation to the authorities.

EXCISE DUTIES ON COTTON GOODS.

There is another factor that is mainly responsible for the dislocation of our industry, and that is the excise duties on cotton goods. Sir James Westland, the then Finance Minister, in introducing the Indian Tariff Bill, after explaining the necessity that led to the measure, described the situation as "wholly due to the deterioration of the position caused by the fall in exchange." The Government, Sir James contended, would give protection to nobody, *i.e.*, to tax Manchester and exempt India would be tantamount to affording a distinct advantage to our local production. The sum and substance of the above argument was that there would be no protagonism. I do not at all agree with the principle on which Sir James based his argument. If protectionist principles were to be eliminated, why were cotton goods singled out for excise duty, when jute, silk and paper mills were left to enjoy perfect immunity. For argument's sake let us assume that Manchester manufactures were not imported into our markets, and that cotton goods of foreign manufacture were being sent to us. Now a deficit in a budget or some such other cause necessitate the levying of import duty on such goods of foreign manufactures. Would, in that case, such a countervailing excise duty have been levied upon our local production, and would then Government have replied as they subsequently did, to retain the import and excise duties conjointly as a permanent part of the fiscal arrangements of India. Leaving even this argument aside, let us resort to a cogent instance, and one which will bring home to us the inequitable fiscal policy of India. There is, gentlemen, import duty on all cotton goods whether English or Foreign, imported into Canada and Australia, and in accordance with the principle enunciated by Sir James Westland of affording no protection, there ought to be side by side a countervailing excise duty on the mill productions of Canada and Australia, but as we all very well know, such is not the case. The very principle, therefore, that the excise duty on our local production, which does away with protection to us, affords protection to Manchester, and hence in a sense protectionist principles are resorted to. But be that as it may these duties were levied to meet emergencies, but now when the causes for which they were levied are no more, when the budget for the two consecutive years is showing large surpluses, and when the exchange is stable at 1*s.* 4*d.*, why are they still in force? Is a temporary measure devised *pro re nata* to continue even after the reasons for which it was brought in force have been remedied? As to the surplus abovementioned Lord George Hamilton presiding at a meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts in London on the 6th February last declared it as the "bounden duty" of the Indian Government to devote to the advancement of Indian industries a part of the surplus to be shown in the Budget since introduced. Such a declaration falling from the Secretary of State must make us hopeful, and we must, therefore, in the interests of the industry we are representing, leave no stone unturned to get both the excise and the import duties abolished by righteous agitation.

CLOSING OF THE MINTS.

Gentlemen, I am now coming to the final stage of my speech. During the last six months several spinning concerns made moderate profits, but the closing of our mints has had the dire effect of making the exchange in China unstable, which has fallen by nearly 13 per cent. I will illustrate it by an example. In March, 1901, the exchange at Hongkong for 100 dollars was Rs. 150. In March, 1902, it was Rs. 134, a fall of Rs. 16 which is equal to 13 per cent. The price of 1 bale of 20s at Hongkong in March, 1901, was $93-108, whereas the price in March, 1902, was 101-118, a rise of $8-10 which comes to an increase in price of 9 per cent. Thus when the exchange has fallen 13 per cent., the rise in price is only 9 per cent. So the millowners will realise less price in rupees for goods sold in Hongkong now than what they got last year. It is, therefore, incumbent on us as well-wishers and promoters of the industry to unite our efforts in turning out finer counts of yarn as well as finer cloth for the consumption of our Indian markets, to the benefit of all concerned. Last year we shipped 536,195 bales to China, and though the export figures for the current year may exceed, it cannot be inferred that there is a corresponding gain in prices. Now I beg to draw your attention to a point of very great importance, a matter of urgency, and one which requires all our efforts in seeing it put through if we are to successfully compete with finer cloth imported into India. Very little or perhaps no attention has been paid to the cultivation of longer stapled cotton by cultivators. In a former speech before this Association, I had strongly advocated the cultivation of long stapled stuff. That it could be grown in India on a very large scale has been conclusively proved by Government in their experimental Farm at Cawnpore. It needs no telling that the longer the staple the better the quality, and if efforts could be made in that direction they would no doubt result in prosperity, but, as in everything, there are certain obstacles that ought to be overcome. Interested buyers with pecuniary motives in ginning mix the long and short staple kuppas with the consequence that the seeds separated after the ginning process are an admixture of long and short stapled cottons. The merchants resell the seeds to the cultivators who sow them again indiscriminately as it would be hard to find out which seeds are of long staples and which of short. The resultant crop is, therefore, necessarily of a deteriorated staple that is a medium one, the test of which falls short of the mills' requirements. This process of deterioration, therefore, goes on to the detriment of one of our greatest of industries. That this evil ought to be tided over is a matter of great urgency. The remedy that appears to me feasible is that the Bombay Millowners' Association should memorialise Government to cultivate longer staples on their farms on an extensive scale, and perform the ginning process themselves. The seeds thus separated would be purely those of long staples which could be sold at a price less than the market rate to the farmers, who would have the satisfaction of having a pure batch of seeds of long stapled cotton. Thus the process would go on, when in course of time by a strict adherence to the above method, short staples would be eliminated. As matters stand at present, the cultivators, though eager to secure long staple seeds, are unable to do so on account of the manipulations of cotton merchants. (Applause.)

MR. VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY.

Mr. VITHALDAS DAMODHER THACKERSEY, said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—The report which the committee has placed before us will not fail to convince even the most sceptical as to the value of the practical steps taken during the last year. I scarcely conceived when I spoke strongly last year about finding out new markets, that during so short a time so much information could be collected in this direction. The report is full of very useful informations about the wants of Egypt, Turkey, South Africa, and other places, and if we only persevere, I do not doubt that some portion of the trade of those places we may easily secure. The second important question taken up was about the unjust tax levied upon water consumed for trade purposes. As the mill industry forms the bulk of Bombay trade, the greater portion of water consumed for trade purposes is for mills only, and our Association has done well in showing the Bombay Municipality the extraordinary and disproportionately high rate at which water for industrial purposes is charged. In the very carefully worded representations of our Association we clearly showed that while the cost of bringing water to the City is 2½ annas per 1,000 gallons, we are made to pay 500 per cent. more, *i e.*, 12 annas per 1,000 gallons, for our

consumption, while the Municipality sells to others at 11 pies per 1,000 gallons, *i e.*, at nearly 60 per cent loss. We therein gave comparisons with several other cities of England and India and pointedly drew attention to the two principles which those cities follow in taxation.

(*a.*) That water used in large quantities in those productive operations by which the community exists, shall be charged for at rates lower than are charged for ordinary domestic purposes.

(*b.*) That unproductive works such as gardens, &c., shall pay at a rate higher than productive works or domestic establishments.

We further showed that while we use only 5 per cent. of their water-supply, we have to pay 27 per cent. of the total water revenue. Now, may I ask, is it fair for a body like the Corporation to so unequally tax the several sections of the people whose representatives they claim to be? I say, is it adding to the dignity of the Corporation to take a very narrow-minded view of the question? An opportunity to discuss this question occurred at the Budget Meeting of the Corporation, and, thanks to our convincing representation, the independent and sensible section of our Corporation supported the amendment of Mr. Cuffe, the Chairman of the Standing Committee and a very energetic member of our Corporation. Our cause was so just that Mr. Cuffe, who is not at all connected with our industry, and, therefore, naturally impartial, took the initiative, and impressed upon the Corporation the grave injustice of the present charge. But the Corporation in one of its ever-varying moods rejected the amendment by a majority. However, the eyes of the Corporation are somewhat opened, and let us hope that they will see clearly and give us justice in the near future. It is the mill industry which has made Bombay what it is—*Urbs Prima in Indies.* It directly and indirectly gives employment to nearly one-third of the population of Bombay; with its prosperity Bombay must rise, and with its adversity it must fall; all these facts must weigh with the enlightened Municipal body of this city and their good sense will soon put the matter right.

SANITARY RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS.

Another question which greatly affects our mill hands is that of sanitary residential quarters for them. It is a satisfaction to see that the Bombay Improvement Trust, has taken a very practical view of the question, and has proposed to lend money at 4 per cent. to the mills for their workmen's chawls. I hope the arrangement may be finally settled at a very early date, as it would be immensely to the advantage of our industry to have the hands properly housed.

CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

Now I once more crave your indulgence to a matter which has done our industry so much harm: I refer to the Currency Legislation. I have spoken and written so much upon this, to us allabsorbing subject that I fear to tire the patience of those who either disagree with the views I have expressed or care not to study the subject at all. But let me tell you frankly, that the more deeply I go into the subject the more firmly am I convinced of the correctness of my conclusions, and I am greatly surprised to find how blind many of us yet are to our own interests. It often happens that people do not care to examine too closely into the causes of their prosperity, but is it possible that there are persons, who would not inquire into the causes of their adversity, nay, would refuse to see these causes when placed before their eyes? But Lord Curzon has said that India is a land of surprises; and he may truly add this to his list of surprises that the ruined merchants, millowners, agriculturists, and all connected with the Indian products who have suffered so heavily from the effects of the Currency policy should have sat with folded hands and followed a do-nothing policy. The Currency policy of the Government of India has been in existence now for the last 9 years, and it is a pretty long time to judge correctly of its effects on the industrial progress of India and the general welfare of its inhabitants. As this is a meeting of millowners, I will confine my remarks only to its effect on our own industry, although I firmly believe all producers in India are more or less affected by it. I repeat what I have already expressed that the short-sighted policy of the Government in closing the mints to the free coinage of silver is the main cause of our misfortune, and I challenge anybody to prove the contrary. I go further and say that within half an hour I could bring conviction to any one with an unprejudiced mind. The only other cause which the opponents of this view put forward is "over-production."

To this "over-production" and "Japanese competition" they attribute all our misfortunes. But it is impossible to believe that those, who bring forward the argument of "over-production," can have seriously sought to discover the real cause of it.

JAPANESE COMPETITION.

As to Japanese competition there is no difference of opinion. They are formidable rivals. But what has enabled them to be our successful rivals? Gentlemen, I wish you to minutely enquire into this. In 1893 the Japanese did not spin yarn in any appreciable quantity, nay, even imported our yarn. To-day they consume 427 million pounds of cotton against 380 millions consumed by the Bombay millowners, *i. e.*, nearly 10 per cent. more. This is a fact which is too patent for any sane man to dispute. This extra quantity of yarn has glutted the China market and not our production. During the last three years I have placed before the Association and the public, a number of facts and figures worked out in different ways, but all leading to the same conclusions, namely that, owing to our artificial currency the Japanese have received an impetus or a bounty to the extent of eight to ten taels per bale of yarn. I formulated no theories, but worked out my case in mathematical form, and it was open to one to show a fallacy. But none has been shown. This fact alone proves that those who are sceptical have taken little or no trouble to learn the truth. To simplify the problem let me give you yet one more illustration. Suppose that Government, by a notification, raises the standard of our rupee from 16d. to 24d., consider what effect it would have on our industry. *Ceteris paribus* our exchange with Hongkong will fall from the present rate of rupees 127 to about 85 rupees for 100 dols. Naturally the price of our yarn in Hongkong will rise from 120 dols. per bale to 180 dols. This higher price will not bring to us any benefit, we will get the same amount of rupees in our own coin but mark the effect of this higher price in China to the Japanese manufacturers. They will receive 60 dols. or nearly 55 yens more for their produce in their own country. Against this they will lose 40 yens in exchange with India on the price of cotton. In short, while the extra price obtained in China would be swept away by the loss in exchange in our case, the Japanese manufacturers will receive in their own country the full benefit of the extra price, *viz.*, 15 yens without losing anything in exchange. Would not this be a bounty to the Japanese manufacturers at our expense? This example illustrates the exact effect of raising the standard value, and, therefore, the present standard of 16d., which is 50 per cent. higher than the natural one, is giving advantage to our competitors in the Far East to the extent above indicated, I, therefore, maintain that it is this bounty that has made the Japanese our successful rivals, and for which we should thank the Currency Legislation of India.

ASSISTANCE FROM GOVERNMENT.

Just consider what would have been our position had each of our mills been granted by a beneficient Government a bounty of Rs. 20 per bale it produces (equal to Rs. 3,00,000 per annum for a mill of 40,000 ring spindles). I say, if we have not learnt this truth, *viz.*, the adverse effect of the Currency Legislation, during the long period of our adversity we have learnt nothing. I firmly believe that the time has now come when by continued agitation the eyes of the Government should be opened. If the Government is not satisfied with our arguments, the proper course for them is to appoint a commission of enquiry to minutely study the actual effect of the Currency Legislation on the different industries of India and to suggest a remedy. I fear I am trespassing too much upon your time, but I take the liberty of speaking a few words on the Excise duty which presses so heavily upon our weaving industry. The matter has been discussed so often, the injustice is so patent and indefensible, and the history of the levying of that taxation is so well-known that it would have been superfluous to speak any further had it not been for the new development which the question has taken during the last year. The fact is quite well-known that it was owing to the pressure of the Lancashire Manufacturers whose votes the conservative party in Parliament could not and dared not afford to lose that the Indian Government received a mandate to levy this most ruinous and unjust tax. Until now, therefore, we hoped that as soon as the financial position would improve, justice would be done to us as so markedly hinted at the time of introducing the Excise Bill in the Legislative Council. But all our hopes are frustrated by the last reply of Government in which they clearly say that their policy was to maintain the customs duties as a permanent part of the fiscal arrangements of India, and it was not possible to abolish the Excise duty until

Customs duties were done away with. Now, gentlemen, what hopes could we entertain in face of such a reply. The levying of this tax is against all principles of political economy. The fundamental principle is that the manufacturing charges of an industry should be economized as much as possible while this tax in one stroke increases our manufacturing charges by 15 per cent. In that respect that much abused-income tax of 15 per cent. would be far preferable to this Excise duty; because income-tax would have to be paid if there is profit, but Excise duty is to be paid even when there is a very heavy loss. But why all this injustice? Let the Government inquire if there is any competition between English finer cloth and Indian course one; if there is none what argument can support the counterveiling Excise duty? Let us hope that our benign Government will reconsider their decision, particularly in our time of adversity brought about by the Currency Legislation, and the Excise duty, both of their own manufacture. (Applause.)

MR. MANMOHUNDAS RAMJI.

Mr. MANMOHUNDAS RAMJI said he would not take up the time of the meeting by saying anything on the currency legislation. But he wanted to draw the attention of the Association, and through it of the Government, to the urgent necessity of encouraging the cultivation of the long staple cotton in view of the turn the mill industry had taken with regard to the spinning of finer counts. The matter had been ably dealt with by Mr. Petit in his speech, who had shown that while formerly they used to get long staple cotton from Gujarat, Kathiawar, Hingunghat, Barsi, and Dharwar, they now get it only from Dharwar, and a small quantity from Barsi. The supply of cotton from these two places was a reliable one, but what they get from other districts was mixed and inferior stuff. He thought if the millowners and the Government continued to be apathetic in the matter, a day would come when not an ounce of long staple cotton would be grown on Indian soil. At present the cultivators found it extremely convenient and profitable to grow short staple cotton. It was also to be noted that while formerly the difference in the prices of long and short staple cotton was only Rs. 10, it had now increased to Rs. 25, so much was the scarcity of the long staple cotton. He thought this state of things could be remedied by Government affording facilities by way of reducing railway charges for the conveyance of the long staple cotton, and also by reducing the assessment on its cultivation. Mr. Manmohundas next quoted figures to show that during the last three years the production of finer counts, namely, from No. 30 to 40, had doubled, whereas that of the lower counts had gone down. He next referred to the subject of working the mills at night, and remarked that the practice was injurious to the health of the labourers, who worked for more hours than they ought with a view to earn more wages. He thought that the Association should take early measures to stop the practice, otherwise he feared the Government would step in and make matters rather uncomfortable for them. (Applause.)

The report was then adopted.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

It was proposed by Mr. C. N. WADIA, seconded by Mr. S. A. NATHAN, and agreed "That Mr. John R. Greaves be re-elected Chairman and the Hon'ble Mr. Bomonjee D. Petit, Deputy Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association for 1902, and that the Committee for the same period be composed as follows :—Messrs. S. A. Nathan, Ahmedbhoy Hubbibbhoy, Dinshaw E. Wacha, C. N. Wadia, J. F. Bradbury, Gordhandas Khatau, Sassoon J. David, Manmohandas Ramjee, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., Messrs. D. J. Tata, D. C. Shroff, Vithuldas D. Thackersey, J. A. Wadia, Sir J. Cowasjee Jehanghir, Messrs. Gooculdas Naranjee, Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, H. E. E. Procter, and Herbert R. Greaves."

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. MANMOHUNDAS RAMJEE, it was agreed "That the Committee be empowered to pay from the funds of the Association to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute the sum of Rs. 3,000, being the Association's donation for 1902-1903."

Mr. H. E. E. PROCTER proposed, Mr. SASSOON J. DAVID seconded, and it was agreed, "That Mr. N. S. Jamsetjee be re-elected auditor of the Association's accounts for the year 1902 at a remuneration of Rs. 100."

A vote of thanks to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair concluded the proceedings.

STATISTICS.

Appendix J.

Exports of Cotton products from Japan to China and to Hongkong in each of the three years 1898, 1899 *and* 1900.

	1898.						1899.						1900.					
	China.			Hongkong.			China.			Hongkong.			China.			Hongkong.		
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
		Yen.			Yen.		Kin.	Yen.			Yen.			Yen.			Yen.	
Cotton catty ...	637	147	380	72	58	400	1,373	395	400	60	21	250	4,350	1,345	260	387	97	750
Cotton Yarns „ ...	49,948,140	14,411,918	200	15,283,514	4,517,065	100	83,654,112	22,911,535	280	12,221,835	3,469,524	000	45,069,460	14,679,951	700	10,699,839	3,543,912	550
Cotton Blankets „ ...	62,090	30,741	900	14,575	7,742	050	150,653	74,820	200	13,157	6,199	100	151,419	75,621	300	10,656	4,682	700
Cotton Tissues Flannel pce.	35,452	58,339	990	179,647	248,620	900	92,432	158,863	630	395,005	530,950	950	42,413	91,554	590	288,220	402,561	700
Ditto Chijimi „	33,586	38,042	790	206,144	189,574	820	37,045	46,521	550	271,836	247,670	180	59,765	61,307	840	241,417	214,178	020
Ditto Gasuitoori „	152,267	156,908	900	2,785	3,102	200	240,091	226,210	860	2,266	2,917	350	187,032	179,741	000	1,521	1,259	800
Ditto Tanuguji „	2,598	866	400	276,815	82,597	530	4,338	1,301	000	292,942	86,478	600	19,184	7,468	900	286,341	83,200	200
Ditto White „	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,616	10,589	200	1,071	657	550	69,345	39,240	900	68,142	45,213	010
Ditto Grey Sheetings yards.	890,670	63,853	500	340,980	30,005	400	2,551,200	186,891	450	286,400	27,731	000	2,747,820	226,353	700	731,600	73,320	000
Ditto T Cloths yds.	2,082,160	147,085	500	1,014,320	70,619	950	5,041,304	355,490	650	309,760	21,297	400	2,231,581	158,771	190	753,050	48,639	750
Ditto Turkey Reds yards.	27,600	2,050	000	97,360	6,714	000	2,400	185	000	55,400	3,636	000	3,296	249	000	103,335	6,179	000
Ditto Other pce.	45,012	56,346	690	22,398	33,091	740	53,817	84,925	700	23,712	31,002	900	38,637	55,609	210	79,699	60,591	650
Cotton Handkerchiefs doz.	8,102	2,646	100	621	204	200	5,056	2,138	000	201	174	500	16,121	6,748	300	850	676	000
Towels „	131,683	94,466	420	80,814	67,653	500	147,539	111,116	720	108,224	98,806	950	187,332	146,694	020	115,029	80,377	830

Note.—A Kin and Catty is the same; it weighs 1⅓ lbs.; 100 catties=1 picul=133⅓ lbs.

Aden Piece-Goods Trade.

IMPORTS TO AND EXPORTS FROM ADEN IN EACH OF THE NINE YEARS 1888-1889 TO 1896-1897.

(*See page 13 of Report.*)

1888-89.

	Pairs reduced to yards at 8 yards each.	Europe Goods.	Country Goods.	American Goods.	Total.	
					Quantity.	Per cent.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	
IMPORTS FROM—						
United Kingdom	557,112	1,120,394	.....	46,140	1,723,646	4·40
United States	.....	.....	.....	14,867,130	14,867,130	37·83
Bombay	3,621,960	3,758,567	14,647,115	.....	22,027,642	56·12
Other Countries	471,240	177,840	.....	.....	649,080	1·65
TOTAL IMPORTS ...	4,650,312	5,056,801	14,647,115	14,913,270	39,267,498	100
	11·84 %	12·87 %	37·31 %	37·98 %	100 %	
EXPORTS TO—						
Abyssinia	341,336	552,098	2,599,619	40,400	3,533,453	8·70
Danakil Coast	183,416	106,974	421,845	60,398	772,633	1·90
Somali Coast, Zaila ...	365,856	496,070	2,394,827	853,461	4,050,214	9·98
„ „ Berbera ...	181,544	146,723	2,001,428	1,319,670	3,649,365	8·99
„ „ Others ...	206,120	125,514	2,241,539	592,028	3,165,201	7·80
Zanzibar	2,984	108,080	13,119,818	1,924,000	15,154,382	37·36
Red Sea, Arabia	1,300,200	1,350,442	4,367,738	1,291,692	8,310,100	20·49
Arabian Gulf	110,632	35,171	1,034,133	418,971	1,598,907	3·94
Maskat	194	30,568	.....	131,000	161,672	0·39
Other Countries	3,424	57,907	4,338	117,730	183,399	0·45
TOTAL EXPORTS ...	2,635,616	3,009,547	28,184,813	6,749,350	40,579,326	100
	6·50 %	7·41 %	69·46 %	16·63 %	100 %	

1889-90.

	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	
IMPORTS FROM—						
United Kingdom	546,776	1,831,144	.....	12,000	2,389,920	8·41
United States	.....	15,000	.....	4,548,400	4,563,400	16·07
Bombay	2,448,560	2,748,958	15,231,536	3,000	20,432,054	71·97
Other Countries	533,928	58,998	394,943	19,898	1,007,767	3·55
TOTAL IMPORTS ...	3,529,264	4,654,100	15,626,479	4,583,298	28,393,141	100
	12·43 %	16·40 %	55·05 %	16·12 %	100 %	
EXPORTS TO—						
Suakim	132,632	52,660	672,790	.....	858,082	2·97
Abyssinia	197,808	212,294	2,155,976	134,110	2,700,188	9·34
Danakil Coast	101,160	69,990	416,451	63,216	650,817	2·24
Somali Coast, Zaila ...	245,024	258,576	2,825,383	729,920	4,058,903	14·04
„ „ Berbera ...	139,240	146,271	2,473,472	1,295,500	4,054,483	14·03
„ „ Others ...	8,048	9,600	16,774	237,676	272,098	0·94
Zanzibar	736	55,200	2,600	1,079,250	1,137,786	3·93
Red Sea, Arabia	1,475,840	1,808,858	6,366,011	2,976,210	12,626,919	43·69
Arabian Gulf	87,440	95,834	1,423,674	382,294	1,989,242	6·88
Maskat	5,440	48,890	5,056	161,250	220,636	0·77
Other Countries	6,080	24,500	8,952	299,555	339,087	1·17
TOTAL EXPORTS ...	2,399,448	2,782,673	16,367,139	7,358,981	28,908,241	100
	8·30 %	9·62 %	56·62 %	25·46 %	100 %	

Aden Piece-Goods Trade—(*contd.*)

IMPORTS TO AND EXPORTS FROM ADEN IN EACH OF THE NINE YEARS 1888-89 TO 1896-97.

(*See page 13 of Report.*)

1890-91.

	Pairs reduced to yards at 8 yards each.	Europe Goods.	Country Goods.	American Goods.	Total.	
					Quantity.	Per cent.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	
IMPORTS FROM—						
United Kingdom	863,144	3,517,938	.....	.....	4,381,082	13·92
United States	.....	.....	.....	7,860,500	7,860,500	24·99
Bombay	2,516,416	2,871,902	12,976,262	.....	18,364,580	58·38
Other Countries	393,720	122,112	322,576	17,180	855,588	2·71
TOTAL IMPORTS ...	3,773,280 11·99 %	6,511,952 20·70 %	13,298,838 42·27 %	7,877,680 25·04 %	31,461,750 100 %	100
EXPORTS TO—						
Massawa	152,672	474,705	697,546	66,800	1,391,723	5·16
Danakil Coast	261,064	252,550	661,976	108,940	1,284,530	4·76
Somali Coast, Zaila ...	212,232	597,812	2,306,446	1,151,778	4,268,268	15·82
„ „ Berbera ...	218,624	192,787	1,220,135	1,813,160	3,444,706	12·76
„ „ Others ...	1,536	.....	157,765	214,463	373,764	1·38
Suakim	36,408	76,600	444,936	58,350	616,294	2·27
Zanzibar	8,800	22,380	415,988	840,850	1,288,018	4·77
Madagascar and Mozambique	.....	.....	.....	15,000	15,000	0·55
Red Sea, Arabia	1,648,048	2,230,116	5,093,117	2,572,234	11,543,515	42·80
Arabian Gulf	72,056	110,343	1,619,931	385,814	2,188,144	7·85
Maskat	.....	17,560	.....	252,000	269,560	1·01
Other Countries	18,424	34,605	9,226	172,650	234,905	0·87
TOTAL EXPORTS ...	2,629,864 9·77 %	4,009,458 14·89 %	12,627,066 46·91 %	7,652,089 28·43 %	26,918,427 100 %	100

1891-92.

IMPORTS FROM—						
United Kingdom... ...	617,376	3,330,638	.....	.....	3,948,014	12·5
United States	.....	.....	.....	9,416,537	9,416,537	29·7
Bombay	2,989,024	2,676,922	11,713,868	7,500	17,387,314	55·0
Other Countries	437,552	83,703	346,312	9,950	877,517	2·8
TOTAL IMPORTS ...	4,043,952 12·78 %	6,091,263 19·25 %	12,060,180 38·14 %	9,433,987 29·83 %	31,629,382 100 %	100
EXPORTS TO—						
Massawa	138,800	254,782	167,522	34,300	595,404	2·35
Suakim	51,312	46,030	524,580	.....	621,922	2·46
Danakil Coast	208,584	246,517	395,461	123,820	974,382	3·85
Somali Coast, Zaila ...	272,496	320,912	1,141,039	1,001,076	2,735,523	10·84
„ „ Berbera ...	229,090	227,436	751,659	1,992,336	3,200,511	12·68
„ „ Others ...	3,360	1,011	8,542	315,131	328,044	1·29
Zanzibar	7,920	55,720	24,070	1,616,140	1,703,850	6·74
Madagascar and Mozambique	.....	800	.....	205,350	206,150	0·81
Red Sea, Arabia	1,700,968	1,096,545	6,342,224	2,665,454	11,805,191	46·76
Arabian Gulf	101,200	111,712	1,368,007	465,550	2,046,469	8·09
Maskat	160	480	.....	277,500	278,140	1·10
Other Countries	21,352	62,366	42,550	644,690	770,958	3·03
TOTAL EXPORTS ...	2,735,232 10·82 %	2,424,311 9·59 %	10,765,654 42·61 %	9,341,347 36·98 %	25,266,544 100 %	100

Aden Piece-Goods Trade—(*contd.*)

IMPORTS TO AND EXPORTS FROM ADEN IN EACH OF THE NINE YEARS 1888-89 TO 1896-97.

(*See page* 13 *of Report.*)

1892-93.

	Pairs reduced to yards at 8 yards each.	Europe Goods.	Country Goods.	American Goods.	Total.	
					Quantity.	Per cent.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	
IMPORTS FROM—						
United Kingdom ...	1,011,000	2,888,751	.....	.....	3,899,751	10·73
United States	.....	.....	.....	11,938,805	11,938,805	32·85
Bombay	4,160,416	2,968,648	11,897,886	.....	19,026,950	52·35
Other Countries	632,784	97,361	496,931	250,800	1,477,876	4·07
TOTAL IMPORTS ...	5,804,200 15·97 %	5,954,760 16·38 %	12,394,817 34·11 %	12,189,605 33·54 %	36,343,382 100 %	100
EXPORTS TO—						
Massawa	225,312	242,538	487,752	37,590	993,192	3·87
Suakim	271,144	44,772	75,200	.....	391,116	1·52
Danakil Coast	290,344	195,601	441,566	115,548	1,043,059	4·06
Somali Coast, Zaila ...	186,848	275,871	1,164,259	1,152,820	2,779,798	10·84
„ „ Berbera ...	384,776	243,872	742,390	1,939,225	3,310,263	12·90
„ „ Others ...	2,832	1,680	8,261	237,430	250,203	0·95
Zanzibar	1,040	56,820	159,250	1,954,914	2,172,024	8·47
Madagascar and Mozambique..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Sea, Arabia	1,759,816	2,127,219	5,459,922	2,600,230	11,947,187	46·57
Arabian Gulf	305,840	115,181	1,186,317	390,957	1,998,295	7·78
Maskat	416	360	4,670	319,250	324,696	1·26
Other Countries	10,960	46,694	20,566	379,880	458,100	1·78
TOTAL EXPORTS ...	3,439,328 13·40 %	3,350,608 13·05 %	9,750,153 37·99 %	9,127,844 35·56 %	25,667,933 100 %	100

1893-94.

IMPORTS FROM—						
United Kingdom ...	1,144,944	2,899,815	.....	32,900	4,077,659	12·18
United States	.....	.....	.....	9,082,893	9,082,893	27·13
Bombay	4,255,976	4,113,392	10,730,667	.....	19,100,035	57·06
Other Countries	445,712	345,815	414,312	9,000	1,214,839	3·63
TOTAL IMPORTS ...	5,846,632 16·94 %	7,359,022 21·45 %	11,144,979 34·89 %	9,124,793 26·72 %	33,475,426 100 %	100
EXPORTS TO—						
Massawa	615,768	617,497	2,581,191	244,650	4,059,106	13·69
Suakim	6,000	27,000	6,500	.....	39,500	0·13
Danakil Coast	187,920	283,495	919,665	203,015	1,594,095	5·38
Somali Coast, Zaila ...	189,912	494,207	1,322,350	1,908,794	3,825,263	12·90
„ „ Berbera ...	240,936	188,429	418,547	1,755,160	2,603,072	8·78
„ „ Others ...	6,912	5,034	720	829,450	842,116	2·84
Zanzibar	3,120	66,820	86,572	2,507,350	2,663,862	8·98
Madagascar and Mozambique.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Sea, Arabia	2,097,736	2,125,176	3,803,526	3,752,850	11,779,288	39·75
Arabian Gulf	106,632	107,942	1,004,234	410,190	1,628,998	5·51
Maskat	1,600	7,200	.....	116,250	125,050	0·42
Other Countries	18,184	22,603	24,576	414,830	480,193	1·62
TOTAL EXPORTS ...	3,474,720 11·72 %	3,855,403 13·01 %	10,167,881 34·30 %	12,142,539 40·97 %	29,640,543 100 %	100

Aden Piece-Goods Trade—(*contd.*)

IMPORTS TO AND EXPORTS FROM ADEN IN EACH OF THE NINE YEARS, 1888-89 TO 1896-97.

(*See page* 13 *of Report.*)

1894-95.

	Pairs reduced to yards at 8 yards each.	Europe Goods.	Country Goods.	American Goods.	Total.	
					Quantity.	Per cent.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	
IMPORTS FROM—						
United Kingdom	281,024	1,989,010	.....	.....	2,270,034	5·67
United States	.....	.....	.....	12,145,129	12,145,129	30·33
Bombay	496,936	5,167,587	18,757,309	2,250	24,424,082	61·01
Other Countries	445,656	436,612	315,975	.....	1,198,243	2·99
TOTAL IMPORTS ...	1,223,616 3·06 %	7,593,209 18·96 %	19,073,284 47·64 %	12,147,379 30·34 %	40,037,488 100 %	100
EXPORTS TO—						
Massawa	648,200	639,745	2,937,894	141,970	4,367,809	12·42
Suakim	4,000	.....	.....	177,100	181,100	0·51
Danakil Coast	206,120	125,961	1,626,762	290,760	2,249,603	6·42
Somali Coast, Zaila ...	335,744	375,954	3,784,531	4,593,808	9,090,037	25·90
„ „ Berbera ...	158,344	191,039	235,070	2,070,560	2,655,013	7·56
„ „ Others ...	6,184	240	1,703	496,738	504,865	1·44
Zanzibar	9,920	27,920	283,200	1,695,200	2,016,240	5·74
Madagascar and Mozambique	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Sea, Arabia	1,875,808	2,662,265	5,664,523	545,910	10,748,506	30·60
Aden Gulf...	41,952	94,320	1,155,550	524,240	1,816,062	5·17
Maskat	480	1,125	.....	386,850	388,455	1·10
Other Countries	31,440	15,624	11,932	927,390	986,386	3·14
TOTAL EXPORTS ...	3,318,192 9·48 %	4,134,193 11·81 %	15,701,165 44·86%	11,850,526 33·85 %	35,004,076 100 %	100

1895-96.

IMPORTS FROM—						
United Kingdom	473,248	3,183,431	.....	.....	3,656,679	9·12
United States	.....	.....	.....	11,467,025	11,467,025	28·61
Bombay	4,105,056	3,825,598	15,428,104	12,490	23,371,338	58·30
Other Countries	575,504	444,059	488,944	82,500	1,591,007	3·97
TOTAL IMPORTS ...	5,153,808 12·86 %	7,453,088 18·59 %	15,917,138 39·71 %	11,562,015 28·84 %	40,086,049 100 %	100
EXPORTS TO—						
Massawa	437,096	343,549	686,036	419,060	1,885,741	5·59
Suakim	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danakil Coast	332,576	195,138	2,413,789	551,552	3,493,055	10·55
Somali Coast, Zaila ...	460,112	578,777	2,769,112	5,321,920	9,129,921	27·51
„ „ Berbera ...	474,880	297,280	273,537	3,503,085	4,548,782	13·74
„ „ Others ...	6,024	.....	6,794	337,460	350,278	1·06
Zanzibar	3,456	16,000	24,000	919,900	963,356	2·90
Madagascar and Mozambique	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Sea, Arabia	2,214,016	1,759,199	5,574,304	760,904	10,308,423	31·10
Aden Gulf	194,864	76,165	979,736	358,135	1,608,960	4·85
Maskat	160	2,500	.....	202,500	205,160	0·62
Other Countries	61,524	9,480	46,164	572,700	689,868	2·08
TOTAL EXPORTS ...	4,184,708 12·61 %	3,278,088 9·88 %	12,773,532 38·49 %	12,947,216 39·02 %	33,183,544 100 %	100

Aden Piece-Goods Trade—(*concld.*).

IMPORTS TO AND EXPORTS FROM ADEN IN EACH OF THE NINE YEARS 1888-89 TO 1896-97.

(*See page* 13 *of Report.*)

1896-97.

	Pairs reduced to yards at 8 yards each.	Europe Goods.	Country Goods.	American Goods.	Total.	
					Quantity.	Per cent.
IMPORTS FROM—	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	
United Kingdom... ...	.....	3,559,767	.....	.....	3,559,767	9·57
United States	.....	.....	.....	15,863,600	15,863,600	42·65
Bombay	3,525,864	2,745,058	10,288,753	23,250	16,582,925	44·60
Other Countries	582,520	206,816	392,112	1,500	1,182,948	3·18
TOTAL IMPORTS ...	4,108,384	6,511,641	10,680,865	15,888,350	37,189,240	100
	10·83%	17·51%	28·83%	42·83%	100%	.....
EXPORTS TO—						
Massawa	859,432	409,285	115,850	767,514	2,152,081	6·85
Suakim	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danakil Coast	301,400	161,616	1,191,850	2,194,688	3,849,554	12·26
Somali Coast, Zaila ...	529,240	2,512,781	5,665,118	190,170	8,897,309	28·34
„ „ Berbera ...	343,320	149,376	3,098,610	535,625	4,126,931	13·15
„ „ Others ...	5,464	380	497,370	9,500	512,714	1·63
Zanzibar	16,800	.....	966,920	2,000	985,720	3·14
Madagascar and Mozambique	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Sea, Arabia... ...	1,930,336	1,976,628	992,260	3,712,283	8,611,507	27·43
Aden Gulf	253,864	114,155	637,765	535,552	1,541,336	4·91
Maskat	800	.....	.....	.....	800	0·01
Other Countries	28,344	56,374	520,890	113,020	718,628	2·28
TOTAL EXPORTS ...	4,269,000	5,380,545	13,686,633	8,060,352	31,396,530	100
	13·60%	17·13%	43·60%	25·67%	100%	.....

STATEMENT of Imports of Piece-Goods (Grey, Bleached, Coloured and Printed) and of Yarns (Grey and Dyed) from Great Britain into Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, from the year 1851 *to* 1901, *both inclusive.*

Year.	Piece-Goods.			Yarns.		
	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1851	116,351,747	213,757,342	3,712,729	6,384,321	18,281,592	1,289,835
1852	113,567,856	163,851,027	3,731,934	5,681,870	13,946,539	1,503,000
1853	130,338,032	172,098,876	8,038,050	6,849,463	15,350,537	2,068,994
1854	192,200,419	271,208,527	8,695,054	7,668,093	15,650,107	1,946,584
1855	128,193,027	256,069,194	6,542,924	7,447,529	16,901,310	2,107,969
1856	130,459,853	275,016,345	4,517,561	4,559,670	15,224,557	1,923,999
1857	137,761,636	235,190,273	9,375,347	2,838,644	10,691,863	2,370,741
1858	281,836,364	416,362,074	15,431,647	8,744,517	18,369,490	4,036,325
1859	307,086,509	520,899,016	20,425,632	12,899,875	20,043,485	5,741,441
1860	267,443,986	403,351,123	20,648,072	4,571,134	16,641,847	5,656,930
1861	272,573,717	418,671,687	14,628,188	5,578,828	13,933,256	3,694,985
1862	178,803,604	295,508,637	9,748,215	4,811,384	9,594,896	1,675,239
1863	232,321,038	234,645,916	16,352,677	5,592,995	10,394,931	3,702,562
1864	189,812,984	223,036,538	14,787,062	4,268,662	8,742,699	3,447,635
1865	175,486,677	319,047,954	17,291,103	4,073,811	6,981,809	2,232,948
1866	243,476,368	351,572,331	22,081,805	6,877,968	10,795,517	4,629,986
1867	316,784,109	528,434,956	23,258,498	6,568,619	13,006,019	4,684,638
1868	555,337,050	619,101,683	31,793,397	7,780,303	13,236,453	6,873,398
1869	296,158,439	518,741,346	29,683,469	7,981,949	11,858,210	7,773,636
1870	272,898,226	687,639,911	45,750,099	9,946,299	16,816,936	8,649,598
1871	305,416,233	684,926,367	47,560,133	6,097,531	12,041,848	6,876,841
1872	262,849,273	657,123,291	48,177,871	6,163,813	11,490,636	8,616,040
1873	349,631,830	664,987,114	57,666,809	8,667,090	11,192,248	8,918,841
1874	292,843,697	765,762,164	49,878,834	8,867,978	14,041,520	10,510,639
1875	305,917,934	744,439,224	44,683,288	6,863,763	12,945,102	10,104,020
1876	356,940,508	733,913,330	54,875,423	8,246,211	12,090,167	9,664,609
1877	354,779,192	885,688,850	39,106,318	10,624,710	14,364,841	8,683,595
1878	344,068,807	749,233,431	47,038,579	7,754,005	13,967,396	8,373,916
1879	343,811,233	788,759,250	61,375,691	7,469,113	10,580,436	9,581,363
1880	531,050,559	1,007,531,497	77,010,037	13,024,923	16,446,089	12,108,002
1881	544,890,697	947,329,460	82,451,852	12,326,706	13,597,371	11,099,762
1882	500,248,293	883,611,784	106,615,818	12,019,123	14,780,667	13,069,871
1883	572,738,196	878,949,353	107,868,579	16,220,463	13,478,764	11,033,824
1884	568,220,318	908,294,475	120,841,003	14,299,380	15,313,840	13,114,875
1885	547,773,459	911,987,148	93,757,204	14,132,372	13,473,067	9,597,197
1886	700,061,881	1,159,407,968	143,318,736	17,087,709	14,177,149	13,937,810
1887	585,502,258	988,370,500	117,502,619	14,990,151	14,040,137	13,432,638
1888	652,344,548	1,045,951,384	138,271,060	16,595,176	14,778,545	14,570,258
1889	634,608,171	1,031,000,980	144,140,943	13,011,348	11,836,681	13,393,848
1890	665,550,786	1,037,911,379	115,224,797	15,805,515	12,455,601	13,284,690
1891	572,065,309	961,686,226	108,083,576	15,526,869	12,484,617	14,666,189
1892	548,944,867	1,013,742,658	93,892,712	12,427,053	10,108,327	10,390,439
1893	604,439,138	1,009,441,511	106,086,291	10,466,233	13,124,097	11,387,889
1894	719,324,449	1,161,138,343	140,749,235	11,723,808	10,529,734	12,547,763
1895	484,780,087	925,203,136	99,427,366	10,857,586	10,689,066	10,188,466
1896	574,410,316	1,163,967,702	86,265,292	11,649,977	13,403,663	15,402,931
1897	472,597,133	932,328,974	121,396,515	11,788,246	13,299,211	13,650,022
1898	557,557,951	1,202,254,978	91,950,978	10,238,969	11,412,068	11,673,678
1899	611,556,220	1,266,926,546	93,492,746	10,441,484	10,729,842	11,532,812
1900	461,938,302	1,086,463,274	120,383,837	5,892,081	9,435,371	9,496,085
1901	629,976,200	1,127,753,500	129,392,500	7,911,750	11,050,890	9,564,200

ANNUAL IMPORTS FROM EUROPE INTO BOMBAY OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM 1ST JANUARY 1892 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1901.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1892.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1893.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1894.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1895.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1896.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1897.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1898.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1899.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1900.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1901.
GREY GOODS.										
36 in. & under × 37/9 yds. Shirtings	Pcs. 13,23,978	Pcs. 18,02,879	Pcs. 18,23,643	Pcs. 14,28,336	Pcs. 13,21,463	Pcs. 8,05,059	Pcs. 10,73,940	Pcs. 9,39,757	Pcs. 5,91,977	Pcs. 7,69,467
37/9 „ do. do. 5½ lbs & under ...	„ 3,747	„ 6,450	„ 1,748	„ 4,261	„ 6,295	„ 7,972	„ 22,838	„ 24,744	„ 21,859	„ 14,677
„ „ do. do. 6½ lbs. do. ...	„ 43,550	„ 90,805	„ 79,228	„ 36,712	„ 52,827	„ 18,288	„ 15,210	„ 29,564	„ 79,251	„ 1,00,120
„ „ do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	„ 2,21,296	„ 2,89,028	„ 2,94,931	„ 1,97,528	„ 1,49,644	„ 1,98,749	„ 1,64,337	„ 1,36,755	„ 1,16,975	„ 65,324
„ „ do. do. 7½ lbs. do. ...	„ 82,605	„ 1,18,950	„ 73,739	„ 2,21,380	„ 94,551	„ 2,30,012	„ 2,03,547	„ 1,73,723	„ 1,04,628	„ 88,196
„ „ do. do. 8½ lbs. do. ...	„ 5,36,225	„ 4,76,383	„ 4,87,822	„ 4,22,948	„ 2,65,195	„ 5,16,622	„ 6,23,056	„ 7,97,166	„ 3,61,514	„ 5,47,143
„ „ do. do. 9 lbs. do. ...	„ 1,28,496	„ 1,03,992	„ 91,207	„ 1,73,177	„ 1,03,791	„ 1,42,860	„ 1,80,306	„ 2,50,113	„ 88,968	„ 1,53,634
„ „ do. do. above 9 lbs.	„ 73,254	„ 91,990	„ 94,264	„ 73,246	„ 1,25,327	„ 1,26,775	„ 1,09,057	„ 1,83,570	„ 80,688	„ 75,154
40/5 „ do. do. 6 lbs. & under ...	„	„ 2,150	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ 150
„ „ do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	„ 17,902	„ 6,262	„ 12,332	„ 2,471	„ 659	„	„ 886	„	„ 1,097	„ 5,196
„ „ do. do. 8 lbs. do. ...	„ 1,73,016	„ 2,29,892	„ 2,63,205	„ 2,49,805	„ 1,79,933	„ 2,40,769	„ 2,05,787	„ 2,07,727	„ 2,14,494	„ 2,13,340
„ „ do. do. 9 lbs. do. ...	„ 1,08,409	„ 1,71,876	„ 2,00,875	„ 1,89,623	„ 1,16,073	„ 1,62,045	„ 1,32,565	„ 2,09,156	„ 1,90,600	„ 2,62,940
„ „ do. do. above 9 lbs.	„ 2,35,697	„ 2,97,128	„ 3,99,545	„ 3,21,020	„ 2,60,557	„ 2,81,002	„ 3,97,547	„ 4,07,316	„ 1,89,229	„ 4,00,422
46/49 „ do. do. all weights ...	„ 3,60,732	„ 3,60,107	„ 4,38,517	„ 3,65,856	„ 3,11,074	„ 3,31,244	„ 3,70,956	„ 4,22,409	„ 2,03,655	„ 2,51,397
50/52 „ do. do. do. ...	„ 1,04,859	„ 1,02,168	„ 1,16,712	„ 84,269	„ 65,187	„ 1,07,337	„ 1,02,418	„ 1,13,286	„ 58,163	„ 81,625
53/60 „ do. do. do. ...	„ 25,550	„ 44,581	„ 58,426	„ 55,401	„ 55,465	„ 47,866	„ 51,575	„ 91,691	„ 70,345	„ 73,892
All widths × 28/24 yds. T. Cloths 4 lbs. & under ...	„ 5,400	„ 3,194	„ 888	„ 537	„	„	„	„	„	„ .....
„ do. do. 5 lbs.	„ 650	„ 1,000	„	„ 46	„	„	„ 200	„ 100	„	„ 200
„ do. do. 6 lbs.	„ 2,149	„ 3,305	„ 1,980	„ 5,264	„ 779	„ 279	„ 502	„ 2,711	„	„ 1
„ do. do. 7 lbs.	„ 3,52,949	„ 2,61,442	„ 2,08,118	„ 2,65,484	„ 1,36,503	„ 1,42,037	„ 1,70,264	„ 1,79,455	„ 1,33,575	„ 2,79,014
„ do. do. above 7 lbs.	„ 34,755	„ 22,587	„ 19,359	„ 46,156	„ 41,606	„ 28,109	„ 30,199	„ 25,827	„ 11,510	„ 16,009
29 in. & under × 22/24 yds. Madapollams 2½ lbs. & under.	„ 23,750	„ 57,094	„ 2,13,342	„ 49,978	„ 20,083	„ 29,487	„ 46,957	„ 21,948	„ 20,677	„ 76,020
„ do. do. 2¾ lbs. & over.	„ 29,704	„ 19,182	„ 70,628	„ 45,710	„ 29,355	„ 51,825	„ 61,107	„ 42,953	„ 27,855	„ 81,827
30/32 in. do. do. 2½ lbs. & under.	„ 33,964	„ 35,346	„ 14,677	„ 1,950	„	„ 3,647	„	„	„ 3,999	„ .....
„ do. do. 2¾ lbs. & over.	„ 2,52,823	„ 1,60,598	„ 2,27,388	„ 83,949	„ 39,475	„ 29,943	„ 30,275	„ 25,740	„ 13,647	„ 18,015
38/43 in. do. do. 3 to 4½ lbs. ...	„ 1,50,158	„ 1,63,742	„ 1,30,060	„ 54,640	„ 16,422	„ 43,161	„ 15,784	„ 4,020	„ 7,976	„ 22,661
43 in. & over do. do. 4½ to 6½ lbs. ...	„ 3,09,103	„ 2,12,399	„ 4,17,354	„ 1,85,136	„ 1,12,756	„ 1,48,344	„ 2,17,568	„ 1,94,602	„ 1,78,886	„ 2,49,440
18/24 in. × 28/30 yds.* Printers 2 to 3 lbs. ...	„ 1,00,211	„ 1,19,558	„ 3,66,687	„ 1,44,056	„ 14,206	„ 18,065	„ 58,316	„ 61,238	„ 5,761	„ 33,147
Above 24 in. × do. do. above 3 lbs.	„ 35,203	„ 14,224	„ 18,127	„ 37,106	„ 31,376	„ 22,150	„ 16,103	„ 14,366	„	„ 4,410
34 to 45 in. × 18/20 yds. Jacconets, all weights	„ 10,13,563	„ 8,73,579	„ 13,08,222	„ 7,14,810	„ 5,95,976	„ 5,79,630	„ 5,62,372	„ 5,65,623	„ 2,88,347	„ 6,86,642
44 in. × 22 yds. do. do	„ 3,53,785	„ 2,95,969	„ 5,00,241	„ 3,21,674	„ 2,92,669	„ 4,47,745	„ 3,68,723	„ 3,69,167	„ 3,94,145	„ 4,48,521
Above 44 in. × 22 yds. do. do.	„ 3,56,777	„ 3,36,015	„ 4,73,279	„ 4,16,377	„ 4,15,486	„ 3,60,447	„ 5,26,500	„ 3,89,181	„ 4,60,181	„ 3,73,994
36/9 in. × 18 to 22 yds. Mulls do.	„ 3,72,748	„ 7,19,816	„ 8,50,243	„ 3,42,753	„ 2,40,674	„ 4,06,852	„ 4,65,478	„ 3,68,803	„ 5,10,841	„ 5,37,191
40/42 in. × 19/20 yds. do. do.	„ 97,164	„ 1,06,678	„ 2,50,151	„ 1,92,140	„ 1,60,556	„ 2,34,099	„ 1,50,314	„ 1,03,685	„ 1,09,994	„ 1,32,876
Above 45 in. × 19/20 yds. do. do.	„ 27,560	„ 44,864	„ 71,712	„ 71,563	„ 45,480	„ 61,869	„ 22,982	„ 15,991	„ 55,555	„ 63,486
Domestics	„ 1,356	„ 1,018	„ 349	„ 478	„	„	„	„	„	„ .....
Longcloths	„ 197	„ 60	„ 1,697	„ 388	„	„	„	„	„	„ .....
Twills and Drills	„ 2,40,194	„ 3,21,484	„ 3,39,373	„ 2,86,789	„ 3,61,470	„ 3,28,264	„ 3,39,317	„ 4,01,156	„ 3,37,218	„ 3,67,714
Dimities or Spots	„	„	„	„ 167	„	„	„	„	„	„ .....
Chudders	„ 51,106	„ 297	„ 2,414	„ 2,171	„	„	„	„	„	„ .....
Total for 12 Months	Ps. 72,87,701	Ps. 79,98,08[illegible]	26,883	Ps. 70,93,150	Ps. 56,52,882	Ps. 61,62,341	Ps. 66,36,981	Ps. 67,72,681	Ps. 50,02,998	Ps. 66,69,655

* Printers of 60 yds. are entered in the equivalent of 30 yds. pieces, and similarly with T. Cloths of 48, 72, and 96 yards.

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1892.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1893.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1894.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1895.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1896.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1897.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1898.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1899.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1900.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1901.
WHITE GOODS.										
28/36 in. × 39/42 yds. Shirtings and Longcloths	Pcs. 3,60,277	Pcs. 5,47,275	Pcs. 6,01,797	Pcs. 4,84,245	Pcs. 7,03,249	Pcs. 4,51,298	Pcs. 5,35,152	Pcs. 6,66,078	Pcs. 5,18,993	Pcs. 8,90,909
28/39 in. × 18/20 yds. Jacconets	„ 8,45,790	„ 7,91,996	„ 10,88,567	„ 4,91,891	„ 6,15,049	„ 4,28,556	„ 5,28,703	„ 3,43,240	„ 2,53,772	„ 5,17,724
40 in. & wider „ do.	„ 36,939	„ 67,040	„ 1,03,140	„ 89,271						
26/39 in. × „ Mulls and Nainsooks	„ 34,18,904	„ 30,15,866	„ 45,59,694	„ 34,88,001	„ 37,77,257	„ 59,97,687	„ 48,29,693	„ 47,18,140	„ 42,49,615	„ 51,10,852
40/45 in. × „ do. do.	„ 3,14,178	„ 2,79,638	„ 5,94,947	„ 3,77,604	„ 4,91,478	„ 5,98,200	„ 7,53,189	„ 10,21,754	„ 10,71,745	„ 14,79,168
46 in. and upwards do. do.	„ 6,90,566	„ 4,24,836	„ 7,45,468	„ 6,04,937	„ 8,34,631	„ 7,10,017	„ 8,64,263	„ 9,06,600	„ 8,49,067	„ 12,47,332
32 to 42 in. × 12 yds. Cambrics	„ 30,657	„ 22,681	„ 31,263	„ 20,951	„ 15,906	„ 10,395	„ 5,834	„ 6,936	„ 2,648	„ 17,841
Twills and Drills	„ 28,424	„ 55,131	„ 41,987	„ 39,498	„ 70,657	„ 34,710	„ 46,324	„ 56,820	„ 72,178	„ 1,22,154
Total for 12 months ...	Ps. 57,25,734	Ps. 52,04,463	Ps. 77,66,863	Ps. 55,46,398	Ps. 65,08,227	Ps. 62,30,863	Ps. 75,53,158	Ps. 77,19,568	Ps. 70,17,018	Ps. 93,85,480
TURKEY RED GOODS.										
24 in. × 28 yds. Cambrics	Pcs. 3,28,547	Pcs. 4,33,286	Pcs. 5,36,977	Pcs. 2,98,312	Pcs. 3,30,750	Pcs. 1,96,536	Pcs. 3,42,264	Pcs. 6,36,650	Pcs. 2,38,797	Pcs. 2,49,783
32 in. × 24 yds. do.	„ 11,512	„ 21,583	„ 29,765	„ 13,762	„ 28,526	„ 12,830	„ 19,593	„ 5,567	„ 4,469	„ 8,081
All Widths and Lengths Shirtings	„ 2,40,725	„ 2,64,912	„ 2,78,596	„ 2,33,360	„ 2,67,750	„ 1,45,577	„ 2,02,246	„ 4,22,816	„ 1,34,765	„ 2,75,846
30 in. and over × 19/20 yds. Mulls	„ 1,06,769	„ 1,09,460	„ 72,500	„ 60,693	„ 93,006	„ 25,677	„ 27,839	„ 63,267	„ 22,737	„ 59,484
Do. do. Jacconets	„ 41,728	„ 30,974	„ 35,146	„ 14,187	„ 21,678	„ 12,990	„ 17,128	„ 13,121	„ 4,043	„ 8,271
All widths and lengths, Twills and Dimities	„ 66,261	„ 50,700	„ 44,939	„ 59,024	„ 37,145	„ 25,101	„ 19,137	„ 26,759	„ 15,607	„ 29,971
33/39 in. × 9/12 yds. Lappets	„ 10,533	„ 7,942	„ 12,429	„ 7,683	„ 10,210	„ 14,190	„ 4,075	„ 2,590	„ 731	„ 1,761
30 in. and over × 19/20 yds. Mull Stripes	„ 15,230	„ 11,878	„ 12,138	„ 12,091	„ 7,579	„ 2,396	„ 4,837	„ 4,283	„ 5,485	„ 1,700
All widths and lengths, Prints and Chintz ...	„ 2,30 841	„ 3,44,243	„ 4,52,980	„ 2,50,924	„ 3,05,339	„ 2,48,178	„ 6,26,193	„ 6,68,042	„ 3,79,964	„ 3,72,526
30 in. & over × 20 yds. Printed Jacconets	„ 81,643	„ 1,28,612	„ 1,04,221	„ 1,11,657	„ 1,58,856	„ 1,04,619	„ 1,35,469	„ 1,84,678	„ 90,988	„ 1,99,009
Scarfs and Sarries	„ 12,26,621	„ 11,75,594	„ 7,40,603	„ 8,40,895	„ 10,00,902	„ 3,84,721	„ 10,54,914	„ 13,35,883	„ 7,01,167	„ 7,04,926
Bandanas or Handkerchiefs ...	„ 1,00,938	„ 94,554	„ 1,03,409	„ 2,25,435	„ 1,96,377	„ 2,51,338	„ 3,70,075	„ 6,02,590	„ 5,16,242	„ 2,16,996
Total for 12 months ...	Ps. 24,61,348	Ps. 26,73,668	Ps. 24,23,703	Ps. 21,28,023	Ps. 24,58,518	Ps. 14,24,148	Ps. 28,23,764	Ps. 39,66,241	Ps. 19,14,993	Ps. 21,28,354
WOOLLENS.										
Army Cloth	Yds. 2,89,355	Yds. 3,47,797	Yds. 1,89,192	Yds. 1,87,721	Yds. 2,07,917	Yds. 96,586	Yds. 1,40,006	Yds. 2,58,859	Yds. 79,013	Yds. 2,24,213
Spanish Stripes or Ladies' Cloth	„ 5,03,388	„ 7,67,763	„ 7,76,868	„ 2,86,218	„ 2,14,604	„ 83,027	„ 1,70,105	„ 3,70,972	„ 1,26,698	„ 3,73,247
Flannels	„ 12,01,549	„ 13,34,686	„ 16,96,624	„ 20,15,024	„ 22,96,178	„ 11,77,910	„ 17,76,647	„ 22,19,994	„ 19,99,888	„ 34,81,908
Broad Cloth	„ 2,71,650	„ 2,26,864	„ 2,88,728	„ 1,82,683	„ 1,66,475	„ 70,023	„ 1,35,348	„ 1,93,842	„ 1,26,210	„ 2,33,655
Alpacca, Merino, Italian, &c.	„ 7,87,400	„ 8,14,874	„ 7,15,100	„ 7,68,892	„ 9,08,995	„ 4,93,283	„ 5,12,478	„ 4,60,876	„ 4,83,001	„ 8,88,739
Union Cloth	„ 4,11,805	„ 5,40,799	„ 2,46,863	„ 1,74,185	„ 1,59,757	„ 49,035	„ 56,289	„ 81,550	„ 57,247	„ 64,049
Long Ells	„ 1,920	„ 14,020	„ 41,455	„ 27,395	„ 3,840	„	„ 18,945	„ 3,360	„	„ .....
All other Sorts	„ 21,17,603	„ 34,51,577	„ 22,78,277	„ 27,20,062	„ 32,36,835	„ 15,25,720	„ 17,14,668	„ 34,11,376	„ 23,32,967	„ 37,23,077
Total for 12 months ...	Yds. 55,84,670	Yds. 79,98,375	Yds. 62,33,107	Yds. 63,57,180	Yds. 71,94,491	Yds. 34,95,584	Yds. 45,24,486	Yds. 70,00,828	Yds. 52,55,024	Yds. 89,78,888

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1892.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1893.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1894.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1895.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1896.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1897.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1898.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec..1899.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1900.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1901.
FANCY GOODS.										
Dyed Shirtings	Pcs. 1,43,006	Pcs. 1,31,802	Pcs. 2,43,052	Pcs. 1,08,263	Pcs. 1,98,654	Pcs. 1,63,016	Pcs. 2,38,221	Pcs. 2,79,072	Pcs. 1,89,168	Pcs. 3,87,768
" Madapollams or Cambrics	" 1,13,465	" 1,11,112	" 2,22,629	" 55,177	" 1,09,408	" 99,478	" 1,28,294	" 1,12,913	" 53,683	" 98,016
" Mulls	" 1,505	" 3,554	"	" 117	"	"	"	"	"	" .....
" Jacconets	" 62,535	" 34,947	" 68,883	" 19,952	" 28,870	" 26,556	" 9,751	" 5,924	" 4,609	" 12,672
Prints and Chintz, all Widths and Lengths	" 17,79,281	" 16,68,789	" 19,43,064	" 10,19,678	" 13,87,624	" 7,91,893	" 14,50,566	" 18,10,791	" 8,85,291	" 15,29,044
Printed Muslins and Jacconets, all Widths and Lengths ...	" 5,69,362	" 3,42,582	" 5,94,043	" 2,84,270	" 4,46,004	" 72,818	" 1,11,370	" 1,77,121	" 82,782	" 1,85,951
Lappets, White	" 1,49,194	" 1,26,003	" 1,63,281	" 1,30,314	" 1,21,675	" 79,294	" 76,289	" 94,219	" 75,625	" 88,882
" Coloured	" 99,117	" 50,103	" 62,240	" 63,902	" 69,586	" 41,868	" 20,048	" 23,220	" 18,751	" 37,247
Lappet and Lace Scarfs	" 73,816	" 58,814	" 65,515	" 33,341	" 53,414	" 22,265	" 24,044	" 63,388	" 40,783	" 21,182
Dhoties, Grey	" 34,26,233	" 33,48,861	" 44,88,320	" 30,44,779	" 36,27,489	" 30,94,888	" 27,71,211	" 36,73,588	" 13,29,728	" 31,75,470
" Bleached	" 7,33,356	" 4,44,267	" 6,06,542	" 5,40,276	" 5,40,165	" 4,11,254	" 4,43,666	" 4,87,620	" 5,04,471	" 8,04,952
Scarfs and Sarries, Grey...	" 4,67,510	" 3,34,016	" 2,97,786	" 1,83,629	" 2,97,059	" 2,44,584	" 1,69,086	" 2,16,222	" 1,12,689	" 1,14,355
" " Bleached	" 7,14,564	" 3,28,496	" 5,47,422	" 3,91,391	" 5,17,573	" 2,69,829	" 3,36,091	" 5,21,703	" 4,13,435	" 3,45,777
" " Colored and Printed	" 2,94,742	" 2,42,555	" 3,96,854	" 4,26,902	" 4,50,978	" 5,39,368	" 3,69,867	" 6,89,986	" 6,62,041	" 9,33,055
Book Muslins	" 1,27,265	" 1,40,348	" 1,69,803	" 1,12,922	" 3,31,810	" 1,34,480	" 1,11,528	" 1,66,611	" 3,45,924	" 5,04,356
Gauze, Plain, Figured, Striped and Checked...	" 2,36,752	" 2,08,777	" 3,29,603	" 1,83,525	" 4,75,366	" 2,70,923	" 1,73,842	" 4,08,525	" 2,20,784	" 5,78,543
Doria and Mull Stripes	" 10,65,939	" 11,17,939	" 13,97,040	" 10,05,337	" 11,45,682	" 7,31,873	" 5,43,535	" 7,87,922	" 3,99,639	" 9,29,273
Cotton Ticks	" 3,204	" 4,953	" 2,764	" 5,184	" 6,353	" 1,614	" 2,477	" 4,526	" 1,950	" 3,689
Twills and Drills, Colored	" 64,789	" 79,562	" 72,311	" 58,284	" 69,099	" 61,437	" 78,728	" 1,09,659	" 76,158	" 1,00,415
Imitation Linen Dhoties and Sarries...	" 43,027	" 51,817	" 46,782	" 27,028	" 59,449	" 21,735	" 27,620	" 33,713	" 45,356	" 67,209
Embd. Muslins, Jacconets, and Scarfs (White) ...	" 1,19,515	" 1,39,171	" 1,75,816	" 69,236	" 1,33,276	" 1,09,591	" 1,35,715	" 1,63,157	" 1,54,620	" 1,61,244
33/36 in. 4 to 5 yards Khunds	" 963	" 1,768	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" .....
39 in. × 12 yds. Nainsooks, Colored and Printed	" 11,889	" 22,835	" 17,199	" 12,103	" 11,367	" 12,624	" 1,872	" 3,505	" 3,797	" 4,051
Trouserings	" 44,928	" 45,460	" 33,111	" 39,362	" 54,532	" 22,139	" 33,667	" 57,760	" 23,628	" 36,432
Chequered Mulls	" 10,650	" 12,839	" 13,784	"	"	"	"	"	"	" .....
Harwards, Oxfords, Zephyrs, &c.	"	"	" 30,364	" 42,614	" 51,334	" 17,420	" 26,140	" 42,801	" 26,361	" 29,856
Satin	"	"	" 78,484	" 30,607	" 80,903	" 61,496	" 51,770	" 52,277	" 47,786	" 94,929
Coatings	"	"	"	" 14,191	" 32,341	" 31,821	" 43,586	" 81,649	" 34,901	" 37,377
Italians	"	"	"	"	" 34,946	" 8,353	" 28,573	" 60,656	" 33,555	" 73,866
Dimities, Brocades or Brilliants	" 26,269	" 35,449	" 53,087	" 30,922	" 89,312	" 60,143	" 57,994	" 87,796	" 61,206	" 1,66,181
Total for 12 months ...	Ps.1,04,42,986	Ps. 90,86,019	Ps.1,21,19,729	Ps. 79,33,305	Ps.1,04,12,769	Ps. 74,02,760	Ps. 74,65,053	Ps.1,01,16,224	Ps. 58,46,620	Ps.1,05,16,792
Flannels, cotton Total for 12 months ...	yds. * ...	yds. * ...	yds. * ...	yds. * ...	yds. * ...	yds. * ...	yds. * ...	yds. 33,39,803	yds. 39,35,533	yds.1,42,52,682
Nets Do. ...	" 12,63,223	" 17,92,896	" 17,53,199	" 12,64,368	" 18,48,229	" 11,26,765	" 11,27,697	" 23,76,906	" 17,78,409	" 10,87,700
Handkerchiefs, White Do. ...	doz. 58,529	doz. 1,28,427	doz. 94,857	doz. 1,18,574	doz. 1,93,789	doz. 1,12,134	doz. 1,17,701	doz. 108,978	doz. 85,871	doz. 1,37,784
" Printed Do. ...	" 6,27,217	" 8,48,332	" 7,30,297	" 7,30,226	" 6,46,876	" 3,16,254	" 2,37,241	" 6,67,134	" 1,78,687	" 2,62,142

* Not recorded.

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1893.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1893.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1894.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1895.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1896.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1897.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1898.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1899.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1900.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1901.
YARNS.										
Grey Mule and Medio, 10/24's say 20's	lbs. ...	lbs. 400	lbs. 280	lbs. 900	lbs. 20,140	lbs. 2,005	lbs. 1,709	lbs. 19,987	lbs. 15,664	lbs. ... *
" " 26/32's " 30's	" 5,76,377	" 6,70,660	" 6,52,005	" 7,83,400	" 7,67,318	" 10,77,722	" 19,21,416	" 17,03,508	" 6,82,505	" 8,17,599
" " 34/42's " 40's	" 14,06,546	" 6,63,999	" 9,84,490	" 13,65,527	" 17,54,984	" 12,11,967	" 14,02,827	" 18,86,137	" 3,97,230	" 9,05,630
" " 44/52's " 50's	" 6,77,173	" 4,92,155	" 5,60,289	" 6,59,523	" 8,14,911	" 4,95,792	" 3,20,475	" 4,93,046	" 2,44,513	" 4,12,505
" " 54/60's " 60's	" 2,78,875	" 2,97,031	" 3,96,713	" 2,82,903	" 5,80,556	" 3,59,817	" 2,06,502	" 3,00,510	" 3,34,411	" 3,22,639
" " above 60's	" 56,812	" 58,524	" 99,332	" 50,002	" 1,26,751	" 1,34,088	" 1,43,613	" 1,29,261	" 2,28,727	" 1,61,932
Grey Water and Mock, 16/24's say 20's	" 8,174	" 8,100	" 14,464	" 6,000	" 9,000	" 6,650	" 3,000	" 3,600	" 8,100	" 4,500
" " 26/32's " 30's	" 27,45,081	" 21,03,369	" 34,88,870	" 33,36,916	" 34,53,975	" 38,70,442	" 40,04,735	" 29,88,843	" 16,90,962	" 20,68,073
" " 40's	" 5,46,745	" 3,09,540	" 5,54,708	" 6,54,840	" 6,19,647	" 6,23,966	" 6,04,926	" 7,14,431	" 3,93,168	" 6,48,320
" " above 40's	" 17,096	" 4,530	" 9,661	" 8,308	" 33,100	" 26,763	" 6,600	" 27,758	" 63,027	" 23,056
Total for 12 months (Grey Yarns)... ...	lbs. 63,12,879	lbs. 46,08,308	lbs. 67,60,211	lbs. 71,48,319	lbs. 81,79,482	lbs. 78,08,611	lbs. 85,15,803	lbs. 82,67,081	lbs. 40,58,302	lbs. 53,64,254
Bleached ... ... Total for 12 months ...	lbs. 4,46,018	lbs. 4,99,883	lbs. 4,29,568	lbs. 5,00,767	lbs. 5,78,983	lbs. 4,26,951	lbs. 4,76,771	lbs. 4,99,549	lbs. 4,61,112	lbs. 7,34,656
Turkey Red	lbs. 33,34,644	lbs. 29,96,241	lbs. 19,70,988	lbs. 17,12,417	lbs. 18,61,219	lbs. 9,83,052	lbs. 12,06,649	lbs. 12,45,092	lbs. 6,07,437	lbs. 11,62,693
Orange and Yellow	" 11,16,325	" 8,66,328	" 10,26,640	" 7,52,471	" 6,33,261	" 5,06,761	" 4,25,306	" 3,50,680	" 2,33,904	" 4,00,375
Green	" 5,69,230	" 4,07,429	" 4,91,980	" 4,28,769	" 3,70,531	" 2,85,050	" 1,73,300	" 2,26,522	" 43,650	" 1,25,200
Other Colours	" 21,334	" 19,018	" 11,414	" 5,047	" 21,232	" 7,498	" 11,999	" 22,831	" 27,519	" 33,174
Total for 12 months (Coloured Yarns)...	lbs. 50,41,533	lbs. 42,89,016	lbs. 35,01,022	lbs. 28,98,704	lbs. 28,86,243	lbs. 17,82,301	lbs. 18,17,254	lbs. 18,45,125	lbs. 9,12,510	lbs. 17,21,442
Total all Yarns...	lbs. 1,18,00,430	lbs. 93,97,207	lbs. 1,06,90,801	lbs. 1,05,47,790	lbs. 1,16,44,708	lbs1,00,17,863	lbs1,08,09,828	lbs1,06,11,755	lbs. 54,31,924	lbs. 78,20,352
SUNDRY.										
Coals (from Europe and Australia). Total for 12 months...	Tons 4,90,469	Tons 4,67,153	Tons 5,53,964	Tons 5,75,249	Tons 4,10,722	Tons 1,36,698	Tons 1,97,942	Tons 3,11,632	Tons 58,631	Tons 83,824
Coke (from Europe). Do. ...	" 4,133	" 5,118	" 4,444	" 4,251	" 7,368	" 5,268	" 5,126	" 6,102	" 3,355	" 5,960
Coals (from Japan)	" *	" *	" *	" 4,547	" 57,677	" 24,545	" 16,817	" 75,387	" 23,936	" 56,565
" (from Calcutta)	" *	" *	" *	" *	" 2,51,816	" 4,29,772	" 3,80,945	" 3,43,297	" 5,91,997	" 7,41,474

* Not recorded.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS,

BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND NATIVE CRAFT.

From 1*st January to* 31*st December* 1901.

As per Export General Manifests.

TO	Grey and White Piece-Goods.			Coloured Piece-Goods.		Total.		Twist.	
	Pckgs.	Yards.	lbs.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Bales.	Lbs.
CALCUTTA	15,080	2,08,51,944	58,65,642	1,369	14,87,684	16,449	2,23,39,628	35,308	1,41,26,745
MADRAS	39	63,650	18,215	22	29,032	61	92,682	164	54,600
MALABAR AND COROMANDEL COASTS (Calicut, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Beypore, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, &c.)	506	8,09,890	2,28,193	471	10,94,408	977	19,04,298	12,596	44,04,535
SCIND (Kurrachee)	39,126	7,46,26,218	1,70,48,365	2,991	56,74,026	42,117	8,03,00,244	11,455	43,80,833
KUTCH AND KATTYAWAR	649	13,08,041	3,13,890	79	1,30,681	728	14,38,722	3,520	13,51,744
BRITISH CONCAN & GUZERAT (Rutnagherry, Carwar, Vingorla, (Compta, Hurnee, Caranja, Panwell, Malwan, Surat, Broach, &c.)	882	14,12,435	3,57,894	1,457	19,71,023	2,339	33,83,458	408	1,52,470
FOREIGN CONCAN (Jaffierabad, Shreevurdhan, Rajpoori, Jambli, Coombharoe, &c.)	43	93,749	21,517	49	1,96,209	92	2,89,958	52	12,580
MARMAGOA, GOA, DAMAUN AND DIU	72	93,330	29,832	504	6,95,124	576	7,88,454	582	1,97,470
BRITISH BURMAH (Rangoon and Moulmein.)	2,427	35,50,886	11,05,448	1,623	22,84,838	4,050	58,35,724	14,071	49,24,345
CEYLON (Colombo and Galle)	67	1,19,367	46,514	126	2,95,696	193	4,15,063	81	28,450
CHINA (Hongkong)	68	98,500	25,440	22	26,364	90	1,20,464	2,56,562	10,26,24,300
CHINA (Shanghai)	327	4,26,576	1,16,349	11	12,060	338	4,38,636	2,79,633	11,18,54,200
CHINA (Hanoi, Tientsin, &c.)	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
JAPAN (Yokohama and Kobe)	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (Penang and Singapore).	793	11,77,125	3,26,008	479	6,65,272	1,272	18,42,397	9,621	36,08,045
PERSIA (Bushire, Abbas, Mahmorah, &c.)	553	9,63,494	2,65,563	258	3,39,203	811	13,02,697	4,037	17,16,815
ARABIA (Muscat, Hoodeida, Jeddah, &c.)	969	14,03,134	3,70,967	428	10,40,884	1,397	24,44,018	1,404	4,89,650
TURKEY IN ASIA (Smyrna, Beyrout, Bagdad, Bussorah, &c.)	2,551	40,90,893	11,22,245	581	7,28,412	3,132	48,19,305	6,282	24,91,330
MEKRAN AND SONMIANI (Vermalla, Gwadhur, &c.)	128	1,75,770	49,343	1	1,200	129	1,76,970	4	1,575
ADEN	6,631	95,04,052	26,45,979	1,267	20,77,551	7,898	1,15,81,603	4,364	15,87,200
AFRICA (Mauritius and Seychelles)	105	1,66,340	54,888	65	95,137	170	2,61,477	.....	.....
AFRICA (Zanzibar)	7,472	79,74,656	20,20,573	148	2,16,338	7,620	81,91,494	265	89,985
AFRICA (Mozambique)	3,150	37,13,257	7,69,376	140	1,65,172	3,290	38,78,429	...	.....
ABYSSINIA (Massowa)	1,154	15,83,474	3,29,773	24	33,969	1,178	16,27,443	64	22,900
AFRICA (Suakim)	256	4,64,736	1,15,535	37	62,215	293	5,27,011	...	.....
AFRICA (Egypt)	36	55,751	15,230	6	5,580	42	61,331	372	1,48,800
AFRICA (Natal)	1,327	14,02,622	2,79,795	12	17,100	1,339	14,19,622	...	.....
AFRICA (Hullulla, Beira, &c.)	70	79,165	20,042	15	33,027	85	1,12,192	...	.....
AFRICA (Madagascar)	.....	... ...	.....	6	5,600	5	5,600	4	1,600
SUMATRA (Padang)	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	50	20,000
JAVA (Batavia, Cheribon, &c.)	1	2,400	425	19	29,640	20	32,040	328	57,980
SIAM (Bangkok)	34	61,937	14,525	13	19,500	47	81,437	35	12,000
LACADIVES AND MALDIVES	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
EAST INDIAN & PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (Manila, Maccasar, &c.)	11	15,500	4,570	338	4,38,340	349	4,53,940	10	4,000
EUROPE	6	6,012	2,012	38	55,332	44	61,344	15	3,410
NEW ZEALAND (Batoum)	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	25	10,000
AUSTRALIA	2	5,000	491	...	...	2	5,000	...	.....
AMERICA	.....	.....	.....	25	32,552	25	32,552	...	.....
Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December 1901	84,525	13,63,00,064	3,35,35,159	12,623	1,99,63,669	97,148	15,62,63,733	6,42,032	25,42,17,562
Exported same time 1900	74,415	11,69,55,481	2,81,68,912	9,516	1,56,02,237	83,931	13,25,57,718	5,46,563	13,65,71,588
Do. do. 1899	84,238	12,28,07,108	2,98,19,677	8,518	1,28,12,538	92,751	13,56,49,646	6,31,039	26,95,59,281
Do. do. 1898	69,026	9,92,68,706	2,47,63,678	6,177	90,72,326	75,203	10,83,41,032	5,58,681	21,87,24,607
Do. do. 1897	69,718	10,11,26,938	2,51,62,666	5,619	84,22,451	75,337	10,95,48,534	4,61,260	18,11,84,251
Do do. 1896	87,864	12,29,74,132	3,15,20,976	6,411	98,54,188	93,775	13,28,28,315	5,84,599	22,93,45,959
Do. do. 1895	92,553	12,84,58,625	3,17,23,691	5,726	88,09,449	98,279	13,72,73,074	4,96,421	19,26,02,163
Do. do. 1894	82,151	11,39,60,215	2,91,05,588	4,057	63,60,876	86,208	12,53,21,090	4,68,995	18,21,23,551
Do. do. 1893	66,389	9,76,66,292	2,31,69,762	3,661	65,61,214	70,050	10,39,27,506	4,12,584	15,99,60,286
Do. do. 1892	67,305	9,97,54,263	2,30,38,693	3,210	68,37,067	70,515	10,65,91,330	4,37,778	19,07,05,298

EXPORTS OF EUROPE MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS, BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND NATIVE CRAFT.

From 1st January to 31st December 1901.

As per Export General Manifests.

TO	Piece-Goods.								Total.		Twist.	
	Grey.		White.		Colored and Printed.		Country Dyed.					
	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Lbs.
CALCUTTA	542	16,88,564	208	4,95,492	255	6,48,950	...	.....	1,005	28,33,006	90	34,200
MADRAS	163	3,49,350	21	39,900	29	62,420	...	.....	213	4,51,870	...	.....
MALABAR AND COROMANDEL COASTS (Calicut, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Beypore, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, &c.)	7,002	1,52,46,997	1,621	46,24,426	616	15,98,612	8	8,582	9,247	2,14,78,567	267	86,510
SCIND (Kurrachee)	9,373	1,85,21,570	15,022	4,09,06,369	5,623	1,56,07,332	...	.....	30,018	7,50,35,264	1,168	3,84,375
KUTCH and KATTYAWAR	3,261	76,61,990	680	19,26,350	1,210	32,32,809	9	13,900	5,160	1,28,45,549	85	21,010
BRITISH CONCAN & GUZERAT (Rutnagherry, Cafwar, Vingorla, Compta, Hurnee, Caranja, Panwell, Malwan, Surat, Broach, &c.)	357	13,61,118	185	4,06,580	224	4,71,123	...	.....	1,846	27,35,821	245	73,510
FOREIGN CONCAN (Jafferabad, Shreevurdhan, Rajpoori, Jambli, Coombharoo, &c.)	38	1,10,313	11	11,025	19	36,392	...	.....	68	1,57,730	28	2,255
MARMAGOA, GOA, DAMAUN, and DIU	240	4,32,027	75	1,48,462	117	2,18,168	5	1,841	437	8,00,498	2,066	5,91,746
BRITISH BURMAH (Rangoon and Moulmein.)	1,496	19,07,610	129	3,16,601	262	5,04,325	1	3,000	1,888	27,31,536	1	350
CEYLON (Colombo and Galle.)	218	2,42,428	174	4,73,230	275	6,35,775	11	14,630	678	13,66,063	34	10,050
CHINA (Hongkong)	3	2,674	7	4,808	14	11,235	...	.....	24	18,717	...	.....
CHINA (Shanghai)	...	.....	...	.....	15	13,582	...	.....	15	13,582	...	.....
CHINA (Hajhoi, Amoy, Tientsin, &c.)	...	.....	...	.....	21	18,744	...	.....	21	18,744	...	.....
JAPAN (Yokohama and Kobe.)	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (Penang and Singapore.)	29	48,608	651	16,48,708	600	15,14,051	1,648	33,01,241	2,928	65,12,608	...	.....
PERSIA (Bushire, Abbas, Mahmorah, &c.)	2,808	60,55,756	1,084	26,80,052	1,766	32,21,423	7,919	1,14,48,516	13,527	2,34,05,747	4,570	13,07,770
ARABIA (Muscat, Hoodeida, Jeddah, &c.)	629	12,79,948	729	17,44,781	668	13,96,321	2,213	53,16,650	4,239	97,37,695	261	79,380
TURKEY IN ASIA (Smyrna, Beyrout, Bagdad, Bussorah, &c.)	251	4,84,093	58	1,32,257	124	2,53,830	4,064	40,21,864	4,497	48,92,044	78	23,700
MEKRAN AND SONMIANI (Vermalla, Gwadhur, &c.)	2	980	11	12,630	7	10,112	2	2,250	22	25,972	19	6,275
ADEN	413	8,29,120	815	20,60,570	644	14,88,291	911	23,42,901	2,783	67,20,882	104	32,300
AFRICA (Mauritius, &c.)	402	7,25,600	115	2,40,623	271	6,35,215	42	74,044	830	16,75,482	...	.....
AFRICA (Madagascar)	...	.....	1	1,300	...	.....	...	.....	1	1,300	...	.....
AFRICA (Zanzibar)	294	4,35,235	453	9,41,666	298	6,18,414	2,763	37,25,709	3,808	57,21,024	47	14,410
AFRICA (Mezambique)	229	4,21,047	80	1,68,188	78	1,31,860	1,348	16,83,993	1,735	24,55,088	...	.....
ABYSSINIA (Massawa)	36	80,190	39	1,19,955	22	52,167	10	35,900	107	2,88,212	5	2,000
AFRICA (Suakim)	14	25,400	10	21,575	5	8,650	...	.....	29	55,925	...	.....
AFRICA (Egypt)	...	.....	4	7,750	6	9,803	4	8,350	14	25,903	1	300
AFRICA (Natal)	60	1,03,328	33	66,720	118	2,64,745	82	93,430	293	5,28,223	...	.....
AFRICA (Hullulla, Beira, &c.)	20	36,820	27	56,548	43	1,08,804	62	83,523	152	2,85,795	...	.....
SIAM (Bangkok)	...	.....	5	19,250	58	1,26,085	44	1,10,020	107	2,55,355	...	.....
EAST INDIAN AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (Manila, Maccasar, &c.)	...	.....	1	4,420	2	3,600	...	.....	3	8,020	...	.....
LACCADIVES AND MALDIVES	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
JAVA (Batavia, Cheribon, &c.)	...	.....	1	1,264	...	.....	...	.....	1	1,264	...	.....
AUSTRALIA (Melbourne, Sydney, &c.)	...	.....	...	.....	1	720	...	.....	1	720	...	.....
EUROPE	2	590	4	4,014	18	29,335	...	.....	24	33,939	...	.....
BATOUM	...	.....	26	66,498	...	.....	...	.....	26	66,498	...	.....
BORNEO	...	.....	...	.....	1	1,800	...	.....	1	1,800	...	.....
AMERICA	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December 1901	28,462	5,85,51,551	22,230	5,93,59,905	13,410	3,29,84,643	21,146	3,22,90,294	85,248	18,31,86,393	9,064	26,73,641
Exported same time 1900	27,638	5,53,43,428	19,380	5,13,63,885	13,872	3,31,94,103	17,215	2,74,64,423	78,100	16,73,65,839	9,757	28,84,984
Do. do. 1899	34,887	7,05,60,673	22,610	5,98,08,127	15,127	3,44,42,885	21,499	3,37,70,400	94,026	19,85,82,091	13,161	40,20,835
Do. do. 1898	31,802	6,55,18,568	21,705	5,67,77,832	12,197	2,96,36,138	20,081	3,23,21,190	85,785	18,42,53,728	6,923	21,22,131
Do. do. 1897	30,473	6,50,44,122	18,695	5,09,92,275	11,663	2,89,44,776	20,511	3,31,96,258	81,342	17,80,90,431	7,549	23,09,551
Do. do. 1896	31,144	6,86,89,759	20,642	5,68,82,751	16,263	4,21,98,286	19,888	3,42,23,239	88,137	20,19,94,015	8,991	27,61,643
Do. do. 1895	35,793	7,91,77,054	19,170	5,36,58,845	19,762	5,10,95,577	28,544	4,38,16,546	103,269	22,72,47,522	11,074	33,32,649
Do. do. 1894	38,539	8,65,64,488	20,824	5,50,32,788	19,026	4,84,36,921	22,961	3,65,18,218	100,850	22,65,52,305	12,903	38,94,337
Do. do. 1893	35,480	8,44,07,948	18,185	4,93,91,032	17,946	4,79,15,622	18,664	3,22,68,665	90,275	21,39,83,267	10,065	31,31,196
Do. do. 1892	32,050	7,81,52,658	16,997	4,57,36,020	15,750	4,19,55,704	21,768	3,69,95,386	86,560	20,28,39,763	11,491	35,57,876

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS BY RAILWAYS.

From 1st January to 31st December 1901.

G. I. P. RAILWAY, NORTH-EAST LINE.

STATIONS TO	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.		Remarks.
	Packages.	Indian Maunds.	Packages.	Indian Maunds.	
TITWALA TO KASARA	...	...	...	...	
IGATPURI ...	3	29	...	...	
DEOLALI ...	2	6	...	...	
GHOTI ...	...	...	...	...	
NASIK ROAD	4	16	6	15	
KHERWARI	3	16	...	...	
NIPHAD ...	...	...	12	16	
LASALGAON	...	...	...	...	
MUNMAR ...	10	47	57	246	
NANDGAON	1	4	...	...	
CHALISGAON	...	...	...	...	
KAJGAON ...	...	...	...	...	
PACHORA ...	...	...	3	25	
MAHEJI ...	...	...	...	...	
MHASAWAD	...	...	...	...	
JALGAON ...	2	6	1	5	
BHADLI ...	...	...	...	...	
BHUSAWAL	10	39	...	...	
NARGAON ...	...	...	...	...	
MALKAPUR	3	12	...	...	
NANDURA ...	1	3	...	...	
SHEGAON ...	1	13	1	2	
KHAMGAON	16	103	...	...	
PARAS ...	3	21	2	3	
AKOLA ...	3	10	2	3	
MURTIZAPUR	...	...	...	...	
AMRAOTI ...	9	48	6	21	
CHANDUR ...	...	...	1	3	
DHAMANGAON ...	2	2	...	...	
PULGAON ...	...	...	...	...	
WARDHA ...	...	...	...	...	
SONEGAON * ...	...	...	...	...	
HINGANGHAT * ...	2	5	1	2	
WARORA * ...	...	...	...	...	
SINDI ...	...	...	...	...	
NAGPUR ...	50	227	107	327	
OTHER STATIONS BETWEEN TITWALA AND NAGPUR ...	...	...	19	73	
SAUDA ...	3	19	1	4	
RAWER ...	...	...	...	...	
BURHANPUR	1	4	1	1	
DONGARGAON ...	...	...	...	...	
KHANDWA	4	15	5	21	
KHIRKIAN	...	...	...	...	
HARDA ...	...	...	2	5	
TIMARNI ...	...	...	...	...	
SIONI ...	...	...	...	...	
ITARSI ...	1	8	...	...	
SOHAGPUR	...	...	...	...	
PIPARIA ...	...	...	2	4	
BANKHERI	...	...	...	...	
GADARWARA	1	2	...	...	
KARELI ...	2	10	...	...	
NURSINGHPUR ...	...	...	...	...	
CHINDWARA ...	...	...	...	...	
JABALPUR ...	71	363	37	134	
OTHER STATIONS BETWEEN SAUDA AND JABALPUR ...	5	39	5	13	
TOTAL EXPORTS, N.-E. LINE	213	1,067	271	923	

* Wardha Coal State Railway.

G. I. P. RAILWAY, SOUTH-EAST LINE.

STATIONS TO	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.		Remarks.
	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	
THANA AND KALYAN	...	...	...	...	
NERAL	...	...	...	...	
LANAULI	2	4	...	...	
KARJAT	...	...	17	15	
TALEGAON	4	8	3	6	
CHINCHWAD	3	3	...	...	
KIRKEE	3	7	...	...	
POONA	48	233	58	228	
KHEDGAON	...	...	...	...	
DIKSAL	...	...	4	21	
JEUR	1	9	5	20	
KEM	...	...	...	...	
BARSI ROAD	4	11	2	8	
BARSI TOWN†	26	104	...	...	
SHOLAPUR	12	52	3	4	
GULBARGA	9	44	4	8	
YADAGIRI	...	...	...	...	
SAIDAPUR ROAD	...	...	...	...	
RAICHUR	...	...	4	9	
OTHER STATIONS BETWEEN THANA AND RAICHUR ...	6	27	3	4	
TOTAL EXPORTS, S.-E. LINE.	118	502	103	323	
GRAND TOTAL...	331	1,569	374	1,246	
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1901...	331	1,569	374	1,246	
Do. do. 1900...	330	1,429	457	1,154	
Do. do. 1899...	692	2,912	1,828	5,108	
Do. do. 1898...	1,057	4,242	5,165	8,185	
Do. do. 1897...	670	2,998	4,807	7,836	
Do. do. 1896...	778	3,704	2,428	5,952	
Do. do. 1895...	1,163	5,257	5,212	7,090	
Do. do. 1894...	3,979	20,997	6,990	13,441	
Do. do. 1893...	1,522	7,451	6,914	10,521	
Do. do. 1892...	1,035	5,135	11,834	17,117	

TO STATIONS ON THE BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY AND ITS CONNECTIONS.

TAMSAR ROAD	...	...	...	...
KAMPTEE	3	16	6	14
BELASPUR	3	7	3	11
GONDIA	...	...	4	7
DONGARGARH	...	...	...	...
RAJ-NANDGAON	2	8	17	35
DRUG	...	...	...	...
RAIPUR	15	63	8	19
BHATAPARA	...	...	1	5
RAIGARH	...	...	...	...
CHAMPA	...	...	...	...
AKALTARA	...	...	...	...
JHARSUGUDA	...	...	...	...
CALCUTTA	33	111	...	...
AGRA	...	...	...	...
CAWNPORE	...	...	...	...
OTHER STATIONS	101	482	5	23
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1901...	157	687	44	114
Do. do. 1900...	45	173	30	110
Do. do. 1899...	111	489	207	798
Do. do. 1898...	161	633	1,076	4,434
Do. do. 1897...	31	110	86	245
Do. do. 1896...	69	262	79	264
Do. do. 1895...	174	631	109	475
Do. do. 1894...	525	1,850	182	787
Do. do. 1893...	46	170	26	117
Do. do. 1892...	36	153	138	569

† Barsi Light Railway.

TO STATIONS ON THE INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY AND ITS CONNECTIONS.

STATIONS.	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.		Remarks.
	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	
HOSHANGABAD	2	4	6	7	
BHOPAL	2	12	25	40	
BHILSA	...	...	1	1	
BASODA	...	..	...	...	
BAMORA	...	...	5	6	
BINA	...	...	1	1	
LALITPUR	...	...	...	...	
TALBAHAT	...	...	...	...	
JHANSI	2	5	5	6	
AGRA FORT	...	...	...	...	
GWALIOR	...	...	...	...	
KHORAI	...	...	1	1	
SAUGOR	1	2	18	26	
LUCKNOW	16	62	6	14	
NANPARA	...	...	1	4	
BAHRAICH	...	...	...	...	
CALCUTTA	...	...	...	...	
CAWNPORE (VIA ITARSI) ...	1,131	6,378	348	1,714	
BARABANKI	...	...	...	...	
MORAR ROAD	...	...	1	1	
MAURANIPUR	...	...	...	...	
SUMER	...	...	...	...	
SEOHARA	...	...	...	...	
LAKHIMPUR	...	...	...	...	
MANIKPUR	...	...	...	...	
TICOMGARH	...	...	4	8	
NOWGANG	...	...	...	...	
DAMOH	...	...	5	8	
SEHORE	2	10	6	6	
GARAKOTA	...	...	...	...	
SERONJ	...	...	3	5	
GUNA	...	...	...	...	
OTHER STATIONS	27	88	9	22	
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1901...	1,183	6,561	445	1,870	
Do. do. 1900...	1,842	9,755	441	1,211	
Do. do. 1899...	4,016	20,580	288	733	
Do. do. 1898...	6,016	30,092	774	2,376	
Do. do. 1897...	4,072	19,868	466	1,050	
Do. do. 1896...	3,167	16,382	177	501	
Do. do. 1895...	3,780	19,292	159	627	
Do. do. 1894...	5,365	26,664	1,583	7,463	
Do. do. 1893...	7,089	36,798	1,576	7,814	
Do. do. 1892...	4,890	26,221	285	1,085	

TO STATIONS ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY AND ITS CONNECTIONS.

ADONI	...	...	8	40
CUDDAPAH	...	...	...	...
MADRAS	471	2,462	1,836	8,042
METTUPALAIYAM	...	...	...	...
TADPATRI	2	13	..	...
BANGALORE	1,188	5,953	9	33
OTHER STATIONS	161	821	355	1,530
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1901...	1,822	9,249	2,198	9,635
Do. do. 1900...	790	4,186	153	851
Do. do. 1899...	318	1,674	151	842
Do. do. 1898...	91	442	81	314
Do. do. 1897...	180	775	48	211
Do. do. 1896...	248	1,220	47	231
Do. do. 1895...	46	204	43	185
Do. do. 1894...	43	205	42	120
Do. do. 1893...	84	431	9	29
Do. do. 1892...	54	177	25	85

TO STATIONS ON THE DHOND AND MUNMAD STATE RAILWAY.

STATIONS	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.		Remarks.
	Packages.	Indian Maunds.	Packages.	Indian Maunds.	
PIMPRI					
AHMEDNAGAR	4	16	12	44	
VAMBORI	1	4	2	9	
RAHURI					
BELAPUR					
CHITALI					
PUNTAMBA					
YEOLA	2	3	10	37	
OTHER STATIONS					
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1901	7	23	24	90	
Do. do. 1900	30	141	16	61	
Do. do. 1899	31	100	23	43	
Do. do. 1898	32	154	45	77	
Do. do. 1897	57	188	36	99	
Do. do. 1896	53	286	25	95	
Do. do. 1895	84	365	42	99	
Do. do. 1894	453	2,450	36	131	
Do. do. 1893	66	357	60	261	
Do. do. 1892	52	239	83	320	

TO STATIONS ON THE EAST INDIAN AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS *vid* G. I. P.

SEHORE ROAD					
KUTNEE	6	30			
MAIHAR					
MEJA ROAD					
SUTNA	17	83			
MIRZAPUR					
AHRAURA ROAD					
MOGUL SERAI					
GHAZIPUR					
PATNA CITY					
CALCUTTA					
ALLAHABAD	9	25	1	3	
CAWNPORE (VIA JABALPUR)	9	37	10	44	
BENARES					
JAUNPUR CITY					
AKBARPUR					
BHATAPARA					
CHAMPA					
RAIPUR					
MALLIPUR					
OTHER STATIONS	8	23			
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1901	49	198	11	47	
Do. do. 1900	105	484	27	104	
Do. do. 1899	111	413	2	4	
Do. do. 1898	172	585	44	197	
Do. do. 1897	137	451	142	415	
Do. do. 1896	74	307	375	1,043	
Do. do. 1895	20	73	305	1,103	
Do. do. 1894	311	1,126	635	2,656	
Do. do. 1893	272	1,095	696	2,683	
Do. do. 1892	245	806	285	1,067	

TO STATIONS ON THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

INDI ROAD					
BIJAPUR					
TELGI					
ALMATI					
BAGALKOT	1	1	1	4	
KATGERI					
ALUR	1	4			
GADAG					
VITTA					
KURNOOL ROAD			1	5	
KOPBAL					
HASPET			1	1	
BELLARY					
HUBLI	2	4			
DHARWAR			1	4	
YALVIGI	1	10			
Carried forward	5	19	4	14	

TO STATIONS ON THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY—*continued.*

STATIONS.	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.		Remarks.
	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	
Brought forward...	5	19	4	14	
BYADGI ...	1	2			
CANIBENNUR					
HARIHAR ...					
DAVANGERE					
HOLALKHERI					
LONAND ...					
WATHAR ...	10	22			
SATARA ROAD	1	2			
KOREGAON	4	16	4	5	
RAHIMATPUR					
TASGAON ...					
MASUR ...					
KARAD ...	1	3			
KUNDAL ROAD					
ASHTA ROAD					
SANGLI ROAD			9	44	
MIRAJ ...	2	14			
SHEDBAL ...	1	5			
CHIKODI ROAD					
GOKAK ROAD	3	11	3	16	
KUDCHI ...					
JAMKHAND					
BELGAUM ...			5	24	
TADVAL ...					
KADUR ...					
KARAJGI ...					
ARSIKERE ...	3	23			
BANGALORE					
MYSORE ...					
BIRUR ...					
ISLAMPUR					
KALLURA ...					
GUNTUR ...					
KOLHAPUR	9	74			
SHIRAL ROAD					
RABKAVI ...					
HATKANGALE	4	22			
SASVAD ...	4	13			
BEZVADA ...					
TAMKAR ...					
CHIKMAGALUR ...					
OTHER STATIONS...	8	40			
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1901...	56	266	25	103	
Do. do. 1900...	89	418	125	310	
Do. do. 1899...	113	494	149	464	
Do. do. 1898...	994	4,734	966	3,591	
Do. do. 1897...	2,120	9,934	787	3,085	
Do. do. 1896...	1,986	9,786	407	1,445	
Do. do. 1895...	1,054	5,170	250	971	
Do. do. 1894...	1,450	6,860	597	2,599	
Do. do. 1893...	1,083	4,662	807	1,834	
Do. do. 1892...	879	3,919	437	1,925	

TO STATIONS ON THE RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY *vid* G. I. P. AND ITS CONNECTIONS.

SANAWAD ...			12	18
MORTAKKA ...			2	5
BARWARA ...			46	103
MHOW ...	6	19	98	172
INDORE ...	1	1	118	235
UJJAIN ...			2	2
CHAMBAL ...				
BARNAGAR				
RUNIJA ...				
RUTLAM ...				
NAMLI ...				
JAVRA ...				
MANDSAUR				
NEEMUCH ...				
OTHER STATIONS				
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1901 ...	7	20	278	535
Do. do. 1900 ...	20	62	218	370
Do. do. 1899 ...	16	44	194	380
Do. do. 1898 ...	202	577	145	390
Do. do. 1897 ...	32	158	142	231
Do. do. 1896 ...	21	84	59	147
Do. do. 1895 ...	57	226	149	329
Do. do. 1894 ...	954	4,377	316	1,473
Do. do. 1893 ...	826	3,563	330	1,379
Do. do. 1892 ...	857	3,975	325	950

TO STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

STATIONS.	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.		Remarks.
	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	
SERAM	...	...	...	...	
TANDUR	...	...	...	...	
LINGAMPALLI	...	...	...	...	
HYDERABAD	...	...	10	28	
SECUNDERABAD	6	25	...	...	
ALER	...	...	...	...	
WARANGAL	...	...	1	3	
COCONADA	...	...	17	46	
BEZVADA	...	...	...	...	
ELLORE	...	...	1	2	
CHITTAPUR	...	...	1	1	
VIKARABAD	...	...	...	...	
OTHER STATIONS ...	...	...	50	253	
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1901 ...	6	25	80	333	
Do. do. 1900 ...	16	85	2,482	11,607	
Do. do. 1899 ...	33	125	675	2,890	
Do. do. 1898 ...	16	61	154	424	
Do. do. 1897 ...	37	153	21	57	
Do. do. 1896 ...	62	230	49	153	
Do. do. 1895 ...	10	46	25	90	
Do. do. 1894 ...	18	76	22	89	
Do. do. 1893 ...	17	54	5	19	
Do. do. 1892 ...	60	212	40	145	

TO STATIONS ON THE HYDERABAD GODAVERY VALLEY RAILWAY.

(For November and December.)

STATIONS.	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.		Remarks.
	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	
AURANGABAD	3	15	...	...	
JALNA	1	3	...	...	
SAILU	...	...	...	...	
OTHER STATIONS	2	2	...	...	
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1901 ...	6	20	...	...	
Do. do. 1900 ...	3	8	9	16	
Do. do. 1899 ...	2	11	2	6	

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

(Including Rajputana-Malwa Railway.)

	TO	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.		Remarks.
		Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	STATIONS between ANDHERI AND SURAT (excluding Surat)..	961	4,277	555	2,436	
	SURAT	1,408	7,783	591	2,136	
	STATIONS between SURAT AND BROACH (excluding Broach)	918	4,080	186	970	
	BROACH	557	3,836	188	804	
	STATIONS between BROACH AND BARODA(excluding Baroda)	237	1,385	1	1	
	BARODA	776	4,546	98	303	
	STATIONS between BARODA AND ANAND (excluding Anand)..	159	997	9	28	
	ANAND	31	197	.....	.....	
	STATIONS on the ANAND-GODHRA BRANCH (excluding Godhra)...	523	2,783	6	21	
	GODHRA	166	794	6	21	
	STATIONS between ANAND AND AHMEDABAD (excluding Nadiad and Ahmedabad)...	238	1,366	14	42	
	NADIAD	87	532	4	12	
	AHMEDABAD	4,374	26,037	600	2,394	
	STATIONS between AHMEDABAD AND VIRAMGAM (excluding Viramgam)	48	242	.....	.....	
	VIRAMGAM	44	239	16	65	
	STATIONS on the PATRI BRANCH	19	127	.....	.....	
	STATIONS between VIRAMGAM and WADHWAN (excluding Wadhwan)	9	61	.....	.....	
	WADHWAN	49	360	6	13	
	TOTAL ...	10,604	59,642	2,280	9,246	

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY—*continued.*

	STATIONS.	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.		Remarks.
		Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	
R.-G.-J.-P. Ry. *Via* Wadhwan.	LIMBDI ...	32	205	...	...	
	BHAVNAGAR ...	89	585	1	6	
	JETPUR ...	33	178	...	...	
	DHORAJEE ...	80	286	1	1	
	OTHER STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL-JUNAGADH-PORBANDER RAILWAY ...	519	2,791	13	53	
	MORVI RAILWAY ...	516	2,495	19	79	
	VIA MIYAGAM ...	191	1,043	35	160	
	„ ANAND ...	466	2,532	116	467	
	„ VISHVAMITRI ...	143	759	56	281	
	„ AHMEDABAD (Ahmedabad-Prantij Ry.) ...	126	572	4	10	
	„ ANKLESHWAR ...	71	418	2	2	
	„ SURAT ...	799	4,623	192	963	
	TOTAL ...	3,065	16,490	439	2,022	
Foreign Railway *via* Sabarmati.	KHODIAR to PALANPUR (excluding Palanpur) ...	430	1,871	278	1,124	
	PALANPUR ...	140	735	...	...	
	VIA PALANPUR ...	249	1,128	39	160	
	MORI to CHITRASANI ...	180	816	22	63	
	MARWAR RAILWAY JUNCTION AND *via* MARWAR RAILWAY JUNCTION ...	2,142	10,560	76	310	
	HARIPUR to ERINPURA ROAD ...	227	1,167	9	36	
	BEAWAR ...	296	1,931	7	19	
	AJMER ...	1,313	7,121	15	39	
	NUSSEERABAD to BARL ...	332	2,176	11	49	
	TILAUNIA to AGRA (excluding Jeypore, Achnera and Agra) ...	541	2,731	4	14	
	JEYPORE ...	1,744	9,092	11	45	
	VIA KUCHAMAN ROAD ...	166	751	...	...	
	ACHNERA ...	...	...	...	...	
	STATIONS on the CAWNPORE-ACHNERA RAILWAY ...	6,671	33,475	692	3,177	
	VIA HATHRAS ...	114	557	2	10	
	CAWNPORE ...	57	301	60	248	
	VIA CAWNPORE ...	36	82	2	4	
	AGRA FORT ...	2,079	9,556	3	13	
	VIA AGRA ...	180	903	32	125	
	VIA AGRA CANTONMENT ...	...	...	...	...	
	STATIONS on the REWARI-FEROZEPORE Section (excluding Bhiwani) ...	63	290	1	5	
	BHIWANI ...	2,470	10,044	2	5	
	VIA BHATINDA ...	1,959	5,352	34	111	
	VIA FEROZEPORE ...	5	11	...	...	
	STATIONS between REWARI and DELHI (excluding Delhi) ...	21	96	...	...	
	DELHI ...	45,105	2,16,933	441	2,170	
	VIA DELHI ...	535	2,322	2	9	
	VIA KOTKAPURA ...	175	579	6	18	
	TOTAL ...	67,260	320,580	1,749	7,784	
Foreign Railway *via* Godhra.	NUSSEERABAD to BARL ...	36	225	...	...	
	RUPAHELI to GANGRAR (excluding Bhilwara) ...	50	298	1	1	
	BHILWARA ...	440	2,778	1	5	
	CHANDERIA to KESARPURA (excluding Chitorgarh) ...	174	982	3	7	
	CHITORGARH ...	132	744	...	...	
	VIA CHITORGARH ...	588	3,297	...	...	
	NEEMUCH ...	311	2,082	...	...	
	HARKIAKHAL to DHODHAR (excluding Mandsaur) ...	74	440	...	...	
	MANDSAUR ...	584	3,601	3	8	
	JAORA to KHANDWA ...	1,812	9,310	36	134	
	VIA KHANDWA ...	...	...	3	15	
	VIA UJJAIN ...	188	1,005	12	26	
	STATIONS on the GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY ...	734	4,460	52	96	
	STATIONS on the NAGDA-UJJAIN RAILWAY ...	728	4,434	47	121	
	TOTAL ...	5,851	33,655	158	403	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	86,780	4,30,367	4,626	19,455	
	TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1901 ...	86,780	4,30,367	4,626	19,455	
	Do. do. 1900 ...	43,256	2,21,455	2,641	10,847	
	Do. do. 1899 ...	41,959	2,15,356	2,440	10,165	
	Do. do. 1898 ...	38,015	1,93,760	3,345	14,649	
	Do. do. 1897 ...	36,229	1,93,265	3,704	15,086	
	Do do. 1896 ...	32,450	1,71,417	5,106	20,673	
	Do. do. 1895 ...	44,177	2,42,705	6,127	25,214	
	Do. do. 1894 ...	40,050	2,13,058	5,313	21,743	
	Do. do. 1893 ...	30,461	1,59,620	4,802	20,275	
	Do. do. 1892 ...	27,807	1,53,958	3,815	13,002	

SUMMARY OF EXPORTS BY ALL RAILWAYS.

	RAILWAYS.	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.	
		Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.	Pckgs.	Indian Maunds.
	G. I. P. RAILWAY (North-East Line)	213	1,067	271	923
	Do. (South-East Line)	118	502	103	323
To Stations on the	BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY	157	687	44	114
	INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY	1,183	6,561	445	1,870
	MADRAS RAILWAY	1,822	9,249	2,198	9,635
	DHOND & MUNMAD STATE RAILWAY	7	23	24	90
	EAST INDIAN RAILWAY	49	198	11	47
	SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY	56	266	25	103
	RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY VIA G. I. P. ...	7	20	278	535
	NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY	6	25	80	333
	H. Godavery Valley Railway	6	20	...	...
	B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY (including Rajputana-Malwa Railway)	86,780	4,30,367	4,626	19,455
	TOTAL EXPORTS IN 1901	90,404	4,48,995	8,105	33,428
	Do. do. 1900	46,526	2,38,196	6,599	26,641
	Do. do. 1899	47,402	2,42,198	5,959	21,433
	Do. do. 1898	46,756	2,35,280	11,795	34,637
	Do. do. 1897	43,565	2,27,900	10,239	28,305
	Do. do. 1896	38,908	2,03,678	8,752	30,504
	Do. do. 1895	50,565	2,73,974	12,421	36,183
	Do. do. 1894	53,148	2,77,663	15,716	50,502
	Do. do. 1893	41,466	2,14,201	14,725	44,430
	Do. do. 1892	37,281	2,01,341	17,797	38,164

ANNUAL PROGRESS OF RAILWAYS IN INDIA SINCE THEIR COMMENCEMENT.

Year.	Total Miles.	Year.	Total Miles.	Year.	Total Miles.	Year.	Total Miles.
1853	20	1865	3,363	1877	7,322	1889	15,682
1854	71	1866	3,563	1878	8,223	1890	16,380
1855	169	1867	3,929	1879	8,498	1891	17,273
1856	272	1868	4,008	1880	9,166	1892	17,853
1857	287	1869	4,255	1881	9,894	1893	18,468
1858	427	1870	4,771	1882	10,153	1894	18,856
1859	625	1871	5,074	1883	10,462	1895	19,502
1860	838	1872	5,369	1884	11,635	1896	20,209
1861	1,587	1873	5,697	1885	12,279	1897	21,070
1862	2,333	1874	6,226	1886	12,888	1898	21,995
1863	2,507	1875	6,543	1887	14,101	1899	23,475
1864	2,958	1876	6,862	1888	14,572	1900	24,707
						1901	25,373

Statement showing the Exports of Indian Manufactured Piece-Goods and Yarns by Sea and Rail during the years 1892 *to* 1901.

Year.	Piece-Goods.		Total.	Yarns.				Total.		Remarks.
	By Sea.	By Rail.		By Sea.		By Rail.				
	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.	
1892	70,515	37,281	1,07,796	4,87,773	19,07,05,398	17,797	31,40,144	5,05,570	19,38,45,542	
1893	70,050	41,466	1,11,516	4,12,584	15,99,60,286	14,725	36,55,568	4,27,309	16,36,15,854	
1894	86,208	53,148	1,39,356	4,68,995	18,21,23,651	15,716	41,55,312	4,84,711	18,62,78,863	
1895	98,079	50,565	1,48,644	4,96,421	19,26,02,163	12,421	29,77,138	5,08,842	19,55,79,291	
1896	93,775	38,908	1,32,683	5,84,599	22,93,46,959	8,752	25,09,864	5,93,351	23,18,56,823	
1897	75,337	43,565	1,18,902	4,61,260	18,11,84,351	10,239	23,28,928	4,71,499	18,35,13,279	
1898	75,203	46,756	1,21,959	5,53,681	21,87,24,607	11,795	28,40,139	5,65,476	22,15,64,746	
1899	92,751	47,402	1,40,153	6,81,089	26,95,59,281	5,959	17,63,630	6,86,998	27,13,22,911	
1900	83,931	46,526	1,30,457	3,46,503	13,65,71,588	6,599	21,92,174	3,53,102	13,87,63,762	
1901	97,148	90,404	1,87,552	6,42,032	25,43,17,562	8,105	26,68,361	6,50,137	25,69,85,923	

Statement showing the arrivals of Cotton into Bombay by Sea and Rail during the years 1892 *to* 1901.

By	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Steamers and Country Craft	12,38,958	19,24,666	16,42,612	16,32,228	15,05,313	8,68,732	9,45,430	14,24,785	5,58,829	5,48,171
B. B. & C. I. Railway	18,08,577	16,56,811	14,00,310	19,17,601	21,18,116	17,94,956	16,94,377	18,59,612	6,78,406	13,46,872
G. I. P. Railway	33,91,473	26,06,866	27,81,328	31,55,920	31,96,394	24,61,585	40,12,843	39,59,682	18,60,160	53,21,171
Total Cwts...	64,30,008	61,88,043	58,25,250	67,05,749	68,19,723	51,25,273	66,52,650	72,44,079	30,97,395	72,16,214
Total F.-P. Bales of 3½ Cwts. each...	18,37,145	17,68,012	16,64,367	19,15,929	19,48,491	14,64,375	19,00,766	20,69,734	8,84,977	20,61,775

Statement showing the Exports of Cotton to Europe, China, Japan, Calcutta, &c., from Bombay during the years 1892 *to* 1901.

To	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.
Europe	9,54,243	8,57,771	7,97,070	6,24,465	7,72,258	5,11,899	4,90,544	5,00,232	2,82,425	5,60,434
China	18,056	1,627	5,679	4,902	32,347	29,261	24,632	68,131	15,570	89,214
Japan	1,03,144	1,02,868	1,08,037	1,39,031	2,79,277	3,78,106	4,40,735	4,88,985	1,61,124	4,77,045
Calcutta and other Ports	49,985	58,130	49,845	40,951	43,285	40,997	35,730	14,446	16,337	17,668
Total Bales...	11,25,428	10,20,396	9,60,631	8,09,349	11,27,167	9,60,263	9,91,541	10,71,794	4,25,456	11,44,361

EXPORTS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM BOMBAY PORT ONLY.

(From Official Returns.) 1900-1901. *(Years ending 31st March.)*

EXPORTED TO	LENGTH AND WEIGHT.							VALUE.					
	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.	Percentage of Total Weight.		Total Weight.		Lakhs of Rupees.		Percentage of Total Value.		Total Value in Lakhs of Rupees.	Percentage.
	Millions of [000's omitted.]			Goods.	Yarns.	Millions of lbs. [000's omitted.]	Percentage.	(000's omitted.)		Goods.	Yarns.		
	Yards.	lbs.	lbs.	%	%		%	Goods.	Yarns.	%	%	[000's omitted.]	%
Foreign Ports	38·37	*9·59	113·83	17·06	77·58	123·42	60·82	† 54·00	401·22	19·16	76·39	‡455·22	56·40
Indian Ports	92·62	*23·15	29·43	41·19	20·06	52·58	25·91	114·75	111·44	40·71	21·22	226·19	28·03
Interior by Rail	*93·88	23·47	3·46	41·75	2·36	26·93	13·27	113·13	12·57	40·13	2·39	125·70	15·57
Total Indian	186·50	46·62	32·89	82·94	22·42	79·51	39·18	227·88	124·01	80·84	23·61	351·89	43·60
GRAND TOTAL	224·87	56·21	146·72	100·00	100·00	202·93	100·00	281·88	525·23	100·00	100·00	807·11	100·00

* Assuming 4 yards to be equivalent to 1 lb. and *vice versa* (reduced from 4·33 yards, the basis in years previous to 1895-96).
† Piece-Goods only, value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) 58·68 lakhs, or
‡ Inclusive of Yarns 459·90 lakhs of Rupees.

1899-1900.

Foreign Ports	48·06	*12·01	219·46	20·69	87·74	231·47	75·11	†63·26	625·46	28·88	86·55	‡693·72	69·34
Indian Ports	86·01	*21·50	27·37	37·04	10·94	48·87	15·86	109·38	86·56	40·42	11·98	195·94	19·73
Interior by Rail	*98·12	24·53	3·30	42·27	1·32	27·83	9·03	97·97	10·59	36·20	1·47	108·56	10·93
Total Indian	184·13	46·03	30·67	79·31	12·26	76·70	24·89	207·35	97·15	76·62	13·45	304·50	30·66
GRAND TOTAL	232·19	58·04	250·13	100·00	100·00	308·17	100·00	270·61	722·61	100·00	100·00	993·22	100·00

* Assuming 4 yards to be equivalent of 1 lb. and *vice versa* (reduced from 4·33 yards, the basis in years previous to 1895-96).
† Piece-Goods only, value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) 68·37 lakhs, or
‡ Inclusive of Yarns 693·33 lakhs of Rupees.

1898-99.

Foreign Ports	43·27	*10·82	197·90	22·56	82·84	268·72	72·75	†55·41	590·70	23·57	81·56	‡646·11	67·95
Indian Ports	72·74	*18·18	36·79	37·89	15·40	54·97	19·16	94·92	120·14	40·37	16·60	215·06	22·42
Interior by Rail	*75·92	18·98	4·21	39·55	1·76	23·19	8·09	84·78	13·35	36·06	1·84	98·13	10·23
Total Indian	148·66	37·16	41·00	77·44	17·16	78·16	27·25	179·70	133·49	76·43	18·44	313·19	32·65
GRAND TOTAL	191·93	47·98	238·90	100·00	100·00	286·88	100·00	235·11	724·19	100·00	100·00	959·30	100·00

* Assuming 4 yards to be equivalent to 1 lb. and *vice versa* (reduced from 4·33 yards, the basis in years previous to 1895-96).
† Piece-Goods only, value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) 60·88 lakhs, or
‡ Inclusive of Yarns 651·68 lakhs of Rupees.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH GREY COTTON PIECE-GOODS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURE HAVE BEEN EXPORTED SINCE 1894-95.

(*From Government Returns.*) (*Years ending 31st March.*)

Description.	To	In Millions of Yards (0000's omitted.)						
		1900-01.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1895-96	1894-95.
T-Cloths	Mozambique	2·34	4·11	3·71	3·72	2·85	4·16	3·72
	Zanzibar	2·43	4·42	5·65	6·39	8·69	6·30	7·18
	Aden	·45	2·24	2·05	2·53	·95	·75	·60
	China (Hongkong) ...	·14	·07	·29	·27	·35	2·16	·47
	Do. (Treaty Ports*) ...	·23	1·56	1·02	1·34	5·05	7·31	4·21
	Mekran and Sonmiani ...	·15	·15	·21	·24	·04	·13	·13
	Abyssinia	2·36	1·80	1·35	·09	1·80	·65	1·13
	Other Countries ...	1·43	2·92	2·44	3·05	2·38	2·81	3·35
	Total ...	9·53	17·27	16·72	17·63	22·11	24·27	20·79
Sheetings	Abyssinia	·03	·01	·03	·10	·22	2·95	3·45
	Mozambique	·01	·03	·06	·75	1·08	1·61	1·72
	Zanzibar	·14	1·61	3·25	3·07	3·47	5·84	5·16
	Aden	·09	·13	·23	·45	·85	1·80	3·12
	Arabia	·05	·17	·36	·64	·76	·68	1·28
	China (Treaty Ports*) ...	·06	·11	·03	.....	·68	·84	·02
	Other Countries ...	·54	·19	·20	·39	·96	1·52	1·85
	Total ...	·94	2·25	4·16	5·40	8·02	15·24	16·60
Domestics	Aden	2·02	2·89	3·60	4·96	5·40	8·59	8·46
	Arabia	·08	·12	·11	·11	·13	·25	·33
	Other Countries ...	·43	·38	·14	·25	·34	·27	·27
	Total ...	2·53	3·39	3·85	5·32	5·87	9·11	9·06
Drills and Jeans	Zanzibar	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
	Aden	...	·29	.....	·02	.....	...	.....
	Other Countries ...	·08	·09	·02	.....	·10	·02	·01
	Total ...	·08	·38	·02	·02	·10	·02	·01
Long Cloths	Abyssinia	1·93	·53	1·37	·03	2·42	2·18	1·31
	Mozambique	2·15	1·03	·88	·60	·28	...	·02
	Zanzibar	·60	·86	·23	·41	1·58	·30	·52
	Aden	2·68	3·83	3·55	5·07	2·20	1·74	3·58
	China (Treaty Ports*)	·16	1·60	·26	·08	·40	2·50	·96
	Arabia	·16	·49	·14	·44	·24	1·19	1·80
	Persia...	·32	·05	·40	·51	·59	·55	·75
	Straits...	·29	·18	·10	·05	·06	·15	·19
	Turkey in Asia... ...	1·36	1·89	1·46	1·31	2·30	2·44	2·90
	Egypt	·69	·67	·71	·17	·17	1·68	·88
	Other Countries ...	·09	·62	·45	·22	·36	·13	·16
	Total...	10·43	11·75	9·55	8·89	10·60	12·86	13·07
Chudders	Aden	·40	·64	·62	·46	·65	·66	·92
	Zanzibar	1·90	1·49	1·62	1·89	2·00	1·27	1·27
	Other Countries ...	1·29	1·29	1·18	1·04	·86	1·05	·99
	Total ...	3·59	3·42	3·42	3·39	3·51	2·98	3·18
Dhooties	Aden	·02	·02	·04	·02	·08	·03	·06
	Other Countries ...	·22	·14	·22	·12	·04	·30	·27
	Total ...	·24	·16	·26	·14	·12	·33	·33
Other Sorts	Total ...	3·96	4·45	1·67	·52	·21	·09	·10
	Grand Total ...	31·30	43·07	39·65	41·31	50·54	64·90	63·14

* Almost entirely to Shanghai.

DESCRIPTIONS OF GREY COTTON PIECE-GOODS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURE EXPORTED TO FOREIGN PORTS SINCE 1893-94.

(From Government Returns.) *(Years ending 31st March.)*

Description.	In Millions of Yards (0000's omitted).							
	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-92.
T-Cloths	9·53	17·27	16·72	17·63	22·11	24·27	20·79	16·39
Sheetings	·94	2·25	4·16	5·40	8·02	15·24	16·60	14·74
Domestics	2·53	3·39	3·85	5·32	5·87	9·11	9·06	4·89
Drills and Jeans	·08	·38	·02	·02	·10	·02	·01	·07
Long cloths	10·43	11·75	9·55	8·89	10·60	12·86	13·07	11·17
Chudders	3·59	3·42	3·42	3·39	3·51	2·98	3·18	2·01
Dhooties	·24	·16	·26	·14	·12	·33	·33	·33
Other sorts	3·96	4·45	1·67	·52	·21	·09	·10	·01
Total Millions of Yards...	31·30	43·07	39·65	41·31	50·54	64·90	63·14	49·61
Total Lakhs of Rupees...	35·97	52·36	47·11	49·22	61·16	80·54	75·95	57·59

EXPORTS OF BOMBAY SPUN TWIST BY SEA AND RAIL. REDUCED TO BALES OF 400 lbs. EACH.

January 1st to December 31st.	To China.	To Japan.	Total to China and Japan.	Total to other ports.	Total Exports by Sea.	Total Exports by Rail.	Total Exports by Sea and Rail.
1880	63,194	4,527	67,721	38,825	106,546	14,092	120,638
1881	61,783	7,378	69,161	41,092	110,253	14,333	124,586
1882	81,434	9,854	91,288	41,502	132,790	14,400	147,190
1883	94,982	17,421	112,403	42,130	154,533	9,091	163,624
1884	127,318	13,846	141,164	43,226	189,390	6,049	195,439
1885	154,517	19,020	173,537	43,197	216,734	5,129	221,863
1886	199,407	20,543	219,950	45,103	265,053	4,649	269,702
1887	205,158	39,730	244,888	47,799	292,687	3,451	296,138
1888	234,071	52,697	286,768	49,789	336,557	2,250	338,807
1889	254,697	62,220	316,917	59,326	376,243	1,615	377,858
1890	325,060	37,722	362,782	67,201	429,983	13,942	443,925
1891	365,038	10,939	375,977	78,136	454,113	9,147	463,260
1892	385,771	21,445	407,216	69,547	476,763	7,850	484,613
1893	297,572	14,198	311,770	88,130	399,900	9,139	409,039
1894	338,703	10,743	349,446	105,863	455,309	10,388	465,697
1895	374,119	2,515	376,634	104,871	481,505	7,443	488,948
1896	471,023	2,467	473,490	99,877	573,367	6,274	579,641
1897	361,221	645	361,866	91,095	452,961	5,822	458,783
1898	437,645	475	438,120	108,691	546,811	7,125	553,936
1899	579,619	250	579,869	94,029	673,898	4,408	678,306
1900	253,331	100	253,431	87,998	341,429	5,480	346,909
1901	536,195	.....	536,195	99,599	635,794	6,876	642,670

QUALITIES OF YARNS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURE EXPORTED TO FOREIGN PORTS SINCE 1893-94.

(*From Government Returns.*) (*Years ending 31st March.*)

Description.	In Millions of lbs. (0000's omitted).							
	1900-01.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.
Mule No. 15s and under	48·56	125·28	95·82	68·62	50·93	49·37	43·63	35·74
„ „ 16s to 24s	63·89	92·92	101·21	100·05	124·44	121·65	101·99	88·37
„ „ 25s to 32s	·27	·16	·17	·13	·18	·21	·42	·41
„ „ 33s to 44s	·14	·03	...	...	·15	·02	·10	·05
Total ...	112·86	218·39	197·20	168·80	175·70	171·25	146·14	124·57
Water No. 20s and under	...	...	...	·27	·07	·01	·03	·11
„ „ 21s to 30s	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·05
„ „ 31s to 40s	...	...	...	...	...	·01	...	·03
Total ...	...	...	...	·27	·07	·02	·03	·19
Colored Yarns ... ... Total ...	·97	1·07	·70	·99	·85	1·10	·86	·70
Total Yarns ...	113·83	219·46	197·90	170·06	176·62	172·37	147·03	125·46

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH YARNS OF BOMBAY SPINNING HAVE BEEN EXPORTED SINCE 1893-94.

(*From Government Returns.*) (*Years ending 31st March.*)

Quality.	To	In Millions of lbs.							
		1900-01.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.
Mule No. 15s and under.	Aden	·63	1·68	·98	1·24	·85	·86	1·50	·99
	Japan	...	·02	...	...	...	...	...	·03
	China (Hongkong) ...	34·82	57·29	62·75	43·07	32·99	35·78	33·71	24·87
	China (Treaty Ports*)...	11·04	65·60	31·18	23·63	10·37	12·13	7·74	9·61
	Other Countries ...	1·17	·60	·91	·68	·72	·60	·68	·24
	Total ...	48·56	125·28	95·82	68·62	50·93	49·37	43·63	35·74
16s to 24s	Aden	·42	·51	·50	·58	·45	·42	·54	·41
	Japan	...	·12	·04	·35	·64	1·21	2·58	5·64
	China (Hongkong) ...	34·17	35·70	42·86	47·74	59·41	58·00	57·12	42·61
	China (Treaty Ports*)...	23·86	52·93	44·40	46·06	58·44	62·58	35·05	35·54
	Straits	3·05	2·22	3·71	3·16	2·57	2·54	4·25	2·83
	Other Countries ...	2·39	1·39	2·71	2·16	1·93	1·90	2·45	1·64
	Total ...	63·89	92·92	101·22	100·05	124·44	121·65	101·99	88·37
Above 24s	Total ...	·41	·19	·16	·14	·38	·23	·52	·46
	Total Mule ...	112·86	218·39	197·20	168·81	175·70	171·25	146·14	124·57
Water.....	„ Water ...	...	...	...	·27	·07	·02	·03	·19
Colored	„ Colored ...	·97	1·07	·70	·99	·85	1·10	·86	·70
	Grand Total ...	113·83	219·46	197·90	170·07	176·62	172·37	147·03	125·46
	Value in Lakhs of Rs...	401·22	625·46	590·69	594·78	648·92	629·60	525·80	465·05

* Almost entirely to Shanghai.

COTTON.

RECEIPTS at, and Exports from, Bombay Port, also Mill consumption in the Island of Bombay. In thousands of Bales (000's omitted).

Years ending 30th June.

Years ending 30th June.	Receipts	Exports to			Mill consumption.	Total.	Years ending 30th June.	Receipts	Exports to			Mill consumption.	Total.
		Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.					Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.		
1859	.....	490	152	642			1880	1,171	874	34	908	220	1,128
1860	.....	566	202	768	Maxm. Exports up to this year.		1881	1,244	874	60	934	273	1,207
							1882	1,832	1,521	87	1,608	277	1,885
1861	.....	835	61	896	American War.		1883	1,770	1,335	95	1,430	313	1,743
1862	.....	911	8	919	In 1863 and 1864		1884	1,759	1,295	100	1,395	348	1,743
1863	.....	867	3	870	Bombay Imported from Cotton China.		1885	1,139	791	70	861	392	1,253
1864	.....	1,065	1	1,066			1886	1,480	1,009	61	1,070	391	1,461
1865	.....	1,187	14	1,201	42	1,243	1887	1,703	1,147	40	1,187	454	1,641
1866	.....	1,277	5	1,282	46	1,328	1888	1,472	893	58	951	500	1,451
1867	.....	1,030	48	1,078	47	1,125	1889	1,851	1,286	46	1,332	565	1,897
1868	.....	1,225	56	1,281	48	1,329	1890	2,235	1,488	71	1,559	636	2,195
1869	.....	1,115	50	1,165	49	1,214	1891	2,020	1,070	107	1,177	762	1,939
1870	.....	967	89	1,006	50	1,056	1892	1,770	905	202	1,107	728	1,835
1871	1,085	1,002	48	1,050	52	1,102	1893	1,738	816	169	985	724	1,709
1872	1,151	1,079	34	1,113	53	1,166	1894	1,769	908	159	1,067	731	1,798
1873	978	917	34	951	67	1,018	1895	1,540	525	143	668	815	1,483
1874	1,311	1,192	25	1,217	83	1,300	1896	2,151	800	346	1,146	849	1,995
1875	1,245	1,285	20	1,305	135	1,440	1897	1,612	603	405	1,008	703	1,711
1876	1,073	980	35	1,015	147	1,162	1898	1,730	424	409	833	817	1,650
1877	1,141	920	38	958	161	1,119	1899	2,033	578	520	1,098	951	2,049
1878	961	800	46	846	204	1,050	1900	988	117	444	561	745	1,306
1879	832	652	64	716	181	897	1901	1,896	620	340	960	696	1,656

STATISTICS OF COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING IN THE INDIAN MILLS in the twelve months, April 1901 to March 1902, compared with the corresponding period of 1899-1900 and 1900-1901.

No. 1.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun.

	Twelve Months, 1st April to 31st March.		
	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.
British India.			
Bombay	371,040,956	243,625,528	415,028,240
Madras	32,251,911	27,652,764	32,120,814
Bengal	37,689,101	16,290,973	45,408,254
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)	33,848,795	29,245,454	33,589,403
Panjab	7,601,863	7,235,843	9,629,422
Central Provinces	19,752,569	18,726,985	24,233,715
Total	501,685,195	342,777,547	560,004,848
Foreign Territory.			
Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon and Bhavnagar	12,238,053	10,195,540	12,933,318
GRAND TOTAL ...	513,923,248	352,973,087	572,938,166

No. 2.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

[*N.B.*—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of grey goods.]

		Twelve Months, 1st April to 31st March.		
		1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.
British India.				
Bombay	pounds.	78,583,369	80,689,445	98,545,580
	yards.	278,527,055	296,699,720	352,376,716
Madras	pounds.	6,940,942	5,709,687	6,073,322
	yards.	11,055,722	8,804,842	6,850,130
Bengal	pounds.	204,665	320,126	392,846
	yards.	529,555	950,194	1,308,714
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)	pounds.	3,624,933	3,635,276	4,537,808
	yards.	12,490,350	12,646,653	16,120,461
Punjab	pounds.	705,408	404,258	272,695
	yards.	2,164,381	1,215,742	720,468
Central Provinces	pounds.	5,261,041	5,085,798	6,143,908
	yards.	15,366,637	15,050,510	18,585,976
Total ...	pounds.	95,320,358	95,844,590	115,966,159
	yards.	320,633,700	330,367,661	396,062,465
Foreign Territory.				
Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, and Bhavnagar.	pounds.	2,744,449	2,902,976	3,684,526
	yards.	8,786,697	10,809,281	13,682,528
GRAND TOTAL ...	pounds.	98,064,807	98,747,566	119,650,685
	yards.	329,420,397	341,176,942	409,744,993

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, 1st April to 31st March			Count or Number.	Twelve Months, 1st April to 31st March		
	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.		1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.
	BOMBAY.				**MADRAS.**		
1	224,098	50,435	60,937	1	....	.....	14,294
2	11,429	18,905	6,023	2	.....	....	13,791
3	....	....	....		....	.....	.....
4	67,727	25,980	131,376	4	262,670	246,736	244,444
5	49,593	53,772	79,287	5	.....	....	.....
6	11,256,980	5,337,340	9,566,852	6	846,803	765,253	1,105,659
7	569,267	189,958	763,406	7	....	....	.....
8	2,019,850	3,099,537	2,422,945	8	263,329	746,271	389,939
9	983,036	722,841	1,148,958	9	.....	....	2,601
10	114,045,511	49,665,923	115,625,448	10	2,104,872	992,720	1,418,457
Total Nos. 1 to 10	129,227,791	58,184,691	129,810,234	Total Nos. 1 to 10	3,577,674	2,753,040	3,2-0,185
11	10,041,746	3,717,316	11,590,663	11	473,826	32,773	70,977
12	18,839,502	19,598,027	28,855,657	12	1,393,301	1,063,785	1,055,086
13	3,965,333	3,530,378	5,409,910	13	257,193	144,612	161,029
14	1,039,996	1,714,721	2,339,326	14	2,548,103	3,203,517	2,368,706
15	410,521	604,091	864,582	15	1,212,461	440,733	662,473
16	22,8.2,295	11,291,061	34,327,086	16	3,695,001	2,705,669	2,959,336
17	6,223,495	*2,850,1.8	6,094,556	17	969,022	1,123,897	1,120,652
18	5,211,315	3,772,664	6,303,136	18	1,341,700	389,071	2,587,285
19	4,028,449	2,239,411	2,117,769	19	2,132,771	2,395,024	2,634,384
20	114,260,309	75,014,596	112,211.632	20	10,798,964	9,546,212	10,808,513
Total Nos. 11 to 20	187,492,161	124,333,511	210,514,927	Total Nos. 11 to 20	25,122,342	21,066,193	24,827,447
21	12,566,660	10,037,657	10,603,745	21	759,149	961,749	892,417
22	13,714,026	14,311,151	17,416,837	22	475,728	423,024	439,684
23	952,432	1,327,011	2,268,974	23	....	....	....
24	2,356,522	11,542,749	15,505,224	24	58,685	169,170	167,704
25	208,286	523,317	503,373	25	....	....	....
26	3,631,858	3,484,651	5,410,086	26	221,747	215,147	555,451
27	382,966	178,141	94,777	27	....	....	.....
28	2,280,011	2,340,632	3,857,251	28	11,329	15,790	11,0 8
29	58,395	10,675	1,122	29	....	....	....
30	5.364,893	6,265,536	7,836,873	30	467,368	728,068	1.033,806
Total Nos. 21 to 30	46,973,783	50,022,510	63,503,262	Total Nos. 21 to 30	2,033,986	2,513,949	2,911,030
31	107,845	151,213	192,090	31	.....	....	....
32	2,376,637	2,917,600	4,259,738	32	53,260	....	....
33	231,024	443,580	916,518	32	....	....	...
34	848,208	1,010,674	1,314,024	34	....	....	....
35	7,122	173,505	102,251	35	....	....	....
36	341,886	526,441	467,000	36	....	....	....
37	....	13	2,567	37	....	....	....
38	47,952	43,542	63,638	38	....	....	....
39	13,544	9,945	131,048	39	75,840	....	....
40	990,463	3,607,615	2,987,950	40	1,142,478	967,088	1,026,367
Total Nos. 31 to 40	5,014,681	8,890,128	10,444,784	Total Nos. 31 to 40	1,271,578	967,088	1,026,367
Above 40	331,540	2,195,688	755,333	Above 40	246,331	353,195	66,775
Total ..	371,040,956	243,625,528	415,028,240	Total ..	32,251 ,91	27,652,764	32,120,814

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—continued.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, 1st April to 31st March.			Count or Number.	Twelve Months, 1st April to 31st March.		
	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.		1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.
	BENGAL.				**UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA & OUDH (ALSO AJMER-MERWARA).**		
1	4,366	4,671	7,007	1	....	....	....
2	239,292	208,778	410,241	2	....	....	....
3	500	4,070	42,099	3	....	....	....
4	2,275	8,535	64,332	4	171,693	356,906	732,715
5	....	....	160	5	....	....	....
6	255,050	271,251	1,105,206	6	65,600	203,781	265,167
7	16,349	2,391	116,907	7	139,767	125,059	117,937
8	125,928	80,235	614,977	8	178,575	144,623	346,977
9	34,637	....	....	9	379,111	610,231	684,253
10	15,277,961	4,874,661	20,569,592	10	8,498,338	6,078,793	6,798,464
TOTAL NOS. 1 to 10	15,956,361	5,454,592	22,930,731	TOTAL NOS. 1 to 10	9,833,684	7,519,393	8,945,513
11	2,515,461	1,081,872	1,984,947	11	1,730,724	2,607,372	3,030,305
12	8,944,160	2,012,514	5,738,411	12	4,324,265	3,831,098	3,929,426
13	1,020,563	572,013	1,141,324	13	1,968,039	2,329,352	2,084,634
14	1,070,905	1,228,908	1,765,629	14	5,724,495	2,776,601	4,110,563
15	299,524	144,782	403,863	15	1,116,588	2,548,389	2,797,995
16	4,131,472	1,404,831	4,675,600	16	4,542,488	3,471,906	2,503,789
17	717,811	408,666	429,821	17	1,349,924	885,735	748,010
18	1,698,814	1,529,567	2,874,016	18	2,321,993	2,807,849	2,182,740
19	4,133	....	....	19	153,557	57,952	20,747
20	2,425,201	1,463,390	2,400,552	20	258,290	406,634	841,627
TOTAL NOS. 11 to 20	17,826,944	9,880,545	21,377,268	TOTAL NOS. 11 to 20	23,492,362	21,508,883	24,160,416
21	290,184	247,478	375,603	21	....	14,180	1,743
22	194,092	324,040	306,087	22	55,537	68,103	98,888
23	....	....	....	23	....	1,566	1,002
24	193,966	174,779	201,251	24	21,104	60,113	284,433
25	2,288	3,929	71,106	25	67,781	....	....
26	52,750	....	42,966	26	....	6,305	13,144
27	....	....	....	27	25,470	25,640	26,612
28	....	....	....	28	6,991	3,655	....
29	....	69,281	....	29	....	....	....
30	34,315	4,692	59,528	30	....	338	12,009
TOTAL NOS. 21 to 30	773,595	824,179	1,056,616	TOTAL NOS. 21 to 30	178,943	179,900	437,930
31	....	....	....	31	....	....	....
32	....	....	....	32	....	....	957
33 to 35	....	....	....	33	....	....	....
36	....	....	....	34	....	2,153	....
37 to 39	....	....	....	35	....	....	....
40	94,746	71,211	32,442	36	21,995	12,275	7,911
				37	....	....	....
TOTAL NOS. 31 to 40	94,746	71,211	32,442	38	....	....	33,417
				39	....	....	....
Above 40	37,355	60,436	6,202	40	671	1,281	....
				TOTAL NOS. 31 to 40	22,666	16,689	42,185
TOTAL ..	37,689,101	16,290,973	45,403,264	Above 40	21,140	21,584	3,459
				TOTAL ..	33,348,795	28,345,454	33,589,403

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—continued.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, 1st April to 31st March.			Count or Number.	Twelve Months, 1st April to 31st March.		
	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.		1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.
PANJAB.				**CENTRAL PROVINCES.**			
1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
3	....	....	....	3	....	....	618
4	....	....	....	4	97,886	36,707	51,369
5	....	....	....	5	....	....	....
6	13,989	13,863	597	6	1,318,833	579,789	1,097,325
7	....	....	....	7	....	....	....
8	598	4,144	22,629	8	865,624	632,366	1,112,813
9	9,141	327	....	9	74	14,973	53,801
10	46,347	230,110	431,945	10	3,402,462	2,296,189	3,209,542
Total Nos. 1 to 10	70,075	248,447	462,171	Total Nos. 1 to 10	5,679,379	3,559,964	5,525,668
11	2,569,608	1,475,476	2,060,606	11	95,228	202,135	417,285
12	27,016	54,073	699,217	12	4,890,719	3,814,905	5,405,052
13	2,890,351	2,976,709	4,172,346	13	188,260	447,913	532,959
14	73,361	215,999	123,128	14	1,059,042	1,020,709	1,308,824
15	581,126	737,225	986,620	15	81,987	152,021	163,196
16	542,716	979,295	881,173	16	1,856,123	2,019,759	2,335,773
17	155,713	288,621	51,215	17	194,779	263,900	194,583
18	168,895	18,434	....	18	615,226	497,370	761,952
19	118	....	....	19	....	2,607	116,022
20	253,064	164,585	124,276	20	2,568,893	2,963,478	2,922,049
Total Nos. 11 to 20	7,271,888	6,871,367	9,097,585	Total Nos. 11 to 20	11,240,257	11,392,797	14,667,701
21	....	7,296	3,967	21	16,678	288,228	635,538
22	40,039	79,500	6,513	22	1,848,553	1,743,503	1,896,086
23	....	....	....	23	....	....	....
24	36,371	14,344	23,386	24	59,551	215,078	223,870
25	....	....	....	25	....	....	....
26	....	771	....	26	106,391	87,303	67,723
27	....	330	....	27	....	....	....
28	....	....	....	28	11,151	8,469	4,543
29	....	....	....	29	....	....	....
30	....	....	....	30	107,862	393,816	141,699
Total Nos. 21 to 30	76,410	102,741	34,866	Total Nos. 21 to 30	2,150,486	2,736,388	3,069,594
31	....	....	....	31	....	....	....
32	....	....	....	32	536,266	716,894	775,878
33	....	....	....	33	....	....	....
34	....	....	....	34	....	1,727	....
35	....	....	....	35	....	....	....
36 to 39	....	....	....	36	....	5,766	7,280
40	177,432	11,572	23,684	37 to 39	....	....	....
Total Nos. 31 to 40	177,432	11,572	23,684	40	103,665	247,091	117,007
Above 40	6,168	1,716	11,615	Total Nos. 31 to 40	639,931	971,478	900,165
Total ..	7,601,973	7,235,843	9,629,422	Above 40	42,516	66,358	70,627
				Total ..	19,752,569	18,726,985	24,233,715

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—concluded.

TOTAL OF BRITISH INDIA.

Count or Number.	Twelve months, 1st April to 31st March.		
	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.
1	228,464	55,106	82,238
2	250,721	227,683	430,055
3	600	4,070	42,717
4	502,251	674,924	1,324,778
5	49,593	23,772	79,447
6	13,751,755	7,231,280	13,140,966
7	725,383	317,408	1,003,250
8	3,553,904	3,709,116	4,917,280
9	1,605,899	1,348,272	1,889,313
10	146,376,394	64,138,496	148,053,448
TOTAL Nos. 1 to 10 ...	167,144,964	77,720,127	170,963,492
11	17,426,493	9,117,445	19,155,882
12	35,479,063	30,402,302	45,682,849
13	10,289,789	9,907,977	13,481,204
14	12,215,302	10,162,825	13,009,446
15	3,702,307	4,688,752	6,507,745
16	37,770,095	21,872,521	49,382,742
17	9,620,744	5,803,995	8,708,873
18	11,057,442	8,815,005	14,409,129
19	6,321,028	4,702,594	4,888,922
20	130,564,741	89,578,895	129,418,748
TOTAL Nos. 11 to 20 ...	272,446,954	195,052,311	304,645,040
21	14,032,571	11,556,588	12,320,117
22	16,328,065	16,949,321	20,164,095
23	952,432	1,328,577	2,269,976
24	9,766,380	13,176,233	16,506,438
25	338,455	527,246	579,479
26	4,018,546	3,799,169	6,089,370
27	408,436	204,611	121,389
28	2,311,485	2,368,527	3,376,767
29	56,395	10,675	1,122
30	5,974,438	7,465,019	9,033,915
TOTAL Nos. 21 to 30 ...	54,187,203	56,378,966	71,012,668
31	107,845	151,213	192,090
32	2,966,163	3,634,494	5,036,533
33	281,024	443,580	918,518
34	848,208	1,014,554	1,314,024
35	7,122	179,535	108,251
36	363,331	544,482	482,191
37	.....	13	2,567
38	47,953	43,542	96,955
39	89,384	9,945	131,048
40	2,509,455	4,905,838	4,187,450
TOTAL Nos. 31 to 40 ...	7,221,034	10,927,166	12,469,627
Above 40 ...	685,040	2,696,977	914,021
TOTAL ...	501,685,195	342,777,547	560,004,848

No. 4.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun.

BERAR and NATIVE STATES.

Count or Number.	Twelve months, 1st April to 31st March.		
	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-02.
1	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....
3	68,278	55,378	54,182
4	.....	45	.....
5	9,574	.....	.....
6	893,880	539,195	894,666
7	219	2,701	134,485
8	648,068	581,189	379,086
9	16,500	.....	78,466
10	2,370,945	1,970,525	1,916,194
TOTAL Nos. 1 to 10	4,007,414	3,149,035	3,957,079
11	387,204	437,349	386,234
12	798,336	741,674	1,127,108
13	140,362	183,746	276,981
14	401,103	212,864	641,007
15	54,368	123,724	224,275
16	617,120	355,728	720,047
17	143,731	298,531	370,014
18	430,786	658,556	438,770
19	265,142	338,732	671,314
20	5,723,330	2,307,948	2,057,573
TOTAL Nos. 11 to 20	6,961,482	5,687,852	6,913,323
21	327,316	427,122	818,295
22	458,437	405,190	488,993
23	40	54,211	32,249
24	118,856	192,099	171,604
25	1,344	484	3,564
26	102,541	81,511	136,225
27	.....	.....	.....
28	47,833	26,975	139,751
29	.....	.....	.....
30	20,564	46,293	128,306
TOTAL Nos. 21 to 30	1,076,931	1,213,884	1,920,987
31	.....	.....	.....
32	168,934	58,438	72,204
33	.....	.....	.....
34	17,253	55,970	67,126
35	.....	114	.....
36	.....	.....	.....
37 to 39	.....	.....	.....
40	2,009	24,418	2,599
TOTAL Nos. 31 to 40	188,201	138,940	141,929
Above 40	4,025	5,829	.....
TOTAL	12,238,053	10,195,540	12,933,318

No. 5.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, 1st April to 31st March.					
		1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.
		BOMBAY.			MADRAS.		
Grey Goods—							
Chadars	pounds	9,630,508	8,766,748	11,952,110	12,779	449	696
	yards	24,716,629	23,018,907	32,303,648	44,805	1,575	2,784
Dhutis	pounds	14,510,393	14,874,265	18,424,740	336,186	111,942	254,139
	yards	65,383,153	69,233,993	85,262,641	1,198,937	379,011	871,617
Drills and jeans ...	pounds	389,088	407,127	424,205	405,867	212,689	282,518
	yards	1,316,916	1,315,138	1,438,004	1,104,724	633,926	828,290
Jaconets	pounds	19,094	90,466	101,383	.....	.....	.....
	yards	106,847	567,282	662,921	.....	.....	.....
Madapollams ...	pounds	949,008	542,810	99,674	.....	.....	.....
	yards	4,455,471	2,623,601	716,310	.....	.....	.....
Mulls	pounds	13,485	7,325	24,460	.....	.....	.....
	yards	91,867	52,925	181,808	.....	.....	.....
Printers	pounds	104,481	718,024	963,260	.....	.....	.....
	yards	595,207	3,957,933	4,756,078	.....	.....	.....
Shirtings and long-cloths	pounds	25,255,504	29,615,051	32,566,683	571	.....	6,782
	yards	97,467,907	126,414,964	138,352,195	1,688	.....	24,324
T Cloths, domestics, and sheetings ...	pounds	14,205,882	11,143,824	15,361,426	2,192,044	480,042	1,138,778
	yards	65,419,914	54,497,460	73,024,415	7,295,576	1,558,666	3,917,446
Other kinds	pounds	4,699,778	4,039,396	4,509,283	646,757	568,530	509,107
	yards	18,974,844	15,018,417	15,739,696	1,499,992	1,231,655	1,205,669
TOTAL ...	pounds	69,777,221	70,204,536	84,427,125	3,594,204	1,373,652	2,172,020
	yards	278,527,055	296,699,720	352,376,716	11,055,722	3,804,842	6,850,130
White and Coloured Goods pounds		8,424,321	10,097,460	13,660,504	3,346,738	4,336,035	3,901,302
Hosiery ... ... „ ...		381,827	387,449	457,951	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL ...		78,583,369	80,689,445	98,545,580	6,940,942	5,709,687	6,073,322

Description of Goods.		BENGAL.			UNITED PROVINCES of AGRA and OUDH (also AJMER-MERWARA).		
Grey Goods—							
Chadars	pounds	25,391	106,612	52,206	3,097	1,726	15,399
	yards	64,792	285,663	176,658	8,545	5,212	36,659
Dhutis	pounds	12,122	37,901	68,203	1,201,950	1,173,186	1,860,590
	yards	73,670	171,587	311,749	4,599,656	4,692,200	7,283,915
Drills and jeans ...	pounds	.....	677	266	335,845	302,280	286,937
	yards	.....	3,372	401	958,650	830,483	793,791
Jaconets	pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madapollams ...	pounds	.....	.....	.....	1,242	1,200	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....	7,944	7,488	.....
Mulls	pounds	.....	.....	.....	225	1,065	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....	1,497	7,404	.....
Printers	pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shirtings and long-cloths	pounds	5,294	11,558	29,585	96,514	90,349	709,453
	yards	18,624	40,560	120,573	424,130	344,121	2,861,008
T. Cloths, domestics, and sheetings	pounds	112,691	112,833	146,073	748,952	803,480	725,039
	yards	372,468	449,012	622,689	2,101,632	2,397,937	2,101,024
Other kinds ...	pounds	1	1	12,207	1,224,409	1,252,194	820,519
	yards	1	.....	76,644	4,388,306	4,271,808	3,044,064
TOTAL ...	pounds	155,499	269,582	308,540	3,612,234	3,625,980	4,408,927
	yards	529,555	950,194	1,308,714	12,490,360	12,646,653	16,120,461
White and Coloured Goods pounds		48,881	50,544	84,306	12,699	9,296	128,881
Hosiery ... ... „ ...		335	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL ...		204,665	320,126	392,846	3,624,933	3,635,276	4,537,808

No. 5.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equiva[lent] in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced—continued.

PANJAB.

DESCRIPTION.		TWELVE MONTHS, 1st APRIL to 31st MARCH		
		1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.
Grey Goods—				
Chadars	pounds	79,603	35,640	.....
	yards	213,689	91,093	.....
Dhutis	pounds	330,037	150,520	137,858
	yards	1,085,984	481,597	383,950
Drills and jeans	pounds	15,686	7,559	39
	yards	45,773	21,520	120
Jaconets	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Madapollams	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Mulls	pounds	28	.....	.....
	yards	297	.....	.....
Printers	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Shirtings and longcloths	pounds	45,925	17,742	.....
	yards	154,806	55,327	.....
T Cloths, domestics, and sheetings	pounds	118,800	90,460	76,448
	yards	384,737	354,269	222,639
Other Kinds	pounds	115,889	102,337	62,672
	yards	279,145	211,931	113,769
TOTAL	pounds	705,408	404,258	267,017
	yards	2,164,381	1,215,742	720,468
White and Coloured Goods	pounds	.....	.....	5,678
Hosiery	"	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL PANJAB	"	705,408	404,258	272,695

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Grey Goods—				
Chadars	pounds	632,808	278,176	521,016
	yards	1,641,458	694,325	1,585,254
Dhutis	pounds	1,005,717	1,029,075	958,349
	yards	4,570,286	4,509,228	4,271,198
Drills and jeans	pounds	147,280	89,710	89,893
	yards	434,166	280,785	269,431
Jaconets	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Madapollams	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Mulls	pounds	.....	.....	125
	yards	.....	.....	1,137
Printers	pounds	.....	.....	41,432
	yards	.....	.....	178,446
Shirtings and longcloths	pounds	1,011,044	1,023,503	1,350,905
	yards	5,794,171	4,259,619	5,469,360
T Cloths, domestics, and sheetings	pounds	579,550	404,427	672,021
	yards	2,889,950	2,136,439	3,822,317
Other Kinds	pounds	807,949	880,147	992,800
	yards	2,536,606	3,170,114	3,138,783
TOTAL	pounds	4,183,848	3,705,038	4,626,541
	yards	15,866,637	15,050,510	18,685,976
White and Coloured Goods	pounds	1,077,193	1,380,760	1,517,367
Hosiery	"	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	"	5,261,041	5,085,798	6,143,908

. 5.—*DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced*—concluded.

TOTAL OF BRITISH INDIA.

DESCRIPTION.		TWELVE MONTHS, 1ST APRIL to 31ST MARCH.		
		1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.
Grey goods—				
Chadars	pounds	10,383,686	9,189,351	12,541,427
	yards	26,689,868	24,095,880	34,055,003
Dhutis	pounds	17,396,895	17,377,389	21,673,880
	yards	76,821,986	79,467,616	98,385,070
Drills and jeans	pounds	1,293,766	1,020,042	1,083,859
	yards	3,860,229	3,085,223	3,330,057
Jaconets	pounds	19,094	90,466	101,333
	yards	106,847	567,282	652,921
Madapollams	pounds	950,250	544,010	99,674
	yards	4,461,415	2,631,089	715,310
Mulls	pounds	13,738	8,390	24,585
	yards	93,661	60,329	132,995
Printers	pounds	104,481	718,024	1,004,692
	yards	595,207	3,957,933	4,934,524
Shirtings and longcloths	pounds	26,414,852	30,758,203	34,654,408
	yards	101,861,326	131,264,591	146,827,460
T cloths, domestics, and sheetings.	pounds	17,957,419	13,034,566	18,119,775
	yards	78,464,267	61,393,783	83,710,520
Other kinds	pounds	7,494,733	6,842,605	6,906,537
	yards	27,678,894	23,903,935	23,318,625
TOTAL	pounds	82,028,414	79,583,046	96,210,170
	yards	320,633,700	330,367,661	396,062,465
White and Coloured Goods.	pounds	12,909,782	15,874,095	19,298,038
Hosiery	„	382,162	387,449	457,951
TOTAL	„	95,320,358	95,844,590	115,966,[illegible]

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced.

BERAR AND NATIVE STATES.

DESCRIPTION.		TWELVE MONTHS, 1ST APRIL TO 31ST MARCH.		
		1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
Grey goods—				
Chadars	pounds	209,430	177,946	232,627
	yards	456,348	400,182	530,722
Dhutis	pounds	661,271	1,021,520	835,755
	yards	2,890,228	4,372,159	3,557,877
Drills and jeans	pounds	40,535	70,468	98,163
	yards	121,747	224,330	317,237
Jaconets	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Madapollams	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Mulls	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Printers	pounds	99,667	9,998	120,792
	yards	409,581	51,016	529,393
Shirtings and longcloths	pounds	408,426	615,930	840,082
	yards	1,487,478	2,553,186	3,460,348
T cloths, domestics and sheetings	pounds	257,602	246,048	397,507
	yards	1,133,455	1,227,361	2,199,014
Other kinds	pounds	947,435	531,692	821,476
	yards	2,287,860	1,981,047	3,087,937
TOTAL	pounds	2,624,366	2,673,602	3,346,402
	yards	8,786,697	10,809,281	3,682,528
White and Coloured Goods	pounds	120,083	229,374	338,124
Hosiery	,,	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	,,	2,744,449	2,902,976	3,684,526

No. 7.—STATEMENT of the AMOUNT (in rupees) of EXCISE DUTY assessed on goods woven in the Cotton mills in India, under the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896.

	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.
British India.					
Bombay	9,60,451	11,26,282	10,95,069	10,28,424	15,25,914
Madras	66,474	89,132	88,678	41,800	54,138
Bengal	1,181	806	2,523	5,036	5,863
North-Western Provinces and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)	44,373	61,002	54,819	50,113	69,283
Panjab	14,525	12,779	10,391	5,987	4,196
Central Provinces	79,269	84,969	88,109	84,978	1,10,140
TOTAL, GROSS DUTY ...	11,66,273	13,75,060	13,39,589	12,16,338	17,69,534
„ NET DUTY ...	11,39,013	13,53,030	13,09,369	11,62,082	17,16,460
Foreign Territory.					
The Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda and Nandgaon and Bhavnagar.*					
GROSS DUTY ...	47,835	52,186	40,937	48,449	61,171
NET DUTY... ...					61,129
GRAND TOTAL, GROSS DUTY ...	12,14,108	14,27,246	13,80,526	12,64,787	18,30,705
„ NET DUTY	11,86,848	14,05,216	13,50,306	12,11,431	17,77,589

* Figures for 1896-97 incomplete.

COTTON SPINNING AND ... MILLS IN JAPAN

Working and in ... course of Erection

31st ... 1901.

	NAMES OF MILLS.	Capital.	Paid up Capital.	Number of Spindles.							Working Time.		Approximate Quantity per Month.								Actual Horse Power used.	Number of Hands Employed Daily.		Average Wages Per Day per Hand.		Remarks.
				Ring.	Mule.	In Course of Erection.	Total.	Working Spindles.			Hours per Day.	Days per Month.	Yarn produced per Month.													
								Ring.	Mule.	Total.			Ring.	Male.	Total.	Average per Day per Spindle.		Cotton Consumed.	Cotton Fly.	Waste Yarn.	Coal Consumed.						
																Ring.	Mule.									
													lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	H. P.			Sen.	Sen.	
1	Amagasaki Cotton Spinning Mill	1,000,000	750,000	45,312	.....	.....	45,312	45,108	.....	45,108	24	28	668,858	.....	668,858	0·5533	.....	717,972	46,600	11,208	3,754,125	1,400	357	1,102	31·90	22·40	
2	Ami ,, ,, ...	400,000	240,000	5,376	.....	.....	5,376	5,376	.....	5,376	23	27															
3	Bizen ,, ,, ...	250,000	150,000	12,656	.....	.....	12,656	12,645	.....	12,645	25	29															
4	Chiloo Weaving Mill	2,000,000	1,000,000	28,184	.....	.....	28,184	28,025	.....	28,625	17	26½	196,625	1·3583	.....	219,500	23,292	2,875	509,066	180	97	261	26·06	17·51		
5	Chita Cotton Spinning Mill	1,000,000	795,275	15,360	.....	.....	15,360	10,028	.....	10,028	23½	26	337,875	0·975	.....	383,183	37,458	2,875	988,491	410	101	657	33·00	21·50		
													431,342	0·5583	.....	493,583	56,867	6,592	2,254,400	850	165	674	31·90	28·80	With 800 looms.	
													245,400	.....	245,400	0·242	.....	365,100	34,267	2,053	527,956	300	103	407	33·70	19·20		
6	Chugoku ,, ,, ...	600,000	416,830	9,984	.....	.....	9,984	8,474	.....	8,474	24	26															
7	Fukushima ,, ,, ...	400,000	400,000	16,464	.....	.....	16,464	15,314	.....	15,314	24	27½															
8	Fuji ,, ,, ...	28,000	28,000	1,136	.....	.....	1,136	1,136	.....	1,136	11	27	292,750	.....	292,750	1·042	.....	251,350	26,667	3,750	700,933	336	109	476	40·60	17·40		
9	Fuji ,, ,, ...	2,000,000	2,000,000	17,056	11,200	.....	28,256	16,947	10,299	27,246	23½	28½	0·903	.....	380,960	0·867	.....	459,817	70,342	3,617	1,146,070	550	202	641	32·90	25·00		
10	Fukuyama ,, ,, ...	480,000	280,000	13,824	.....	.....	13,824	12,848	.....	12,848	24	26	28,917	.....	28,917	0·942	.....	31,042	2,667	58	.....	.....	9	42	30·00	29·50	Electric motive power 35	
													274,983	63,900	338,883	0·567	0·217	397,750	43,292	8,000	.....	.....	248	1,257	34·40	23·20	Water power 750.	
													289,283	.....	289,283	0·867	.....	327,567	23,033	3,142	566,720	400	83	253	27·80	16·00		
11	Handa ,, ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,614	.....	4,614	24	15															
12	Hireno ,, ,, ...	500,000	500,000	39,168	.....	.....	39,168	38,492	.....	38,492	24	27															
13	Hosito ,, ,, ...	450,000	450,000	20,104	.....	.....	20,104	15,784	.....	15,784	24	27½															
14	Hozito ,, ,, ...	455,000	402,500	10,368	.....	.....	10,368	10,368	.....	10,368	23½	28½	41,308	.....	41,308	0·817	.....	60,558	4,633	500	286,056	143	66	215	27·00	19·00		
15	Hirima ,, ,, ...	480,000	480,000	25,000	.....	.....	25,000	22,880	.....	22,880	23	27½	1,155,700	.....	1,155,700	1·958	.....	1,316,508	167,667	12,967	2,751,145	1,122	716	1,897	29·30	19·50		
													179,108	0·4167	.....	208,008	29,983	3,742	1,122,213	603	200	965	33·40	23·10		
													231,625	0·83	.....	295,458	45,458	4,600	610,466	350	121	468	34·00	19·00		
													219,200	0·358	.....	245,850	29,683	10,000	108,000	40	230	1,228	31·00	20·25	Electric motive power 300 Water power 350.	
16	Hiroshima ,, ,, ...	100,000	100,000	3,400	.....	.....	3,400	2,000	.....	2,000	22	25															
17	Hakata Silk & Cotton Spinning Mill ...	600,000	485,000	11,136	.....	.....	11,136	7,858	.....	7,858	24	28															
18	Ichitoomiya Cotton Spinning Mill ...	500,000	500,000	10,312	3,920	.....	14,232	9,200	5,847	15,047	23½	27½															
19	Iyo ,, ,, ...	200,000	180,000	6,020	.....	.....	6,020	5,676	.....	5,676	23	28½	32,667	.....	32,667	0·625	.....	34,175	6,632	308	110,450	60	26	93	32·00	16·00	Water power 20.	
20	Kanegafuchi ,, ,, ...	4,000,000	4,000,000	129,576	.....	.....	129,576	137,411	.....	137,411	22	26	171,008	0·3588	.....	200,891	20,950	2,567	574,000	275	105	428	29·50	14·50		
													53,350	18,433	70,783	0·2000	0·1250	75,917	8,017	5,708	748,446	420	140	880	25·00	21·00		
													9,717	0·7417	.....	152,267	11,142	742	334,963	175	85	258	26·20	16·20		
													2,825	.....	5,902,825	1·0917	.....	4,614,200	564,025	43,042	7,732,998	4,485	1,826	7,770	43·20	30·70		
21	Kishiu ,, ,, ...	1,288,400	1,288,400	56,232	.....	.....	56,232	53,568	.....	53,568	24	28															
22	Kusuka ,, ,, ...	400,000	321,824	10,848	.....	.....	10,848	9,941	.....	9,941	23	28															
23	Kishiwada ,, ,, ...	600,000	440,000	22,656	.....	.....	22,656	20,020	.....	20,020	24	27	7,783	.....	1,477,783	0·9833	.....	1,738,892	194,858	12,067	3,441,341	1,500	754	2,553	32·60	20·40		
24	Kurudaki ,, ,, ...	337,500	337,500	21,672	.....	.....	21,672	20,296	.....	20,296	24	27	1,408	.....	280,408	1·0083	.....	325,767	46,583	2,917	889,134	320	121	609	29·90	18·40		
25	Kibi Cotton Spinning Mill, Private ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,200	.....	15,200	23½	28	1,192	.....	413,192	0·4000	.....	510,000	85,583	7,083	1,738,060	595	302	802	25·00	20·00		
													1,392	.....	574,392	1·0167	.....	652,375	36,750	6,625	1,410,653	553	187	1,040	23·80	17·50		
													200	.....	391,200	0·9167	.....	436,258	36,342	5,425	842,882	340	140	705	32·00	21·00		
26	Kiki ,, ,, ...	500,000	250,000	25,068	.....	.....	25,068	(not working)																			
27	Kyoto Cotton Flannel Weaving Mill ...	800,000	700,000	9,216	.....	3,200	12,916	9,216	.....	9,216	22	26															
28	Kuwana Cotton Spinning Mill ...	1,000,000	592,975	15,360	.....	.....	15,360	15,360	.....	15,360	23	28															
29	Kuriyama ,, ,, ...	700,000	602,600	20,352	.....	.....	20,352	20,352	.....	20,352	23½	27½															
30	Keiu ,, ,, ...	100,000	62,500	2,292	.....	.....	2,292	2,292	.....	2,292	11	25	342	.....	172,342	0·7167	.....	195,267	24,750	1,167	535,400	200	70	272	28·50	20·50	With 303 looms.	
													917	.....	417,917	0·9667	.....	511,067	87,500	2,917	980,934	450	113	640	33·45	19·89		
													150	.....	491,150	0·875	.....	573,242	51,925	3,617	1,485,000	650	320	928	26·40	18·80		
													358	.....	18,358	0·625	.....	22,267	2,600	341	.....	.....	25	52	29·50	21·00	Water power 35.	
				25,964	.....	.....	25,964	23,638	.....	23,638	24	27															
31	Meiji ,, ,, ...	850,000	580,000	6,528	.....	.....	6,528	5,500	.....	5,500	24	26															
32	Mutsuyama ,, ,, ...	255,000	200,000	69,704	.....	6,074	79,778	69,704	1,500	71,204	23	28	50	.....	410,750	0·942	.....	466,108	57,008	5,650	1,4[illegible]200	800	296	892	31·90	22·50		
33	Miye ,, ,, ...	2,000,000	1,500,000	228	.....	.....	228	(not working)					67	.....	142,900			142,900	12,858	1,873	600	150	113	332				
34	[illegible] ,, ,, ...	[illegible]	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,704	.....	20,704					1,872,500			1,872,500	250,575	23,792	8,0[illegible]533	1,770	6[illegible]	3,022				

BOMBAY
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS WORKING
AND
IN COURSE OF ERECTION IN INDIA
ON
30th JUNE 1901.

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Secretary.

00133714

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